ancestry.com

sam woodley family tree

sam woodley
B: 1948 Dekalb, Georgia, USA
M:
D:

samuel francis woodley
B: abt 1926 washington, n.c.
M:
D: 01 Mar 1970 Dekalb, Georgia, USA

eager woodley
B: 1900
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D:

daniel woodley
B:
M:
D:

eli woodley
B:
D:

sara gallop
B: 1860 creswell n.c.
M:
D:

joshua gallop
B: 1819 tyrell co. n.c.
D:

teresa spruill
B:
D:

alice smith
B: 1905
M:
D:

augustua conclin smith
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alice mann
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missouri cornelia armour
B: 1856 Georgia, USA
M:
D: 1919 Dekalb, Georgia, USA

j.m. armour
B:
D:

elizabeth person
B:
D:

dr. godfrey spruill
B: 1680 Oxfordshire, England
D:

joanna sharpe
B:
D:

col samuel williams spruill
B:
M:
D:

stephen swain
B:
D:

patience parris
B:
D:

nehermiah spruill
B: 1729
M:
D:

elizabeth swain
B:
M:
D:

dempsey spruill
B:
M:
D:

john richard swain
B: 1633 Massachusetts, USA
D:

mary weare
B: 1633
D:

stephen swain
B:
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susanna
B:
M:
D:

thomas parris
B:
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jane
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patience parris
B:
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D:

john davenport
B: 1677
D: 1749

anne lnu
B:
D:

james davenport
B: 1699
M:
D: 1790

elkaneh davenport
B: 1757
M:
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johanah
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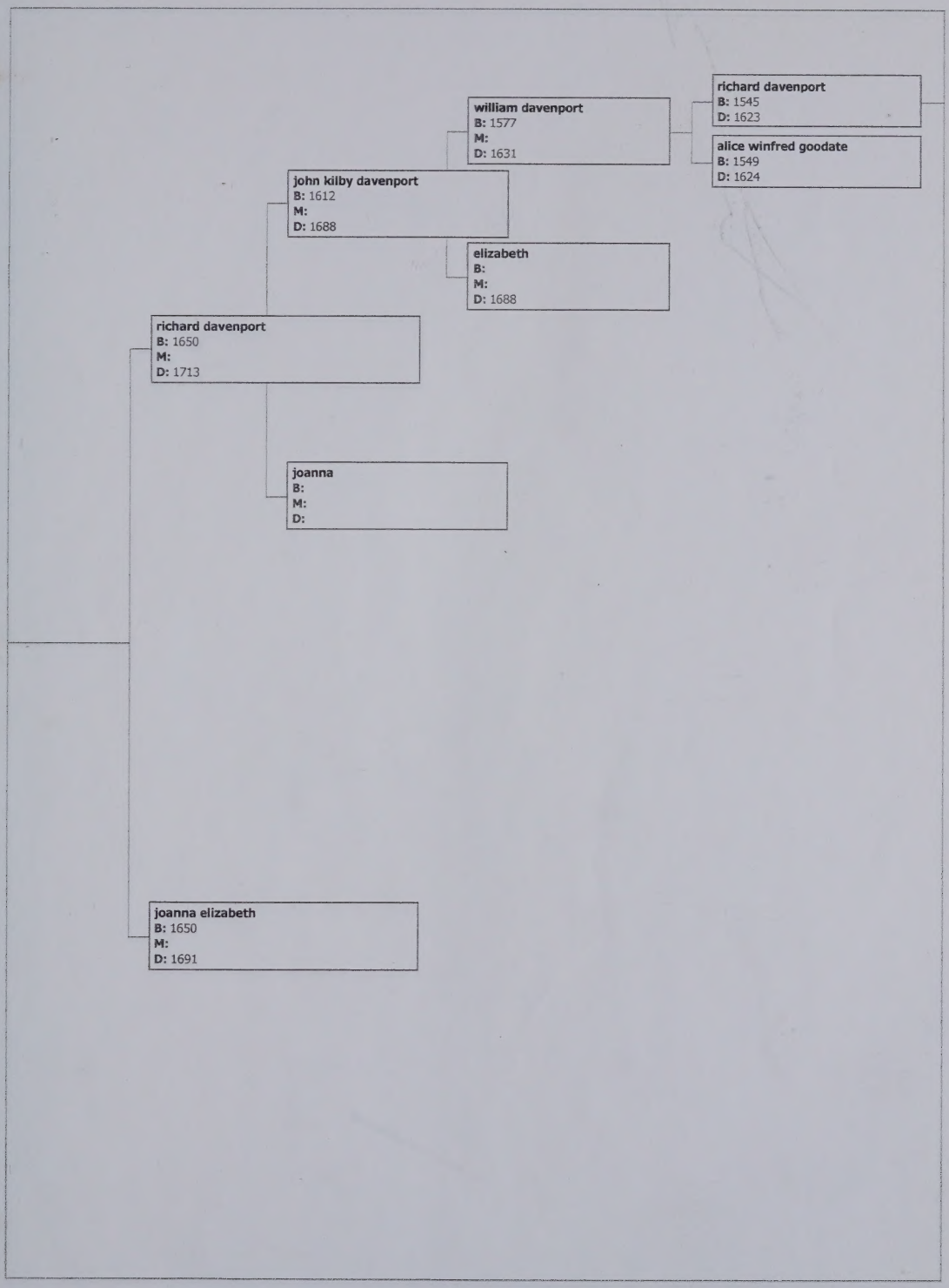
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john kilby davenport
B: 1612
M:
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elizabeth
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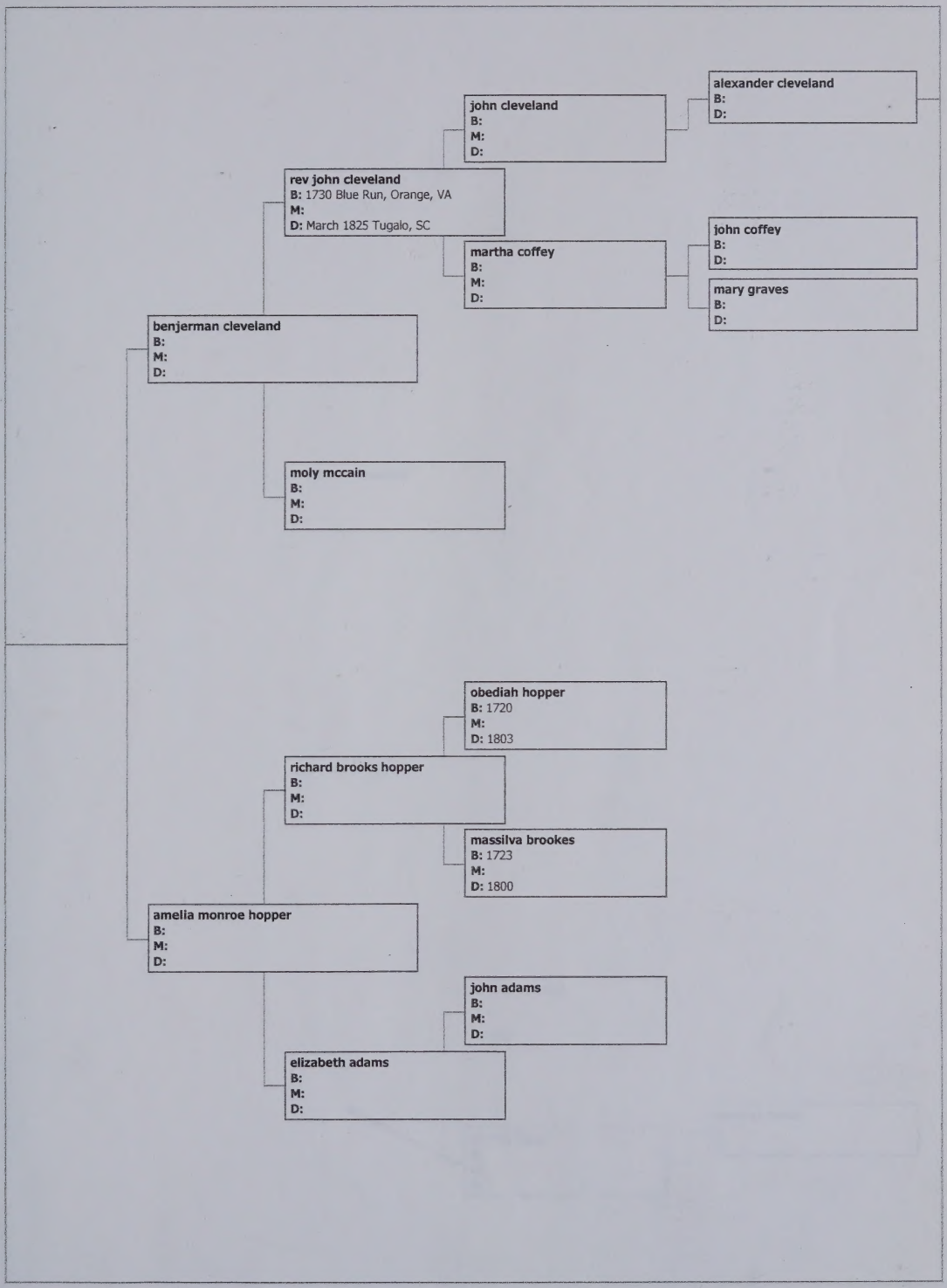
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D:
john cleveland
B:
M:
D:
rev john cleveland
B: 1730 Blue Run, Orange, VA
M:
D: March 1825 Tugalo, SC
john coffey
B:
D:
martha coffey
B:
M:
D:
mary graves
B:
D:
benjerman cleveland
B:
M:
D:
moly mccain
B:
M:
D:
obediah hopper
B: 1720
M:
D: 1803
richard brooks hopper
B:
M:
D:
massilva brookes
B: 1723
M:
D: 1800
amelia monroe hopper
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john adams
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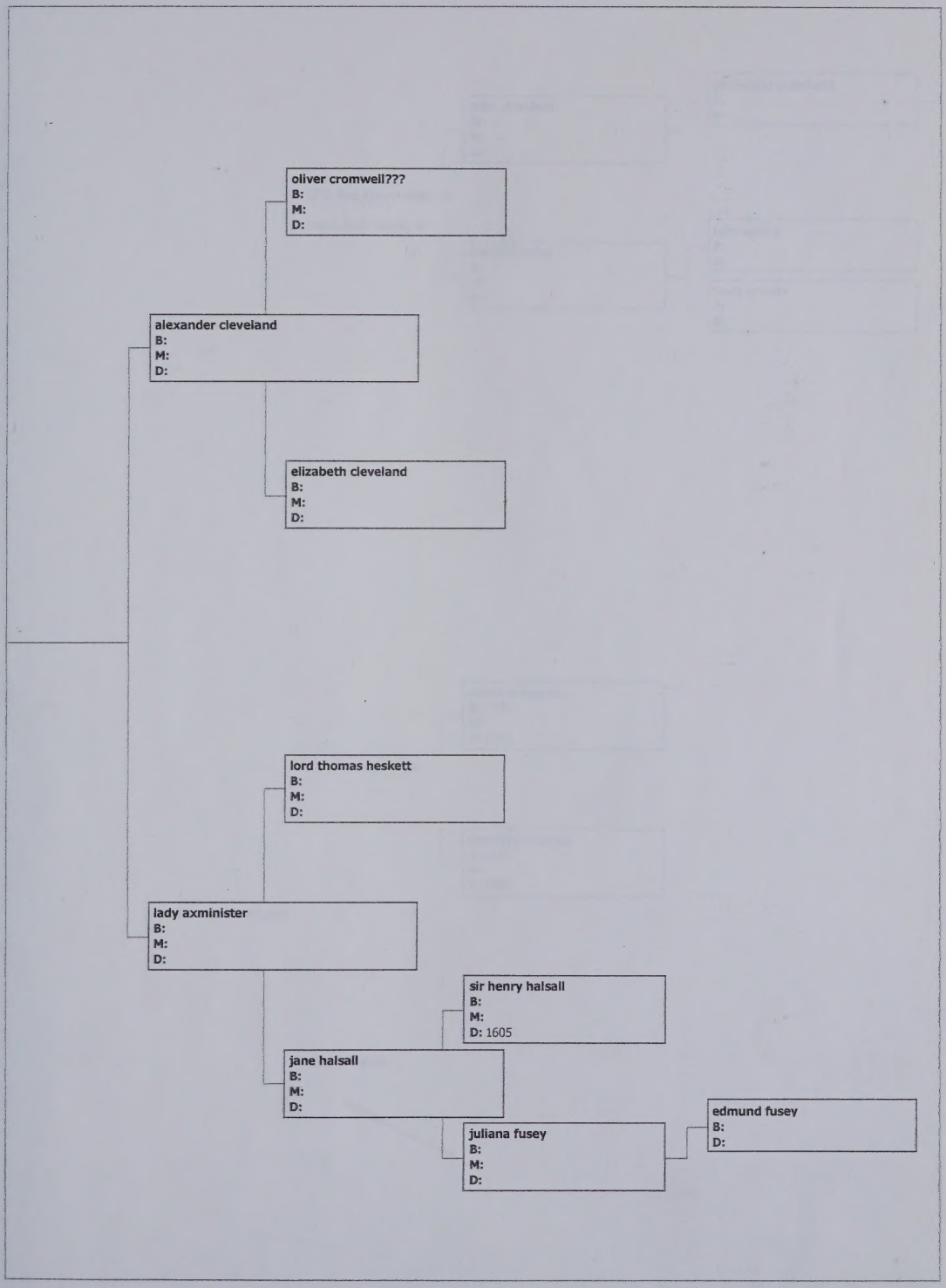
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lord thomas heskett
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D:
lady axminister
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sir henry halsall
B:
M:
D: 1605
jane halsall
B:
M:
D:
edmund fusey
B:
D:
juliana fusey
B:
M:
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alexander cleveland
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D:

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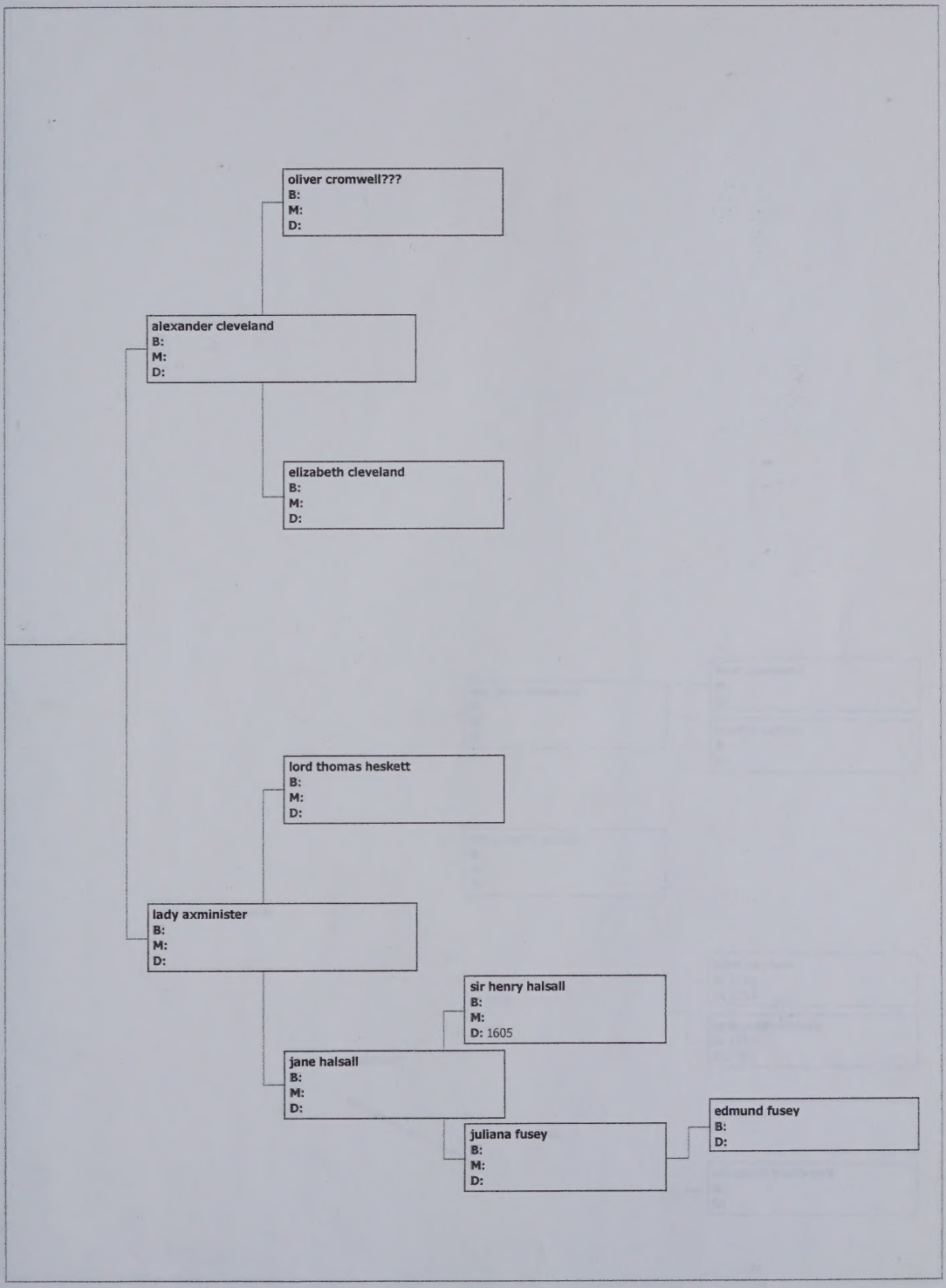
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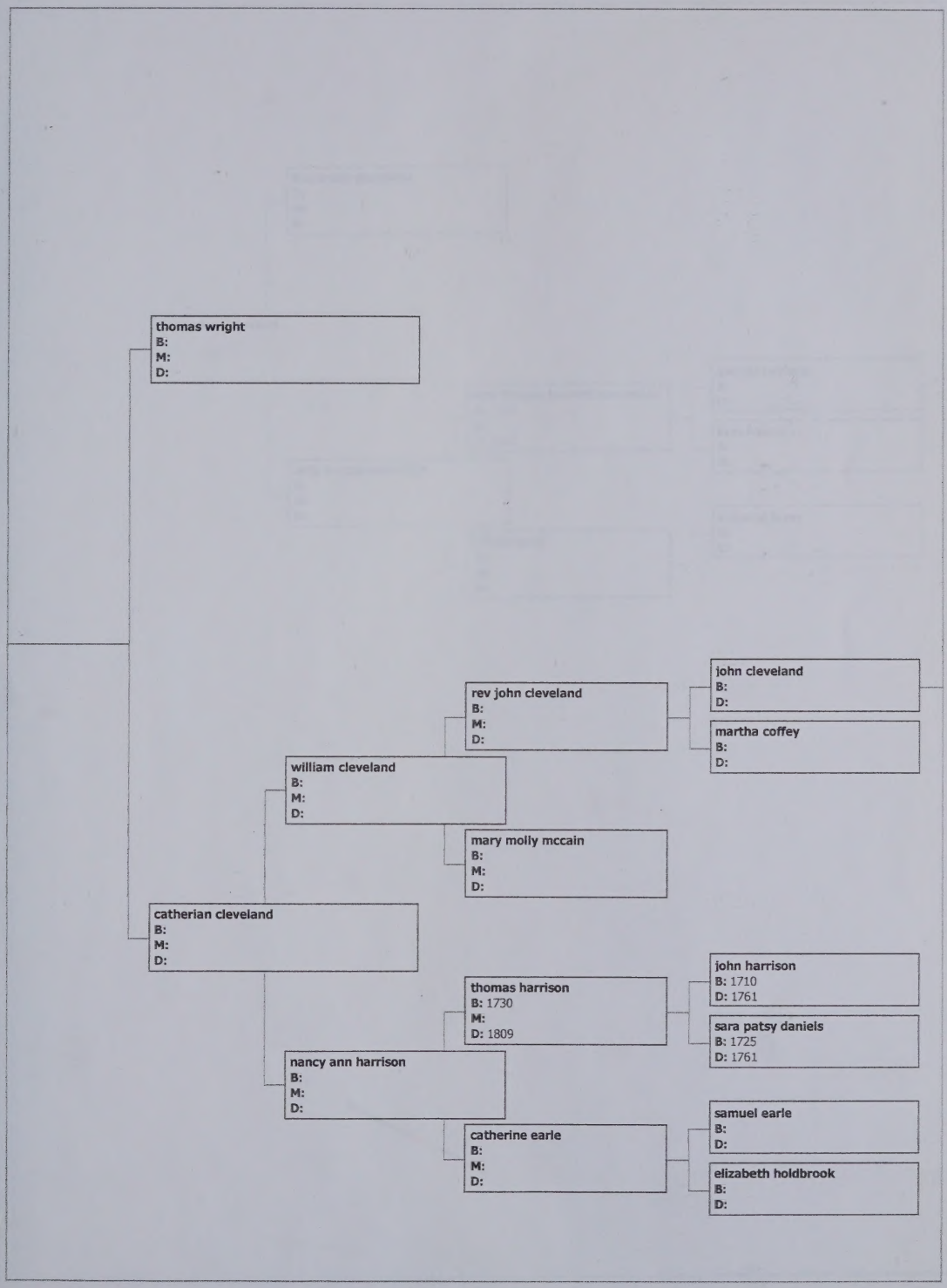
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john cleveland
B:
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D:
william cleveland
B:
M:
D:
mary molly mccain
B:
M:
D:
catherian cleveland
B:
M:
D:
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B: 1730
M:
D: 1809
john harrison
B: 1710
D: 1761
sara patsy daniels
B: 1725
D: 1761
nancy ann harrison
B:
M:
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B:
D:
catherine earle
B:
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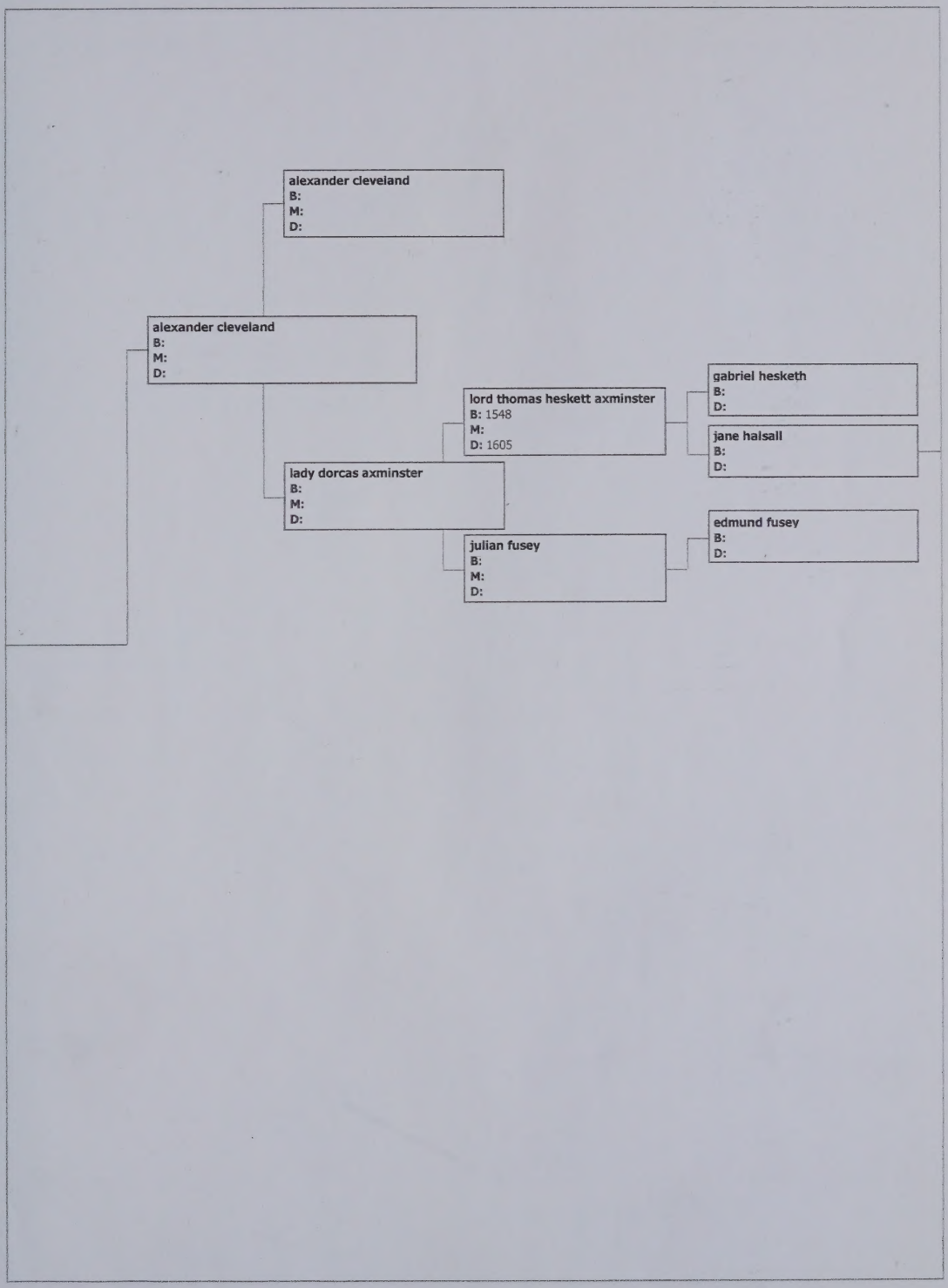
D:
elizabeth holdbrook
B:
D: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D:
alexander cleveland
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D:
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M:
D: 1605
gabriel hesketh
B:
D:
jane halsall
B:
D:
lady dorcas axminster
B:
M:
D:
julian fusey
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edmund fusey
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D:

harriet spruill
B: n.c.
D:

sara gallop
B: 1860 creswell n.c.
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B:
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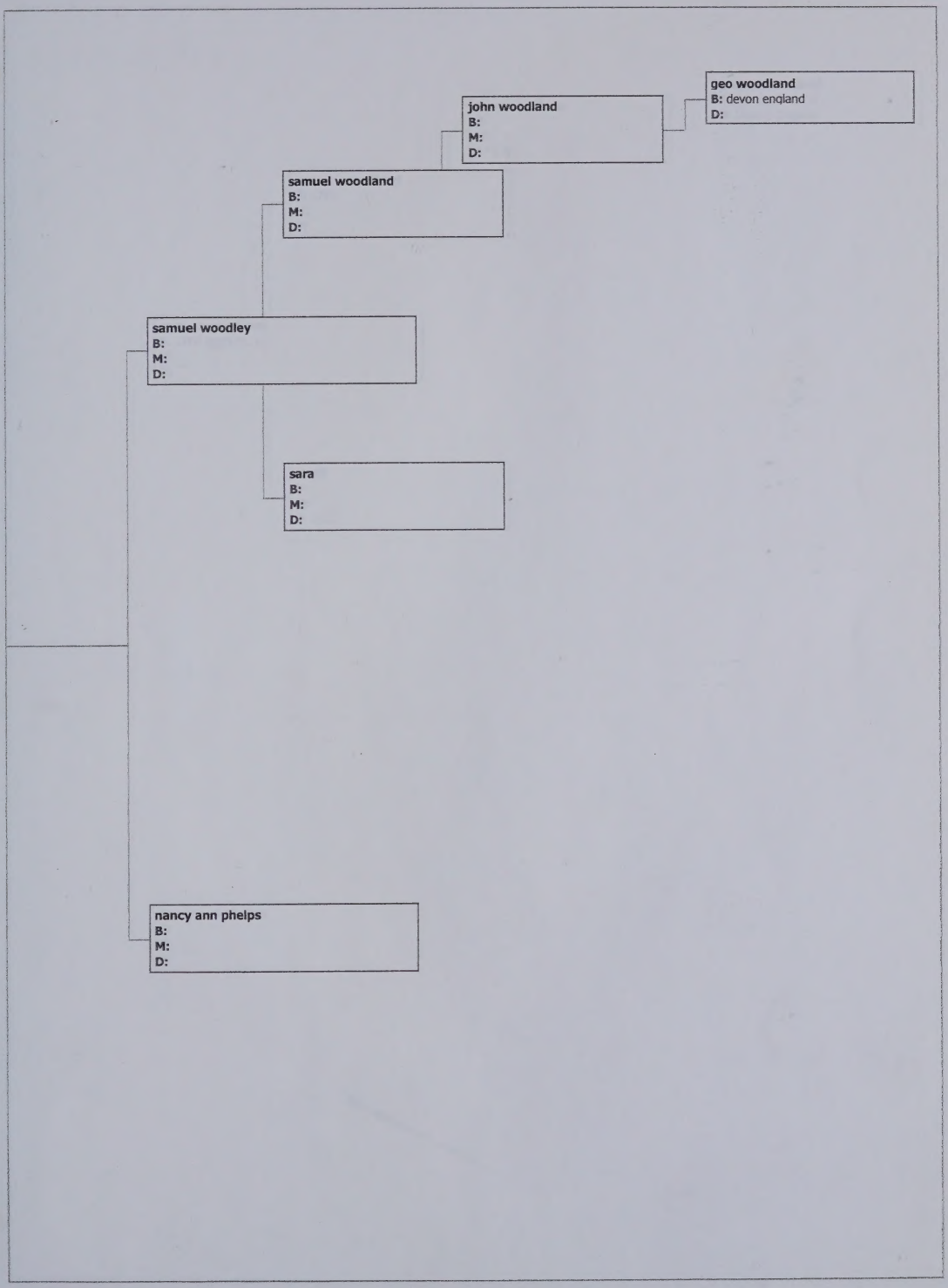
geo woodland
B: devon england
D:
john woodland
B:
M:
D:
samuel woodland
B:
M:
D:
samuel woodley
B:
M:
D:
sara
B:
M:
D:
nancy ann phelps
B:
M:
D:

george woodland
B: Devon, England
D: Devon, England

john woodland
B:
M:
D: 1741

samuel woodland
B: 1741
M:
D:

samuel woodland
B: 1768 tyrell co. n.c.
M:
D:

sarah
B:
M:
D: 1823

nancy ann phelps
B:
M:
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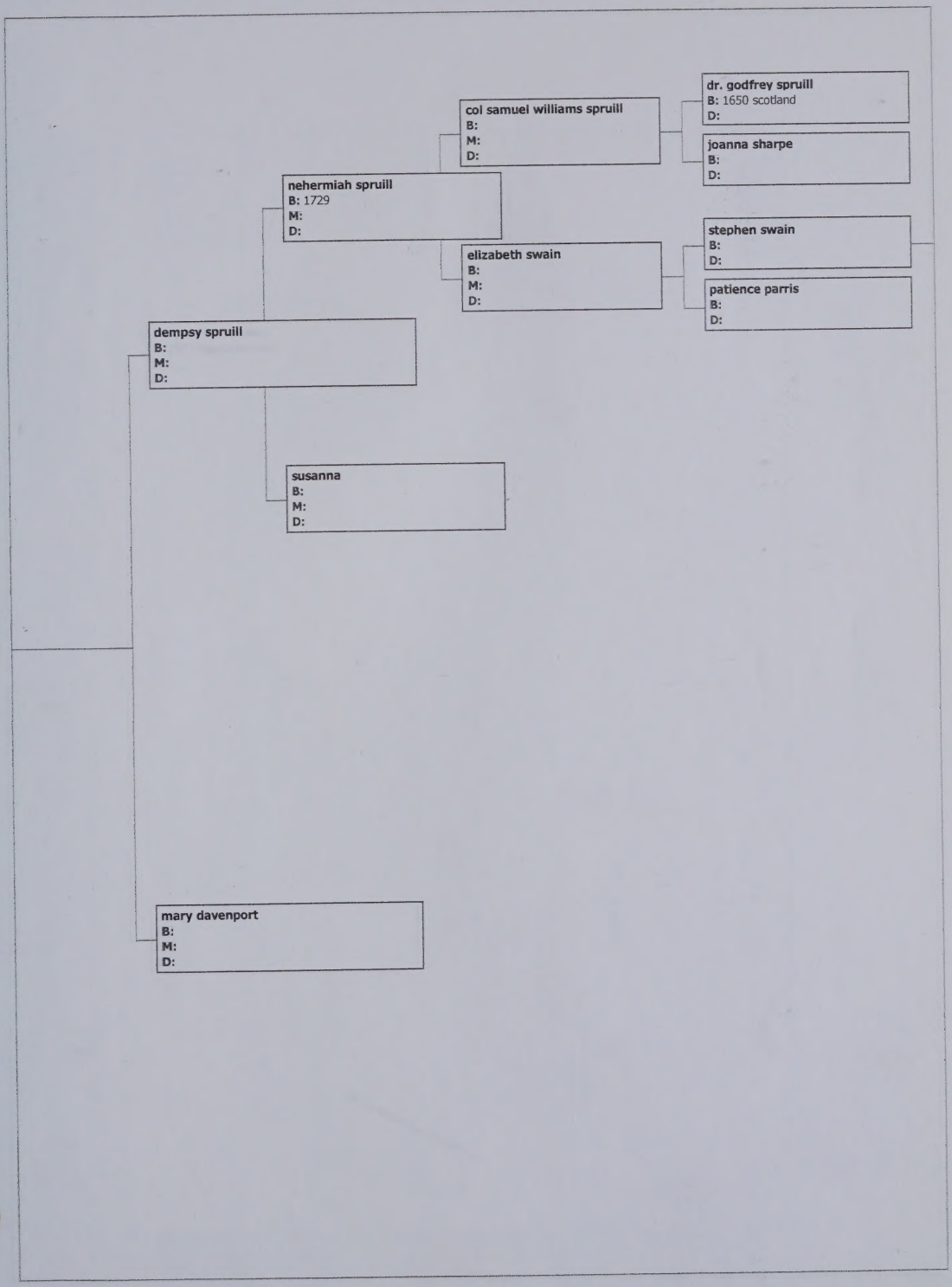
dr. godfrey spruill
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nehermiah spruill
B: 1729
M:
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stephen swain
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elizabeth swain
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D:
dempsy spruill
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D:
susanna
B:
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D:
mary davenport
B:
M:
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john richard swain
B: 1633 massachusetts
M:
D:

mary weare
B:
M:
D:

Haplogroup R1b, M343 (Subclade R1b1a2, M269)

Learn more online at www.nationalgeographic.com/genographic

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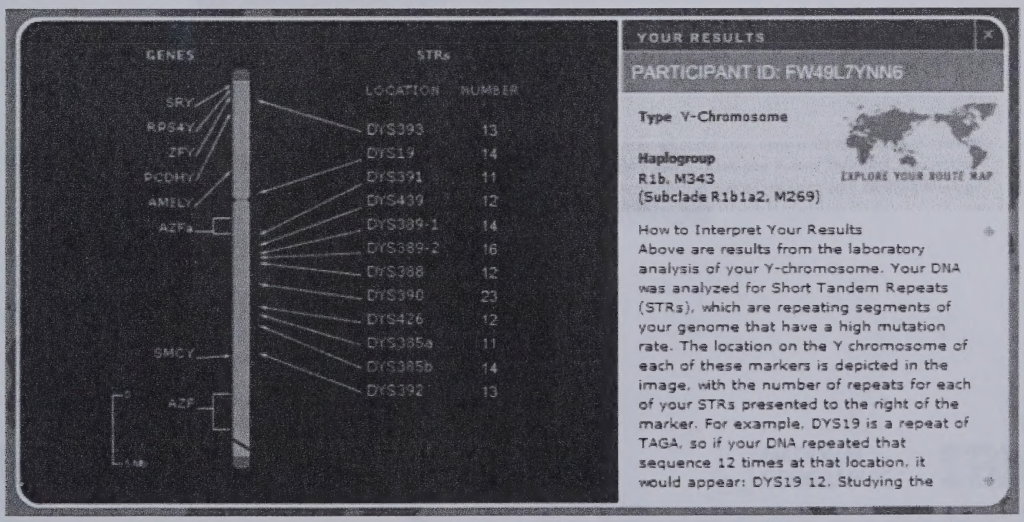
INTRODUCTION | TRACK YOUR KIT | SEE YOUR RESULT | **View Non-Flash Version** | HELP US TELL THE STORY | LOGOUT



YOUR GENETIC HISTORY **PRINT YOUR DOCUMENTS**

Your Y-chromosome results identify you as a member of **haplogroup *R1b, M343 (Subclade R1b1a2, M269).***

The genetic markers that define your ancestral history reach back roughly 60,000 years to the first common marker of all non-African men, *M168*, and follow your lineage to present day ending with *M343*, the defining marker of Haplogroup *R1b*.

If you look at the map highlighting your ancestors' route, you will see that members of haplogroup *R1b* carry the following Y-chromosome markers:

M168 > *P143* > ***M89*** > *L15* > ***M9*** > ***M45*** > ***M207*** > ***M173*** > ***M343***

(Less is known about some markers than others. What is known about your journey is reflected below.)

Today, roughly 70 percent of the men in southern England belong to haplogroup *R1b*. In parts of Spain and Ireland, that number exceeds 90 percent.

HELP US TELL THE STORY

Help the Genographic Project by including your results in the anonymous global database. Just answer 12 quick questions about your background to share your part of humankind's ancestral story.

CONTRIBUTE YOUR RESULTS

Print these high-resolution documents for a handsome record of your genetic history.

STEP 1: SELECT YOUR DOCUMENTS

Your Ancestral Journey
Chart your haplogroup's global migrations.

Genetic History
Chronicle your lineage's genetic journey from Africa to the present.

Genetic Certificate
Display your ancient genetic heritage with a test results certificate.

STEP 2: ADD YOUR NAME (OPTIONAL)

sam woodley

Personalize your documents by entering your name. No personal data is saved or transmitted during this optional process.

STEP 3: PRINT YOUR DOCUMENTS

WHAT ELSE CAN I DO WITH MY RESULTS?

FamilyTreeDNA

By participating in the Genographic Project you have learned about your deep ancestry. With your results, however, you can continue to explore! Click on the link below to learn how Family Tree DNA, our testing partner, can help you apply your results from the Genographic Project to research your family genealogy.

LEARN MORE >

* English only

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Global field science supported by the Waitt Family Foundation

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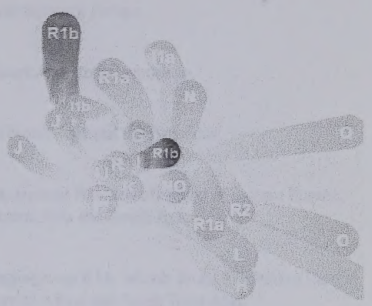
- Environment

Haplogroup R1b (Y-DNA)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In human genetics, **Haplogroup R1b** is the most frequently occurring Y-chromosome haplogroup in Western Europe, parts of central Eurasia (for example Bashkortostan[3]), and in parts of sub-Saharan Central Africa (for example around Chad and Cameroon). R1b is also present at lower frequencies throughout Eastern Europe, Western Asia, Central Asia, and parts of South Asia and North Africa. Due to European emigration it also reaches high frequencies in the Americas and Australia. While Western Europe is dominated by the R1b1a2 (R-M269) branch of R1b, the Chadic-speaking area in Africa is dominated by the branch known as R1b1c (R-V88). These represent two very successful "twigs" on a much bigger "family tree."

Haplogroup R1b



Possible time of origin	less than 18,500 years BP[1]
Possible place of origin	Southwest Asia [2]
Ancestor	R1
Descendants	R1b1a (R-P297), R1b1b (R-M335), R1b1c (R-V88)
Defining mutations	1. M343 defines R1b in the broadest sense 2. P25 defines R1b1, making up most of R1b, and is often used to test for R1b 3. In some cases, major downstream mutations such as M269 are used to identify R1b, especially in regional or out-of-date studies
Highest frequencies	Western Europe, Northern Cameroon, Hazara, Bashkirs

Contents

- 1 Nomenclature
- 2 Origin and dispersal
- 3 Root of R1b tree
- 4 R1b (R-M343)
  - 4.1 Frequency Table of R1b1 (R-P25) Subclades
  - 4.2 R1b1 (R-P25)
  - 4.3 R1b1a (R-P297)
    - 4.3.1 R1b1a1 (R-M73)
    - 4.3.2 R1b1a2 (R-M269)
      - 4.3.2.1 R1b1a2a1a1a (R-U106)
      - 4.3.2.2 R1b1a2a1a1b (R-P312)
  - 4.4 R1b1b (R-M335)
  - 4.5 R1b1c (R-V88)
    - 4.5.1 R1b1c1 (R-M18)
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Nomenclature

"R1b", "R1b1", and so on are "phylogenetic" or family tree based names which explain the branching of the family tree of R1b. For example R1b1a and R1b1b would be branches of R1b1, descending from a common ancestor. This means that these names can change with new discoveries.

Approximate distribution of Haplogroup R1b in Europe

The alternative way of naming haplogroups is to refer to the SNP mutations used to define and identify them, for example "R-M343" which is equivalent to "R1b." Haplogroup R1b is in other words now identified by the presence of the single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) mutation M343, which was discovered in 2004.[4] From 2002 to 2005, R1b was defined by the presence of the SNP named P25.

Standardized naming as described above, both using phylogenetic or mutational systems, was first proposed in 2002 by the Y Chromosome Consortium. Prior to 2002, today's Haplogroup R1b had a number of names in differing nomenclature systems, such as **Hg1** and **Eu18**.[5]

Further information: Conversion table for Y chromosome haplogroups

After 2002, a major update of the YCC phylogenetic nomenclature was made in 2008 by Karafet et al. which took account of newer discoveries of branches which could be clearly defined by SNP mutations, including some which changed the understanding of R1b's family tree.[1] Since 2008 it has become increasing necessary to refer to the frequently updated listing made on the ISOGG website.[2]

As prior to 2002, major Y DNA signatures based on markers other than SNPs were recognized. In Western Europe the STR haplotype known as the Atlantic Modal Haplotype was found to be most common by Wilson et al.[6] Even earlier research using RFLP genotyping identified two distinct haplotypes within what is now called R1b1b2. In southeast Europe and southwest Asia (e.g. the Balkans, Georgia and Turkey) "haplotype 35" or "ht35" was found to be a common form of R1b1b2, whereas in western Europe "haplotype 15" or "ht15" dominated in frequency.[4]

Origin and dispersal

R1b is a sub-clade within the much larger Eurasian MNOPS "macro-haplogroup", which is one of the predominant groupings of all the rest of human male lines outside of Africa, and this whole group, along indeed with all of macro-haplogroup F, is believed to have originated in Asia.

- Macro-haplogroup MNOPS
  - Haplogroup M. New Guinea, Melanesia, eastern Indonesia, and Polynesia.
  - Macro-haplogroup NO
    - Haplogroup N. Mainly found in North Asia and northeastern Europe.
    - Haplogroup O. Mainly found in East Asia, Southeast Asia, and Austronesia.
  - Macro-haplogroup P
    - Haplogroup Q. Mainly found in North Asia and the Americas.
    - Macro-haplogroup R Macro-haplogroup R1
      - Haplogroup R1a. Mainly found in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and South Asia.
      - **Haplogroup R1b**. Mainly found in Western Europe, Central Africa and South West Asia.
    - Haplogroup R2. Mainly found in South Asia.
  - Haplogroup S. New Guinea, Melanesia, and eastern Indonesia.

The point of origin of R1b is thought to lie in Eurasia, most likely in Western Asia.[7] T. Karafet et al. estimated the age of R1, the parent of R1b, as 18,500 years before present.[1]

Early research focused upon Europe. In 2000 Ornella Semino and colleagues argued that R1b had been in Europe before the end of Ice Age, and had spread north from an Iberian refuge after the Last Glacial Maximum.[8] Age estimates of R1b in Europe have steadily decreased in more recent studies, at least concerning the majority of R1b, with more recent studies suggesting a Neolithic age or younger.[7][9][10][11] Only Morelli et al have recently attempted to defend a Palaeolithic origin for R1b1b2.[12] Irrespective of STR coalescence calculations, Chikhi et al pointed out that the timing of molecular divergences does not coincide with population [illegible]; the TMRCA of haplogroup R1b (whether in the Palaeolithic or Neolithic) dates to its point of origin somewhere in Eurasia, and not is arrival in western Europe.[1] (http://www.pnas.org/content/95/15/9053.full.pdf+html)

Barbara Arredi and colleagues were the first to point out that the distribution of R1b STR variance in Europe forms a cline from east to west, which is more consistent with an entry into Europe from Western Asia with the spread of farming.[11] A 2009 paper by Chiaroni et al. added to this perspective by using R1b as an example of a wave haplogroup distribution, in this case from east to west.[13] The proposal of a southeastern origin of R1b were supported by three detailed studies based on large datasets published in 2010. These detected that the earliest subclades of R1b are found in western Asia and the most recent in western Europe.[7][9][14] While age estimates in these articles are all more recent than the Last Glacial Maximum, all mention the Neolithic, when farming was introduced to Europe from the Middle East as a possible candidate period. Myres et al. (August 2010), and Cruciani et al. (August 2010) both remained undecided on the exact dating of the migration or migrations responsible for this distribution, not ruling out migrations earlier or later than the Neolithic.[7]

European R1b is now known to be dominated by R-M269, and the origins of this branch are discussed further in more detail below.

Root of R1b tree

For clarity, the identifiers below are those from both the 2010 and 2011 revisions of the ISOGG tree.[2]

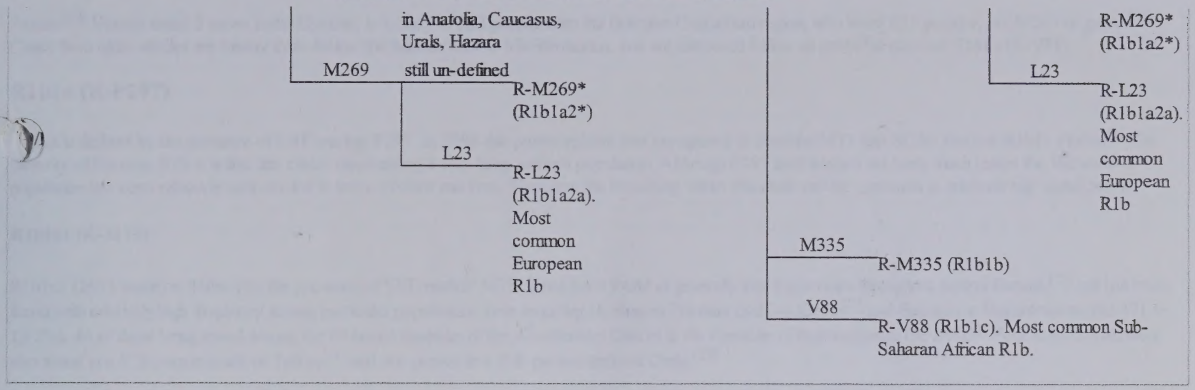
Contrasting family trees for R1b

2010 ISOGG tree

- M343 still un-defined
  - R-M343* (R1b*)
  - P25 still un-defined
    - R-P25* (R1b1*)
    - V88
      - R-V88 (R1b1a). Most common Sub-Saharan African R1b.
    - P297 still un-defined
      - R-P297* (R1b1b*)
      - M73
        - R-M73 (R1b1b1). Found

2011 ISOGG tree

- M343 still un-defined
  - R-M343* (R1b*)
  - P25 still un-defined
    - R-P25* (R1b1*)
    - P297 still un-defined
      - R-P297* (R1b1a*)
      - M73
        - R-M73 (R1b1a1). Found in Anatolia, Caucasus, Urals, Hazara
        - M269 still un-defined



R1b (R-M343)

R1b* (that is R1b with no subsequent distinguishing SNP mutations) is extremely rare. The only population yet recorded with a definite significant proportion of R1b* are the Kurds of southeastern Kazakhstan with 13%.[7] Two cases were reported in a large study of Turkey.[4] In a study of Jordan it was found that no less than 20 out of all 146 men tested (13.7%), including most notably 20 out of 45 men tested from the Dead Sea area, were positive for M173 (R1) but negative for P25 and M269, mentioned above, as well as the R1a markers SRY10831.2 and M17, so they are either R1b* or R1a*.[15] Hassan et al. (2008) found an equally surprising 14 out of 26 (54%) of Sudanese Fulani who were M173+ and P25-.[16] Wood et al. report 2 Egyptian cases of R1-M173 which were negative for SRY10831 (R1a1) and P25 (R1b1), out of a sample of 1122 males from various African countries, including 92 from Egypt.[17] Such cases could possibly be either R1b* (R-M343*) or R1a* (R-M420*) (demonstrating the importance of checking exact mutations tested when comparing findings in this field).

It is however also possible that some of the rare examples represent a reversion of marker P25 from a positive back to a negative ancestral state.[18]

Frequency Table of R1b1 (R-P25) Subclades

An up-to-date compilation of data taking the latest information into account can be found in Cruciani et al. (2010) which can be summarised as follows.[19] As will be discussed below however, in some parts of western and northwestern Europe, R-M269 frequencies can reach even higher levels.

Continent	Population	#No.	Total%	R-P25*	R-V88	R-M269	R-M73
Africa	Northern Africa	691	5.9%	0.0%	5.2%	0.7%	0.0%
Africa	Central Sahel Region	461	23.0%	0.0%	23.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Africa	Western Africa	123	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Africa	Eastern Africa	442	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Africa	Southern Africa	105	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Europe	Western Europeans	465	57.8%	0.0%	0.0%	57.8%	0.0%
Europe	North western Europeans	43	55.8%	0.0%	0.0%	55.8%	0.0%
Europe	Central Europeans	77	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	42.9%	0.0%
Europe	North Eastern Europeans	74	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Europe	Russians	60	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%
Europe	Eastern Europeans	149	20.8%	0.0%	0.0%	20.8%	0.0%
Europe	Balkanians	510	13.1%	0.0%	0.2%	12.9%	0.0%
Asia	Western Asians	328	5.8%	0.0%	0.3%	5.5%	0.0%
Asia	Southern Asians	288	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	3.1%
Asia	South eastern Asians	10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Asia	North eastern Asians	30	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Asia	Eastern Asians	156	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
	TOTAL	5326					

R1b1 (R-P25)

R1b1*, like R1b* is rare. As mentioned above, examples are described in older articles, for example two in a sample from Turkey,[4] but most cases, especially in Africa, are now thought to be almost mostly in the more recently discovered sub-clade R-V88 (see below). Most or all examples of R1b therefore fall into subclades R1b1a (R-V88) or R1b1b (R-P297). Cruciani et al. in the large 2010 study found 3 cases amongst 1173 Italians, 1 out of 328 West Asians and 1 out of 156 East

Asians.[19] Varzari found 3 cases in the Ukraine, in a study of 322 people from the Dniester-Carpathian region, who were P25 positive, but M269 negative.[20] Cases from older studies are mainly from Africa, the Middle East or Mediterranean, and are discussed below as probable cases of R1b1a (R-V88).

R1b1a (R-P297)

R1b1a is defined by the presence of SNP marker P297. In 2008 this polymorphism was recognised to combine M73 and M269 into one R1b1a cluster.[1] The majority of Eurasian R1b is within this clade, representing a very large modern population. Although P297 itself has not yet been much tested for, the same population has been relatively well studied in terms of other markers. Therefore the branching within this clade can be explained in relatively high detail below.

R1b1a1 (R-M73)

R1b1a1 (2011 name) is defined by the presence of SNP marker M73. It has been found at generally low frequencies throughout central Eurasia,[21] but has been found with relatively high frequency among particular populations there including Hazaras in Pakistan (8/25 = 32%);[22] and Bashkirs in Bashkortostan (62/471 = 13.2%), 44 of these being found among the 80 tested Bashkirs of the Abzelilovsky District in the Republic of Bashkortostan (55.0%).[3] Four R-M73 men were also found in a 523-person study of Turkey,[4] and one person in a 168-person study of Crete.[23]

In 2010, Myres et al. report that out of 193 R-M73 men found amongst 10,355 widespread men, "all except two Russians occurred outside Europe, either in the Caucasus, Turkey, the Circum-Uralic and North Pakistan regions."[24]

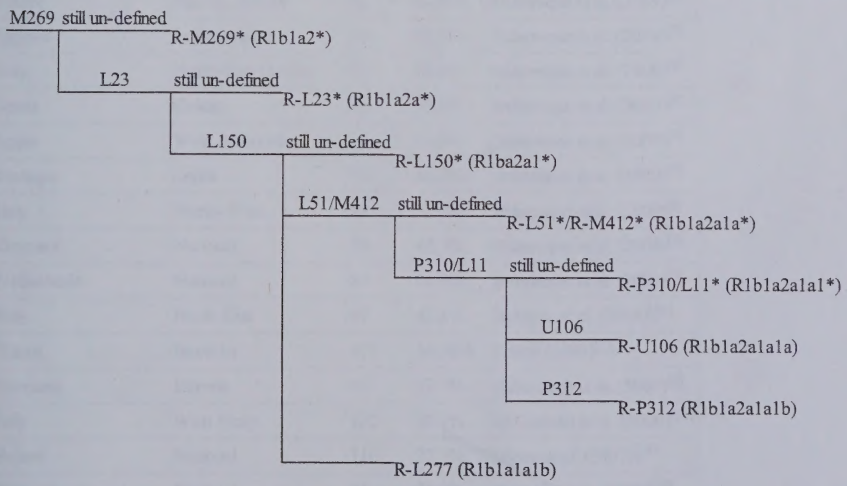
R1b1a2 (R-M269)

R1b1a2 (2011 name) is defined by the presence of SNP marker M269. R1b1a2* or M269(xL23) is found at highest frequency in the central Balkans notably Kosovo with 7.9%, Macedonia 5.1% and Serbia 4.4%.[7] Kosovo is notable in also having a high percentage of descendant L23* or L23(xM412) at 11.4% unlike most other areas with significant percentages of M269* and L23* except for Poland with 2.4% and 9.5% and the Bashkirs of southeast Bashkortostan with 2.4% and 32.2% respectively.[7] Notably this Bashkir population also has a high percentage of M269 sister branch M73 at 23.4%.[7] Five individuals out of 110 tested in the Ararat Valley, Armenia belonged to R1b1a2* and 36 to L23*, with none belonging to subclades of L23.[25]

European R1b is dominated by R-M269. It has been found at generally low frequencies throughout central Eurasia,[21] but with relatively high frequency among Bashkirs of the Perm Region (84.0%).[3] This marker is also present in China and India at frequencies of less than one percent. The table below lists in more detail the frequencies of M269 in various regions in Asia, Europe, and Africa.

The frequency is about 71% in Scotland, 70% in Spain and 60% in France. In south-eastern England the frequency of this clade is about 70%; in parts of the rest of [illegible] and western England, Spain, Portugal, Wales and Ireland, it is as high as 90%; and in parts of north-western Ireland it reaches 98%. It is also found in North [illegible]a, where its frequency surpasses 10% in some parts of Algeria.[26]

From 2003 to 2005 what is now R1b1a2 was designated R1b3. From 2005 to 2008 it was R1b1c. From 2008 to 2011 it was R1b1b2.



As discussed above, in articles published around 2000 it was proposed that this clade been in Europe before the last Ice Age,[27] but by 2010 more recent periods [illegible]h as the European Neolithic have become the focus of proposals. A range of newer estimates for R1b1b2, or at least its dominant parts in Europe, are from [illegible] to a maximum of about 10,000 years ago, and looking in more detail is seen as suggesting a migration from Western Asia via southeastern Europe.[2][7][11][14] Western European R1b is dominated by R-P310.[2]

It was also in this period between 2000 and 2010 that it became clear that especially Western European R1b is dominated by specific sub-clades of R-M269 (with some small amounts of other types found in areas such as Sardinia[7][12]). Within Europe, R-M269 is dominated by R-M412, also known as R-L51, which according to Myres et al. (2010) is "virtually absent in the Near East, the Caucasus and West Asia." This Western European population is further divided between

R-P312/S116 and R-U106/S21, which appear to spread from the western and eastern Rhine river basin respectively. Myres et al. note further that concerning its closest relatives, in R-L23*, that it is "instructive" that these are often more than 10% of the population in the Caucasus, Turkey, and some southeast European and circum-Uralic populations. In Western Europe it is also present but in generally much lower levels apart from "an instance of 27% in Switzerland's Upper Rhone Valley."[7] In addition, the sub-clade distribution map, Figure 1h titled "L11(xU106,S116)", in Myres et al. shows that R-P310/L11* (or as yet undefined subclades of R-P310/L11) occurs only in frequencies greater than 10% in Central England with surrounding areas of England and Wales having lower frequencies.[7] This R-P310/L11* is almost non-existent in the rest of Eurasia and North Africa with the exception of coastal lands fringing the western and southern Baltic (reaching 10% in Eastern Denmark and 6% in northern Poland) and in Eastern Switzerland and surrounds.[7]

In 2009, DNA extracted from the femur bones of 6 skeletons in an early-medieval burial place in Ergolding (Bavaria, Germany) dated to around 670 AD yielded the following results: 4 were found to be haplogroup R1b with the closest matches in modern populations of Germany, Ireland and the USA while 2 were in Haplogroup G2a.[28]

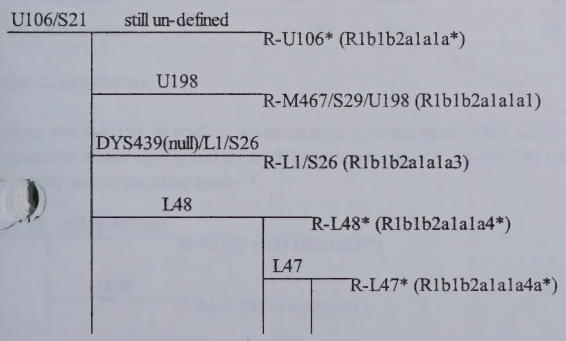
Population studies which test for M269 have become more common in recent years, while in earlier studies men in this haplogroup are only visible in the data by extrapolation of what is likely. The following gives a summary of most of the studies which specifically tested for M269, showing its distribution in Europe, North Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia as far as China and Nepal.

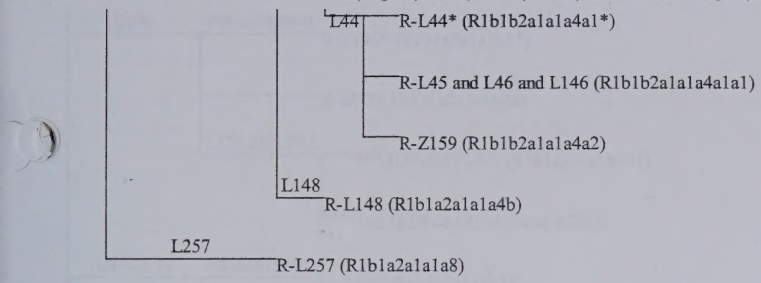
Country	Sampling	sample	R-M269	Source
Wales	National	65	92.3%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
Spain	Basques	116	87.1%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
Ireland	National	796	85.4%	Moore et al. (2006)[29]
Spain	Catalonia	80	81.3%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
France	Ile et Vilaine	82	80.5%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
France	Haute-Garonne	57	78.9%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
England	Cornwall	64	78.1%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
France	Loire-Atlantique	48	77.1%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
France	Finistère	75	76.0%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
France	Basques	61	75.4%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
Spain	East Andalucia	95	72.0%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
Spain	Castilla La Mancha	63	72.0%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
France	Vendée	50	68.0%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
France	Baie de Somme	43	62.8%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
England	Leicestershire	43	62.0%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
Italy	North-East (Ladin)	79	60.8%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
Spain	Galicia	88	58.0%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
Spain	West Andalucia	72	55.0%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
Portugal	South	78	46.2%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
Italy	North-West	99	45.0%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
Denmark	National	56	42.9%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
Netherlands	National	84	42.0%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
Italy	North East	67	41.8%	Battaglia et al. (2008)[30]
Russia	Bashkirs	471	34.40%	Lobov (2009)[3]
Germany	Bavaria	80	32.3%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
Italy	West Sicily	122	30.3%	Di Gaetano et al. (2009)[31]
Poland	National	110	22.7%	Myres et al. (2007)[24]
Slovenia	National	75	21.3%	Battaglia et al. (2008)[30]
Slovenia	National	70	20.6%	Balaresque et al. (2009)[9]
Turkey	Central	152	19.1%	Cinnioğlu et al. (2004)[4]
Republic of Macedonia	Albanians	64	18.8%	Battaglia et al. (2008)[30]
Italy	East Sicily	114	18.4%	Di Gaetano et al. (2009)[31]
Crete	National	193	17.0%	King et al. (2008)[32]

Italy	Sardinia	930	17.0%	Contu *et al.* (2008)[33]
Iran	North	33	15.2%	Regueiro et al. (2006)[34]
Moldova		268	14.6%	Varzari (2006)[20]
Greece	National	171	13.5%	King et al. (2008)[32]
[illegible]ey	West	163	13.5%	Cinnioğlu et al. (2004)[4]
Romania	National	54	13.0%	Varzari (2006)[20]
Turkey	East	208	12.0%	Cinnioğlu et al. (2004)[4]
Algeria	Northwest (Oran area)	102	11.8%	Robino et al. (2008)[35]
Russia	Roslavl	107	11.2%	Balanovsky et al. (2008)[36]
Iraq	National	139	10.8%	Al-Zahery et al. (2003)[37]
Nepal	Newar	66	10.60%	Gayden et al. (2007)[38]
Serbia	National	100	10.0%	Belaresque et al. (2009)[9]
Tunisia	Tunis	139	7.2%	Adams et al. (2008)[39]
Algeria	Algiers, Tizi Ouzou	46	6.5%	Adams et al. (2008)[39]
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Serb	81	6.2%	Marjanovic et al. (2005)[40]
Iran	South	117	6.0%	Regueiro et al. (2006)[34]
Russia	Repievka	96	5.2%	Balanovsky et al. (2008)[36]
UAE		164	3.7%	Cadenas et al. (2007)[41]
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Bosniak	85	3.5%	Marjanovic et al. (2005)[40]
Pakistan		176	2.8%	Sengupta et al. (2006)[22]
Russia	Belgorod	143	2.8%	Balanovsky et al. (2008)[36]
Russia	Ostrov	75	2.7%	Balanovsky et al. (2008)[36]
Russia	Pristen	45	2.2%	Balanovsky et al. (2008)[36]
[illegible]nia-Herzegovina	Croat	90	2.2%	Marjanovic et al. (2005)[40]
Qatar		72	1.4%	Cadenas et al. (2007)[41]
China		128	0.8%	Sengupta et al. (2006)[22]
India	various	728	0.5%	Sengupta et al. (2006)[22]
Croatia	Osijek	29	0.0%	Battaglia et al. (2008)[30]
Yemen		62	0.0%	Cadenas et al. (2007)[41]
Tibet		156	0.0%	Gayden et al. (2007)[38]
Nepal	Tamang	45	0.0%	Gayden et al. (2007)[38]
Nepal	Kathmandu	77	0.0%	Gayden et al. (2007)[38]
Japan		23	0.0%	Sengupta et al. (2006)[22]

R1b1a2a1a1a (R-U106)

This subclade is defined by the presence of the marker U106, also known as S21 and M405.[2][42] It appears to represent over 25% of R1b in Europe.[2]



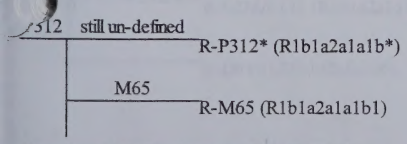


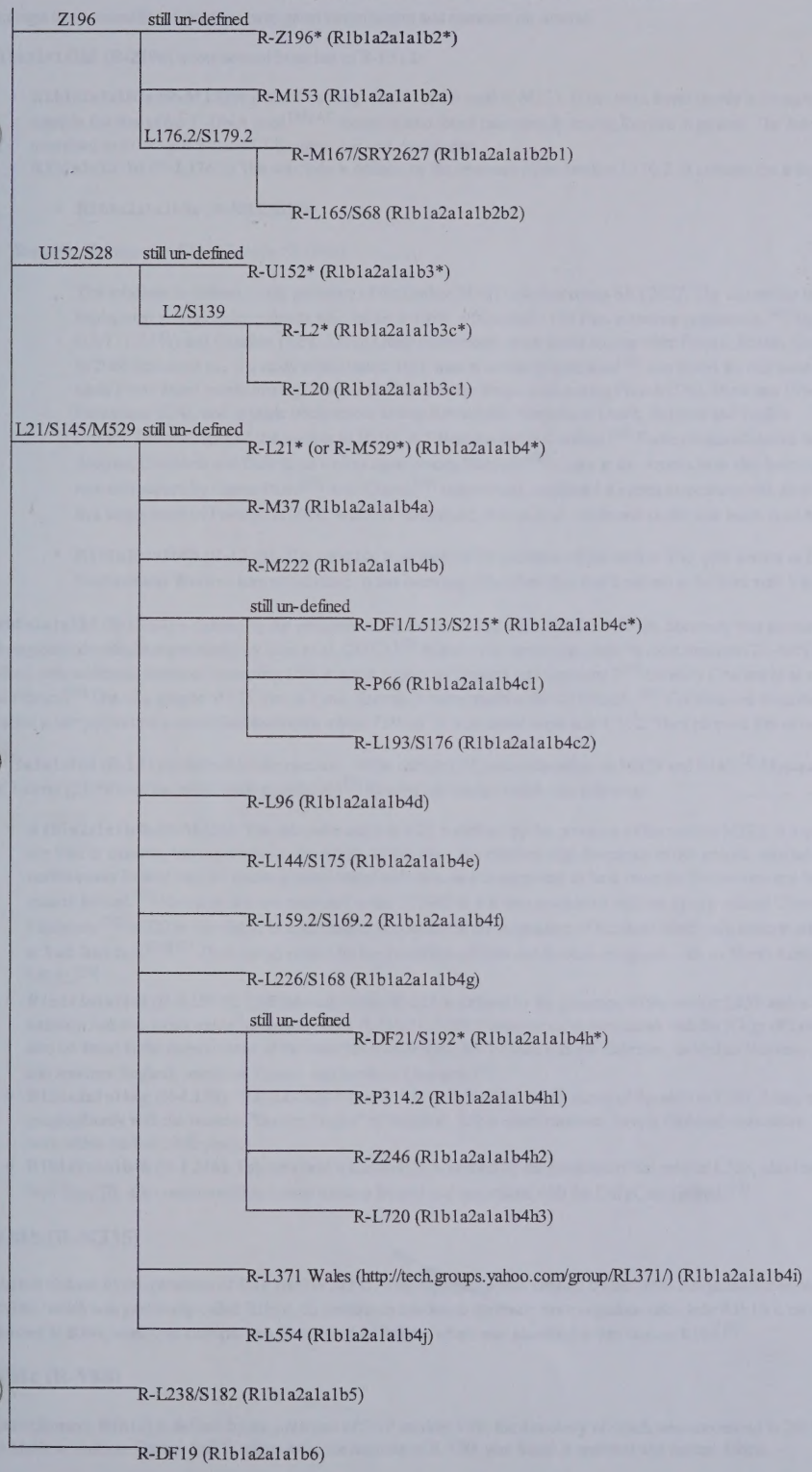
While this sub-clade of R1b is frequently discussed amongst genetic genealogists, the following table represents the peer-reviewed findings published so far in the 2007 articles of Myres et al. and Sims et al.[24][42]

Population	Sample size	R-M269	R-U106 (without U198)	R-U198
Austria	22	27.30%	22.70%	0.00%
Central/South America	33	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Czech Republic	36	27.80%	13.90%	0.00%
Denmark	113	34.50%	16.80%	0.09%
Eastern Europe	44	4.50%	0.00%	0.00%
England	138	57.20%	20.30%	0.14%
France	56	51.80%	7.10%	0.00%
Germany	332	43.10%	18.70%	0.18%
Ireland	102	80.40%	5.90%	0.00%
Italy	284	37.30%	3.50%	0.00%
Jordan	76	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
[illegible]dle-East	43	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Netherlands	94	54.30%	35.10%	0.21%
Oceania	43	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Oman	29	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Pakistan	177	3.40%	0.00%	0.00%
Palestine	47	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Poland	110	22.70%	8.20%	0.00%
Russia	56	21.40%	5.40%	0.18%
Slovenia	105	17.10%	3.80%	0.00%
Spain	164	42.30%	7.70%	0.00%
Switzerland	90	57.80%	13.30%	0.00%
Turkey	523	14.50%	0.40%	0.00%
Ukraine	32	25.00%	9.40%	0.00%
United States	58	5.20%	5.20%	0.00%
US (European)	125	46.40%	14.40%	0.80%
US (Afroamerican)	118	14.30%	1.70%	0.80%

R1b1a2a1a1b (R-P312)

Along with R-U106, R-P312 is one of the most common types of R1b1a2 (R-M269) in Europe. Also known as S116, it has been the subject of significant study concerning its sub-clades, and some of the ones recognized by the ISOGG website are summarized in the following table.[2] Myres et al. described it distributing f[illegible] the west of the Rhine basin.[7]




Z196
still un-defined
R-Z196* (R1b1a2a1a1b2*)
R-M153 (R1b1a2a1a1b2a)
L176.2/S179.2
R-M167/SRY2627 (R1b1a2a1a1b2b1)
R-L165/S68 (R1b1a2a1a1b2b2)
U152/S28
still un-defined
R-U152* (R1b1a2a1a1b3*)
L2/S139
R-L2* (R1b1a2a1a1b3c*)
R-L20 (R1b1a2a1a1b3c1)
L21/S145/M529
still un-defined
R-L21* (or R-M529*) (R1b1a2a1a1b4*)
R-M37 (R1b1a2a1a1b4a)
R-M222 (R1b1a2a1a1b4b)
still un-defined
R-DF1/L513/S215* (R1b1a2a1a1b4c*)
R-P66 (R1b1a2a1a1b4c1)
R-L193/S176 (R1b1a2a1a1b4c2)
R-L96 (R1b1a2a1a1b4d)
R-L144/S175 (R1b1a2a1a1b4e)
R-L159.2/S169.2 (R1b1a2a1a1b4f)
R-L226/S168 (R1b1a2a1a1b4g)
still un-defined
R-DF21/S192* (R1b1a2a1a1b4h*)
R-P314.2 (R1b1a2a1a1b4h1)
R-Z246 (R1b1a2a1a1b4h2)
R-L720 (R1b1a2a1a1b4h3)
R-L371 Wales (http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/RL371/) (R1b1a2a1a1b4i)
R-L554 (R1b1a2a1a1b4j)
R-L238/S182 (R1b1a2a1a1b5)
R-DF19 (R1b1a2a1a1b6)

Amongst these, scientific publications have given interpretation and comment on several:-

R1b1a2a1a1b2 (R-Z196) unites several branches of R-P312:-

- **R1b1a2a1a1b2a (R-M153)**is defined by the presence of the marker M153. It has been found mostly in Basques and Gascons, among whom it represents a sizeable fraction of the Y-DNA pool,[39][43] though is also found occasionally among Iberians in general. The first time it was located (Bosch 2001[44]) it was described as H102 and included 7 Basques and one Andalusian.
- **R1b1a2a1a1b5 (R-L176.2)** This subclade is defined by the presence of the marker L176.2. It contains the following:
  - **R1b1a2a1a1b5a (R-SRY2627).**

See also: Haplogroup R1b1b2a1a2c (Y-DNA)

This subclade is defined by the presence of the marker M167, also known as SRY2627. The first author to test for this marker (long before current haplogroup nomenclature existed) was Hurles in 1999, who tested 1158 men in various populations.[45] He found it relatively common among Basques (13/117: 11%) and Catalans (7/32: 22%). Other occurrences were found among other French, British, Spaniards, Béarnais, and Germans.
In 2000 Rosser et al., in a study which tested 3616 men in various populations[46] also tested for that same marker, naming the haplogroup Hg22, and again it was found mainly among Basques (19%), in lower frequencies among French (5%), Bavarians (3%), Spaniards (2%), Spanish (2%), Southern Portuguese (2%), and in single occurrences among Romanians, Slovenians, Dutch, Belgians and English.
In 2001 Bosch described this marker as H103, in 5 Basques and 5 Catalans.[44] Further regional studies have located it in significant amounts in Asturias, Cantabria and Galicia, as well as again among Basques.[44] Cases in the Azores have also been reported.[*citation needed*] In 2008 two research papers by López-Parra[43] and Adams,[39] respectively, confirmed a strong association with all or most of the Pyrenees and Eastern Iberia. In a larger study of Portugal in 2006, with 657 men tested, Beleza et al. confirmed similar low levels in all the major regions, from 1.5%-3.5%.[47]

  - **R1b1a2a1a1b5b (R-L165).** This subclade is defined by the presence of the marker S68, also known as L165. It is found in Scandinavia and the Northern and Western Isles of Scotland. It has been suggested therefore that it arrived in the Isles with Vikings.[48]

R1b1a2a1a1b3 (R-U152) is defined by the presence of the marker U152, also called S28.[2] Its discovery was announced in 2005 by EthnoAncestry[49] and subsequently identified independently by Sims et al. (2007).[42] Myres et al. report this clade "is most frequent (20-44%) in Switzerland, Italy, France and Western Poland, with additional instances exceeding 15% in some regions of England and Germany."[24] Similarly Cruciani et al. reported frequency peaks in Northern Italy and France.[50] Out of a sample of 135 men in Tyrol, Austria, 9 tested positive for U152/S28. [51] Far removed from this apparent core area, Myres *et al.* also mention a sub-population in north Bashkortostan where 71% of 70 men tested were in R-U152. They propose this to be the result of an isolated founder effect.[7]

R1b1a2a1a1b4 (R-L21) is defined by the presence of the marker L21, also referred to as M529 and S145.[2] Myres et al. report it is most common in England and Ireland (25-50% of the whole male population).[7] Known sub-clades include the following:-

- **R1b1a2a1a1b4b (R-M222).** This subclade within R-L21 is defined by the presence of the marker M222. It is particularly associated with male lines which are Irish or Scottish, but especially northern Irish. In this case, the relatively high frequency of this specific subclade among the population of certain counties in northwestern Ireland may be due to positive social selection, as it is suggested to have been the Y-chromosome haplogroup of the Uí Néill dynastic kindred of ancient Ireland.[29] However it is not restricted to the Uí Néill as it is also associated with the closely related Connachta dynasties, the Uí Briúin and Uí Fiachrach.[52] M222 is also found as a substantial proportion of the population of Scotland which may indicate substantial settlement from northern Ireland or at least links to it.[29][53] Those areas settled by large numbers of Irish and Scottish emigrants such as North America have a substantial percentage of M222.[29]
- **R1b1a2a1a1b4f (R-L159.2).** This subclade within R-L21 is defined by the presence of the marker L159 and is known as L159.2 because of a parallel mutation that also exists inside haplogroup I2a1 (L159.1). L159.2 appears to be associated with the Kings of Leinster and Diarmait Mac Murchada. It can also be found in the coastal areas of the Irish Sea including the Isle of Man and the Hebrides, as well as Norway, western and southern Scotland, northern and southern England, northeast France, and northern Denmark.[54]
- **R1b1a2a1a1b4g (R-L193).** This subclade within R-L21 is defined by the presence of the marker L193. Many surnames with this marker are associated geographically with the western "Border Region" of Scotland. A few other surnames have a Highland association. R-L193 is a relatively young subclade likely born within the last 2000 years.
- **R1b1a2a1a1b4h (R-L226).** This subclade within R-L21 is defined by the presence of the marker L226, also known as S168. Commonly referred to as Irish Type III, it is concentrated in central western Ireland and associated with the Dál gCais kindred.[55]

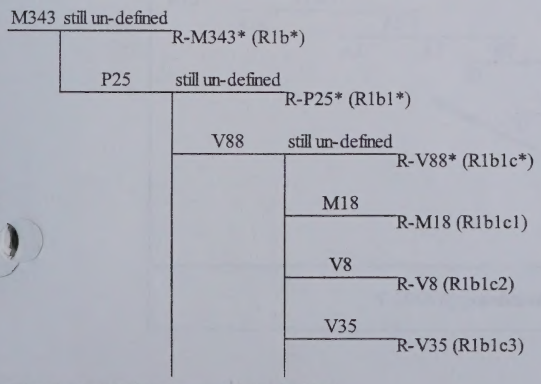
R1b1b (R-M335)

R1b1b is defined by the presence of SNP marker M335. This haplogroup was created by the 2008 reorganisation of nomenclature and should not be confused with R1b1b2, which was previously called R1b1c. Its position in relation to the much more populous sub-clade R1b1b is uncertain.[1] The M335 marker was first published in 2004, when one example was discovered in Turkey, which was classified at that time as R1b4.[4]

R1b1c (R-V88)

R1b1c (formerly R1b1a) is defined by the presence of SNP marker V88, the discovery of which was announced in 2010 by Cruciani et al.[19] Apart from individuals in southern Europe and Western Asia, the majority of R-V88 was found in northern and central Africa:

Region	Population	Country	Language	N	Total%	R1b1c (R-V88)	R1b1a2 (R-M269)	R1b1c* (R-V88*)	R1b1a4 (R-V69)
N Africa	Composite	Morocco	AA	338	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%
N Africa	Mozabite Berbers	Algeria	AA/Berber	67	3.0%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%
N Africa	Northern Egyptians	Egypt	AA/Semitic	49	6.1%	4.1%	2.0%	4.1%	0.0%
N Africa	Berbers from Siwa	Egypt	AA/Berber	93	28.0%	26.9%	1.1%	23.7%	3.2%
N Africa	Baharia	Egypt	AA/Semitic	41	7.3%	4.9%	2.4%	0.0%	4.9%
N Africa	Gurna Oasis	Egypt	AA/Semitic	34	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
N Africa	Southern Egyptians	Egypt	AA/Semitic	69	5.8%	5.8%	0.0%	2.9%	2.9%
C Africa	Songhai	Niger	NS/Songhai	10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
C Africa	Fulbe	Niger	NC/Atlantic	7	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%
C Africa	Tuareg	Niger	AA/Berber	22	4.5%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%
C Africa	Ngambai	Chad	NS/Sudanic	11	9.1%	9.1%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%
C Africa	Hausa	Nigeria (North)	AA/Chadic	10	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%
C Africa	Fulbe	Nigeria (North)	NC/Atlantic	32	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
C Africa	Yorubad	Nigeria (South)	NC/Defoid	21	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%
C Africa	Ouldeme	Cameroon (Nth)	AA/Chadic	22	95.5%	95.5%	0.0%	95.5%	0.0%
C Africa	Mada	Cameroon (Nth)	AA/Chadic	17	82.4%	82.4%	0.0%	76.5%	5.9%
C Africa	Mafa	Cameroon (Nth)	AA/Chadic	8	87.5%	87.5%	0.0%	25.0%	62.5%
C Africa	Guiziga	Cameroon (Nth)	AA/Chadic	9	77.8%	77.8%	0.0%	22.2%	55.6%
C Africa	Daba	Cameroon (Nth)	AA/Chadic	19	42.1%	42.1%	0.0%	36.8%	5.3%
C Africa	Guidar	Cameroon (Nth)	AA/Chadic	9	66.7%	66.7%	0.0%	22.2%	44.4%
C Africa	Massa	Cameroon (Nth)	AA/Chadic	7	28.6%	28.6%	0.0%	14.3%	14.3%
C Africa	Other Chadic	Cameroon (Nth)	AA/Chadic	4	75.0%	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%
C Africa	Shuwa Arabs	Cameroon (Nth)	AA/Semitic	5	40.0%	40.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%
C Africa	Kanuri	Cameroon (Nth)	NS/Saharan	7	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%
C Africa	Foulbe	Cameroon (Nth)	NC/Atlantic	18	11.1%	11.1%	0.0%	5.6%	5.6%
C Africa	Moundang	Cameroon (Nth)	NC/Adamawa	21	66.7%	66.7%	0.0%	14.3%	52.4%
C Africa	Fali	Cameroon (Nth)	NC/Adamawa	48	20.8%	20.8%	0.0%	10.4%	10.4%
C Africa	Tali	Cameroon (Nth)	NC/Adamawa	22	9.1%	9.1%	0.0%	4.5%	4.5%
C Africa	Mboum	Cameroon (Nth)	NC/Adamawa	9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
C Africa	Composite	Cameroon (Sth)	NC/Bantu	90	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
C Africa	Biaka Pygmies	CAR	NC/Bantu	33	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
W Africa		Composite	—	123	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
E Africa		Composite	—	442	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
S Africa		Composite	—	105	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			TOTAL	1822					



V69 R-V69 (R1b1c4)

R-P297 (R1b1a)

As can be seen in the above data table, R1b1c is found in northern Cameroon in west central Africa at a very high frequency, where it is considered to be caused by a pre-Islamic movement of people from Eurasia.[17][56]

Suggestive results from other studies which did not test for the full range of new markers discovered by Cruciani et al. have also been reported, which might be in R-V88.

- Wood et al. reported high frequencies of men who were P25 positive and M269 negative, amongst the same north Cameroon area where Cruciani et al. reported high R-V88 levels. However they also found such cases amongst 3% (1/32) of Fante from Ghana, 9% (1/11) of Bassa from southern Cameroon, 4% (1/24) of Herero from Namibia, 5% (1/22) of Ambo from Namibia, 4% (4/92) of Egyptians, and 4% (1/28) of Tunisians.[17]
- Luis et al. found the following cases of men M173 positive (R1), but negative for M73 (R1b1b1), M269 (R1b1b2), M18 (R1b1a1, a clade with V88, M18 having been discovered before V88) and M17 (R1a1a): 1 of 121 Omanis, 3 of 147 Egyptians, 2 of 14 Bantu from southern Cameroon, and 1 of 69 Hutu from Rwanda.[57]
- Pereira et al. (2010) in a study of several Saharan Tuareg populations, found one third of 31 men tested from near Tanut in Niger to be in R1b.[58]

R1b1c1 (R-M18)

R1b1c1 is a sub-clade of R-V88 which is defined by the presence of SNP marker M18.[1] It has been found only at low frequencies in samples from Sardinia[21][59] and Lebanon.[60]

Historical note

The DNA tests that assisted in the identification of Czar Nicholas II of Russia found that he had haplogroup R1b.[61]

Popular culture

Bryan Sykes, in his book *Blood of the Isles*, gives the populations associated with R1b the name of Oisín for a clan patriarch, much as he did for mitochondrial haplogroups in *The Seven Daughters of Eve*.

Stephen Oppenheimer also deals with this haplogroup in his book *Origins of the British*, giving the R1b clan patriarch the Basque name "Ruisko" in honour of what he thinks is the Iberian origin of R1b.

See also

- Human Y-chromosome DNA haplogroup
- Atlantic Modal Haplotype
- Genealogical DNA test
- Prehistoric Europe
- Y-DNA haplogroups in European populations

Evolutionary tree of Human Y-chromosome DNA (Y-DNA) haplogroups

most recent common Y-ancestor
A
A1b A1a-T
A1a A2-T
A2 A3 BT
B CT
DE CF
D E C F
G H IJK
IJ K
I J LT K(xLT)
L T M NO P S
O N Q R

Y-DNA by populations · Famous Y-DNA haplotypes

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External links

- International Society of Genetic Genealogy (ISOGG) - Y-DNA Haplogroup R and its Subclades - 2009 (http://www.isogg.org/tree/ISOGG_HapgrpR09.html)
- EthnoAncestry R1b info (http://ethnoancestry.com/R1b.html) / Map of S21 and S29 frequencies as determined by EthnoAncestry's research arm
- Spread of R1b (https://www3.nationalgeographic.com/genographic/atlas.html?card=my050) , from the Genographic Project, *National Geographic*
- R1b1b2 Subclade Maps: M167, M222, S21, S28 (http://www.vizachero.com/images/R1bClades.pdf)
- World Haplogroup Maps (http://www.scs.uiuc.edu/~mcdonald/WorldHaplogroupsMaps.pdf) Note especially the dominance of R1b in Western Europe.
- General SNP Marker Page (http://www.dnaheritage.com/ysnpmarkers.asp) DNA Heritage
- John McEwan's Y Chromosome DNA Genealogy Page (http://web.archive.org/web/20091027000752/http://geocities.com/mcewanjc/)
- David Faux - Shetland Isles Haplogroup R1b (http://www.davidkfaux.org/shetlandhaplogroupR1b)
- Dennis Wright - Irish Type III Homepage (http://www.irishtype3dna.org)

Maps

- Haplogroup R1b distribution map (http://mbe.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/full/22/10/1964/FIG6)
- EthnoAncestry's Map of R1b with S21, S29 Subclades (http://www.ethnoancestry.com/R1b_map.html)

Projects

- R1* Haplogroup Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R1Asterisk/default.aspx)
- R-ht35 DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/ht35new/default.aspx)
- FTDNA Kerchner's R1b and Subclades YDNA Haplogroup Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/r1b/)
- R-P312 and Subclades Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/atlantic-r1b1c/default.aspx?/publicwebsite.aspx%3fsection=results)
- R1b1b1 Haplogroup Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R1b1b1/default.aspx)
- R1b1b2* Haplogroup Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/r1b1b2/default.aspx)
- R1b-U106/S21+ aka R1b1b2a1a Haplogroup Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/U106/default.aspx)
- R1b1b2a1b4 aka R1b(U152+) Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R1b-U152/default.aspx)
- R1b1b2a1b5 aka R1b1b2a1a2f aka L21+ Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R-L21/default.aspx)
- R1b1b2a1b5 aka R1b1b2a1a2f aka L21+ "Walk the Y" Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/RL21WTY2009/default.aspx)
- R1b1a2a1a1b4f R-L159 Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R1b-L159.2/default.aspx)
- R1b-U198/S29+ Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/U198/default.aspx)
- R-M222 Haplogroup Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R1b1c7/default.aspx)
- R-L226 "Irish Type III" Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R-L226_Project/default.aspx)
- R1b1* DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/R1b1Asterisk/default.aspx)
- null439 project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/null439)
- British Isles DNA Project (http://www.britishislesdna.com/)
- Wales Cymru DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/WalesDNA/default.aspx)
- Danish Demes Regional DNA Project: Haplogroup R1b (http://danishdemes.org/YDNA-results-HgR1b.shtml)
- Jewish DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/JewishDNAProject/default.aspx?section=yresults)
- FTDNA The Jewish R1b Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/JewishR1b)
- French Heritage DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/frenchheritage/default.aspx)
- Iberian Peninsula DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/IberianDNA/default.aspx)
- Normandy Y-DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Normandy/default.aspx)
- Scandinavia Y-DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/scandinavianydna/default.aspx)
- Norway DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Norway/default.aspx)
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- Bretagne DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Bretagne/default.aspx)
- Assyrian Heritage DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/AssyrianHeritageDNAProject/default.aspx)
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- Slovakia DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/slovakia/default.aspx?section=goals)
- Hungarian Magyar Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Hungarian_Magyar_Y-DNA_Project/default.aspx)
- North Italy DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/northitaly/default.aspx)
- Italy DNA Project (http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Italy/default.aspx)
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King Harald Bluetooth

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Harald "Bluetooth" Gormsson, King Of DENMARK

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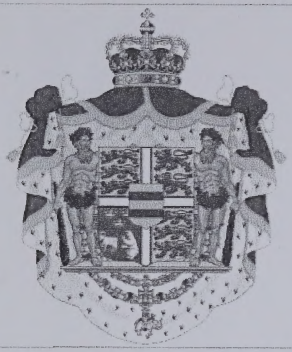

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Sweyn & the Jomsvikings at the funeral ale of his father Harald Blatand

mrichar864 added this on 1 Oct 2011

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King Harald Herbastus Bluetooth Gormsson de Crepon

6

waynecain44 added this on 15 May 2011

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King Harald Herbastus Bluetooth Gormsson de Crepon

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Herald Herbastus

kenhelsley added this on 9 Sep 2011

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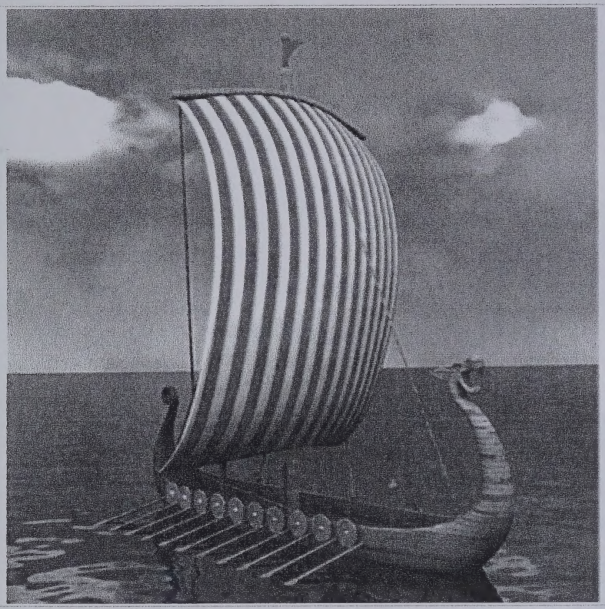

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two years England was free from attack. In 1008, the government created a new fleet of warships, organised on a national scale, but this was weakened when one of its commanders took to piracy, and the king and his council decided not to risk it in a general action. In Stenton's view: "The history of England in the next generation was really determined between 1009 and 1012...the ignominious collapse of the English defence caused a loss of morale which was irreparable." The Danish army of 1009, led by Thorkell the Tall and his brother Hemming, was the most formidable force to invade England since Æthelred became king. It harried England until it was bought off by 48,000 pounds in April 1012.[21]

Invasion of 1013

Sweyn then launched an invasion in 1013 intending to crown himself king of England, during which he proved himself to be a general greater than any other Viking leader of his generation. By the end of 1013 English resistance had collapsed and Sweyn had conquered the country, forcing Æthelred into exile in Normandy. But the situation changed suddenly when Sweyn died on 3 February 1014. The crews of the Danish ships in the Trent that had supported Sweyn immediately swore their allegiance to Sweyn's son Canute, but leading English noblemen sent a deputation to Æthelred to negotiate his restoration to the throne. He was required to declare his loyalty to them, to bring in reforms regarding everything that they disliked and to forgive all that had been said and done against him in his previous reign. The terms of this agreement are of great constitutional interest in early English History as they are the first recorded pact between a King and his subjects and are also widely regarded as showing that many English noblemen had submitted to Sweyn simply because of their distrust of Æthelred.[22]

Æthelred then launched an expedition against Canute and his allies, the men of Lindsey. Canute's army had not completed its preparations and, in April 1014, he decided to withdraw from England without a fight leaving his Lindsey allies to suffer Æthelred's revenge. In August 1015, he returned to find a complex and volatile situation unfolding in England. Æthelred's son, Edmund Ironside, had revolted against his father and established himself in the Danelaw, which was angry at Canute and Æthelred for the ravaging of Lindsey and was prepared to support Edmund in any uprising against both of them.

Death and burial

Over the next months, Canute conquered most of England, and Edmund had rejoined Æthelred to defend London when Æthelred died on 23 April 1016. The subsequent war between Edmund and Canute ended in a decisive victory for Canute at the Battle of Ashingdon on 18 October 1016. Edmund's reputation as a warrior was such that Canute nevertheless agreed to divide England, Edmund taking Wessex and Canute the whole of the country beyond the Thames. However, Edmund died on 30 November and Canute became king of the whole country.[23]

Æthelred was buried in old St Paul's Cathedral, London.

Marriages and issue

Æthelred married first Ælfgifu, daughter of Thored, earl of Northumbria, in about 985.[15] Their known children are:

- Æthelstan Ætheling (died 1014)
- Ecgberht Ætheling (died c. 1005)[24]
- Edmund Ironside (died 1016)
- Eadred Ætheling (died before 1013)
- Eadwig Ætheling (executed by Canute 1017)
- Edgar Ætheling (died c. 1008)[24]
- Eadgyth or Edith (married Eadric Streona)
- Ælfgifu (married Uchtred the Bold, ealdorman of Northumbria)
- Wulfhilda (married Ulfcytel Snillingr)
- Abbess of Wherwell Abbey

A charter of Æthelred's in 1003 to his follower, Æthelred.

In 1002 Æthelred married Emma of Normandy, sister of Richard II, Duke of Normandy. Their children were:

- Edward the Confessor (died 1066)
- Ælfred Ætheling (died 1036–7)
- Goda of England (married 1. Drogo of Mantes and 2. Eustace II, Count of Boulogne)

All of Æthelred's sons were named after predecessors of Æthelred on the throne.[25]

Legislation

Æthelred's government produced extensive legislation, which he "ruthlessly enforced."[26] Records of at least six legal codes survive from his reign, covering a range of topics.[27] Notably, one of the members of his council (known as the *Witan*) was Wulfstan II, Archbishop of York, a well-known homilist. The three latest codes from Æthelred's reign seemed to have been drafted by Wulfstan.[28] These codes are extensively concerned with ecclesiastical affairs. They also exhibit the characteristics of Wulfstan's highly rhetorical style. Wulfstan went on to draft codes for King Cnut, and recycled there many of the laws which were used in Æthelred's codes.[29]

Despite the failure of his government in the face of the Danish threat, Æthelred's reign was not without some important institutional achievements. The quality of the coinage, a good indicator of the prevailing economic conditions, significantly improved during his reign due to his numerous coinage reform laws.[30]

Legacy

Later perspectives of Æthelred have been less than flattering. Numerous legends and anecdotes have sprung up to explain his shortcomings, often elaborating abusively on his character and failures. One such anecdote is given by William of Malmesbury (lived c. 1080–c. 1143), who reports that Æthelred had defecated in the baptismal font as a child, which led St. Dunstan to prophesy that the English monarchy would be overthrown during his reign. This story is, however, a fabrication, and a similar story is told of the Byzantine Emperor Constantine Copronymus, another mediaeval monarch who was unpopular among certain of his subjects.

Efforts to rehabilitate Æthelred's reputation have gained momentum since about 1980. Chief among the rehabilitators has been Simon Keynes, who has often argued that our poor impression of Æthelred is almost entirely based upon after-the-fact accounts of, and later accretions to, the narrative of events during Æthelred's long and complex reign. Chief among the culprits is in fact one of the most important sources for the history of the period, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which, as it reports events with a retrospect of 15 years, cannot help but interpret events with the eventual English defeat a foregone conclusion. Yet, as virtually no strictly contemporary narrative account of

the events of Æthelred's reign exists, historians are forced to rely on what evidence there is. Keynes and others thus draw attention to some of the inevitable snares of investigating the history of a man whom later popular opinion has utterly damned. Recent cautious assessments of Æthelred's reign have more often uncovered reasons to doubt, rather than uphold, Æthelred's later infamy. Though the failures of his government will always put Æthelred's reign in the shadow of the reigns of kings Edgar, Aethelstan, and Alfred, historians' current impression of Æthelred's personal character is certainly not as unflattering as it once was: "Æthelred's misfortune as a ruler was owed not so much to any supposed defects of his imagined character, as to a combination of circumstances which anyone would have found difficult to control."[31]

Did Æthelred invent the jury?

Æthelred has been credited with the formation of a local investigative body made up of twelve thegns who were charged with publishing the names of any notorious or wicked men in their respective districts. Because the members of these bodies were under solemn oath to act in accordance with the law and their own good consciences, they have been seen by some legal historians as the prototype for the English *Grand Jury*.[32] Æthelred makes provision for such a body in a law code he enacted at Wantage in 997, which states:

> *þæt man habbe gemot on ælcum wæpentace; & gan ut þa yldestan XII þegnas & se gerefa mid, & swerian on þam haligdome, þe heom man on hand sylle, þæt hig nellan nænne sacleasan man forsecgean ne nænne sacne forhelan. & niman þonne þa tihtbysian men, þe mid þam gerefan habbað, & heora ælc sylle VI healfmarc wedd, healf landrican & healf wæpentake.*[33]

> that there shall be an assembly in every wapentake,[34] and in that assembly shall go forth the twelve eldest thegns and the reeve along with them, and let them swear on holy relics, which shall be placed in their hands, that they will never knowingly accuse an innocent man nor conceal a guilty man. And thereafter let them seize those notorious [lit. "charge-laden"] men, who have business with the reeve, and let each of them give a security of 6 half-marks, half of which shall go to the lord of that district, and half to the wapentake.

But the wording here suggests that Æthelred was perhaps revamping or re-confirming a custom which had already existed. He may actually have been expanding an established English custom for use among the Danish citizens in the North (the Danelaw). Previously, King Edgar had legislated along similar lines in his Whitbordesstan code:

> *ic wille, þæt ælc mon sy under borge ge binnan burgum ge buton burgum. & gewitnes sy geset to ælcere byrig & to ælcum hundrode. To ælcere byrig XXXVI syn gecorone to gewitnesse; to smalum burgum & to ælcum hundrode XII, buton ge ma willan. & ælc mon mid heora gewitnysse bigcge & sylle ælc þara ceapa, þe he bigcge oþþe sylle aþer oþþe burge oþþe on wæpengetace. & heora ælc, þonne hine man ærest to gewitnysse gecysð, sylle þæne að, þæt he næfre, ne for feo ne for lufe ne for ege, ne ætsace nanes þara þinga, þe he to gewitnysse wæs, & nan oðer þingc on gewitnysse ne cyðe buton þæt an, þæt he geseah oþþe gehyrde. & swa geæþdera manna syn on ælcum ceape twegen oþþe þry to gewitnysse.*[35]

> It is my wish that each person be in surety, both within settled areas and without. And 'witnessing' shall be established in each city and each hundred. To each city let there be 36 chosen for witnessing; to small towns and to each hundred let there be 12, unless they desire more. And everybody shall purchase and sell their goods in the presence a witness, whether he is buying or selling something, whether in a city or a wapentake. And each of them, when they first choose to become a witness, shall give an oath that he will never, neither for wealth nor love nor fear, deny any of those things which he will be a witness to, and will not, in his capacity as a witness, make known any thing except that which he saw and heard. And let there be either two or three of these sworn witnesses at every sale of goods.

The 'legend' of an Anglo-Saxon origin to the jury was first challenged seriously by Heinrich Brunner in 1872, who claimed that evidence of the jury was only seen for the first time during the reign of Henry II, some 200 years after the end of the Anglo-Saxon period, and that the practice had originated with the Franks, who in turn had influenced the Normans, who thence introduced it to England.[36] Since Brunner's thesis, the origin of the English jury has been much disputed. Throughout the twentieth century, legal historians disagreed about whether the practice was English in origin, or was introduced, directly or indirectly, from either Scandinavia or Francia.[32] Recently, the legal historians Patrick Wormald and Michael Macnair have reasserted arguments in favour of finding in practices current during the Anglo-Saxon period traces of the Angevin practice of conducting inquests using bodies of sworn, private witnesses. Wormald has gone as far as to present evidence suggesting that the English practice outlined in Æthelred's Wantage code is at least as old as, if not older than, 975, and ultimately traces it back to a Carolingian model (something Brinner had done).[37] However, no scholarly consensus has yet been reached.

Cultural references

Æthelred was the subject of a stageplay by Ronald Ribman titled *The Ceremony of Innocence* which was made into a film by the same name. It was first performed in 1968, and depicted interactions between Æthelred and his court, family and advisors, and also with the Danish king. Æthelred was portrayed by Richard Kiley in both play and film.

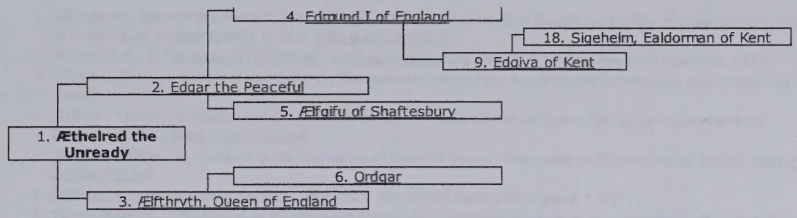
Æthelred is also the subject of Richard Edward Wilson's Æthelred the Unready, a comical one-act opera composed in 1992.[38] He is also referenced in the 'Sid Meier's Civilization' franchise of computer games, occupying the second lowest rank that a player may earn upon the game's completion, just above Dan Quayle.

Æthelred is also featured in the historical novel *A Hollow Crown: The Story of Emma, Queen of Saxon England* (2004, also published as *The Forever Queen*) by Helen Hollick. The protagonist is his wife Emma of Normandy. The novel opens with the wedding of 13-year-old Emma to Æthelred, a 34-year-old man with a grown son of his own. The early marriage of their marriage are barren, and Æthelred considers ending said marriage. He is then depicted in a "*drunken fury*". First killing her dog, then engaging in a night of domestic violence and marital rape. Edward the Confessor is depicted as the result of that night, unloved by his own mother. [39]

Ancestry

Ancestors of Æthelred the Unready

16. Alfred the Great
8. Edward the Elder
17. Ealhswith



See also

- House of Wessex family tree

Notes

1. ^ The use of either the cognomen or the numeral distinguishes him from King Æthelred of Wessex, ruled 865 to 871.
2. ^ Different spellings of this king's name most commonly found in modern texts are "Ethelred" and "Æthelred" (or "Aethelred"), the latter being closer to the original Old English form *Æþelræd*.
3. ^ a b Bosworth-Toller, *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, with Supplement. p.1124
4. ^ Schröder, *Deutsche Namenkunde*.
5. ^ Keynes, "The Declining Reputation of King Æthelred the Unready", pp. 240–1. For this king's forebear of the same name, see Æthelred of Wessex.
6. ^ Chris Wickham, Problems in Doing Comparative History, in Skinner, ed, *Challenging the Boundaries of Medieval History*, pp. 15, 22, 27.
7. ^ Stenton, *Anglo-Saxon England*, p. 374.
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Preceded by **Edward the Martyr**	**King of the English** 978–1013	Succeeded by **Sweyn Forkbeard**
Preceded by **Sweyn Forkbeard**	**King of the English** 1014–1016	Succeeded by **Edmund Ironside**

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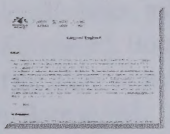

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a second Trelleborg near the modern town of Trelleborg in Scania in present-day Sweden. All five fortresses had similar designs: *"perfectly circular with gates opening to the four corners of the earth, and a courtyard divided into four areas which held large houses set in a square pattern."*[10] A sixth *Trelleborg* of similar design, located at Borgeby, in Scania, has been dated to about 1000 AD and may also have been built by King Harald.

He constructed the oldest known bridge in southern Scandinavia, the 5 meters wide, 760 meters long Ravninge Bridge at Ravninge meadows.

While quiet prevailed throughout the interior, he turned his energies to foreign enterprises. He came to the help of Richard the Fearless of Normandy in 945 and 963, while his son conquered Samland, and after the assassination of King Harald Greycloak of Norway, managed to force the people of that country into temporary subjugation to himself.

The Norse sagas present Harald in a rather negative light. He was forced twice to submit to the renegade Swedish prince Styrbjörn the Strong of the Jomsvikings- first by giving Styrbjörn a fleet and his daughter Tyra, the second time by giving up himself as hostage, along with yet another fleet. When Styrbjörn brought this fleet to Uppsala to claim the throne of Sweden, Harald broke his oath and fled with his Danes in order to avoid facing the Swedish army at the Battle of Fýrisvellir.

Harald's kingdom (in red) and his vassals and allies (in pink), as set forth in *Heimskringla*, *Knytlinga Saga*, and other medieval Scandinavian sources.

As a consequence of Harald's army having lost to the Germans at the Danevirke in 974, he no longer had control of Norway, and Germans settled back into the border area between Scandinavia and Germany. They were driven out of Denmark in 983 by an alliance of Obodrite soldiers and troops loyal to Harald, but soon after, Harald was killed fighting off a rebellion led by his son Swein. He is believed to have died in 986, although several accounts claim 985 as his year of death.

Marriages and children

1. Gyrid Olafsdottir, probably by 950.
   - Thyra Haraldsdatter, married Styrbjörn the Strong
   - Sweyn Forkbeard. Born about 960. Usually given as the son of Harald and Gyrid, though it is said in some of the older sagas that he was an illegitimate son.
   - Haakon. Born in 961.
   - Gunhilde. She married Pallig, Jarl and Ealdorman of Devonshire. It is thought that they both died in the St. Brice's Day massacre in November 1002.
2. Thora (Tova) the daughter of Mistivir in 970. She raised the Sønder Vissing Runestone after her mother.

Tribute

"Bluetooth" now commonly refers to the Bluetooth wireless specification designed by Ericsson, the major Swedish telecommunications organization, to enable cable-free connections between computers, mobile phones, PDAs, printers, etc. The Bluetooth communications protocol in these devices is named after this king, ostensibly due to his abilities to make diverse factions communicate with each other. The Bluetooth logo consists of the Nordic runes for his initials, H and B (Long-branch runes version).[11]

Pop culture

- From 1835 to 1977 it was believed that Harald ordered the death of Haraldskær Woman, a bog body thought to be Gunnhild, Mother of Kings until radiocarbon dating proved otherwise.[12]
- Poul Anderson's novel *The Mother of the Kings* is mainly concerned with the Norwegian King Erik Bloodaxe and his family, but a section takes place in Denmark, with a depiction of the young and ambitious Harald Bluetooth ruthlessly playing off various factions and Viking leaders against each other.
- In *The Long Ships* or *Red Orm* (original title: *Röde Orm*), a best-selling Swedish novel written by Frans Gunnar Bengtsson, the plot takes place some decades later - a large part of it in the court of the aging Harald, shortly before the outbreak of the rebellion of his son Swen. One of the characters, a Christian cleric, makes comparisons between Bluetooth and the Biblical story of King David and his son Absalom.

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Pop culture

- From 1969 to 1977 it was filmed the *Harold* cartoons the destiny a Harold or Wanda, a boy both fascin to be Harold, Wanda or Kings was cartoonists during period observe [1]
- Post Adolescents novel *The Adventures of the Kings* is mainly concerned with the Northwestern King family Brodeur and its family, but a section takes place in Toronto, with a description of the wing and art from Harold Brodeur with indicative photos of various buildings and Kings leader against each other
- In The Long Shots in Bad Days (original title: Aux Aguets) [2], a freelancing Swiss spy is asked to obtain by Franz Gerard Bergmann, the past photo of two children living here - a large part of it is the cover of the novel Harold, also by Brodeur. On another of the photos on the wall of the son of the director, a Gerard Bergmann, the same photo between Brodeur and the Beliard story of King Lawrence and his son Alberto.

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External links

Regnal titles		
Preceded by **Gorm the Old**	**King of Denmark** 958–985/986	Succeeded by **Sweyn Forkbeard**
Preceded by **Harald Greycloak**	**King of Norway** 970–985/986 (Haakon Sigurdsson was de facto ruler)	

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External links

Sweyn Forkbeard

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Sweyn I Forkbeard (Old Norse: *Sveinn Tjúguskegg*; c. 960 – 3 February 1014) was king of Denmark and England, as well as parts of Norway. His name appears as **Swegen** in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle[2].

He was a Viking leader and the father of Cnut the Great. On his father Harald Bluetooth's death in late 986 or early 987, he became King of Denmark; in 1000, with allegiance of the Trondejarl, Erik of Lade, he was ruler over most of Norway. After a long effort at conquest, and shortly before his death, in 1013 he became the first of the Danish Kings of England.

Sweyn

King of Denmark, Norway, and England

King of Denmark	
Tenure	986–1014
Predecessor	Harald Bluetooth
Successor	Harald II
King of Norway	
Tenure	986–995 999–1014
Predecessor	Harald III Olaf I
Successor	Olaf I Olaf II
King of England	
Tenure	1013–1014
Predecessor	Æthelred
Successor	Æthelred
Spouse	Gunhild of Wenden Sigrid the Haughty (?)[1]
Issue	*among others...*

Harald II of Denmark

Cnut, King of Denmark, Norway and England

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- 1 The Church and currency
- 2 Life and legacy
- 3 Ruler of England
- 4 Religion
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The Church and currency

On the northern edges of the relatively recent Holy Roman Empire, with its roots in Charlemagne's conquests about two hundred years prior to Sweyn's time, Sweyn Forkbeard had coins made with an image in his likeness. The Latin inscription on the coins read, "ZVEN REX DÆNOR", which translates as "Sven, king of Danes".[3][4]

Sweyn's father, Harald Bluetooth, was the first of the Scandinavian kings to officially accept Christianity, in the early or mid-960s. According to Adam of Bremen, an 11th-century historian, Harald's son Sweyn was baptised *Otto*, in tribute to the German king Otto I,[5] who was the first Holy Roman Emperor. Forkbeard is never known to have officially made use of this Christian name. He did not use it on the

Sweyn Forkbeard

King of Denmark, Norway and England

Reign	
Predecessor	Harald Bluetooth
Successor	Harald II
Reign of Norway	
Reign	994–995
	999–1014
Predecessor	Haakon III
	Olaf I
Successor	Olaf I
	Olaf II
Reign of England	
Reign	1013–1014
Predecessor	Ethelred
Successor	Ethelred
Spouse	Gunhild of Wessex
	Sigrid the Haughty (?)
Issue	
House of Denmark	
Father	Harald Bluetooth
Mother	Gyrid Olafsdottir
Birth	960
Death	3 February 1014
Burial	Roskilde Cathedral

Sweyn Forkbeard (Old Norse: Svein Tjúguskegg; c. 960 – 3 February 1014) was a king of Denmark and England, as well as parts of Norway. He is generally regarded as Sweyn II of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.[1]

He was a Viking leader and the father of Cnut the Great. Cnut succeeded Harald Bluetooth's death in late 980 or early 987. He became King of Denmark in 1000, with allegiance to the Holy Roman Emperor, Sigrid of Hadeby, he was ruler over most of Norway. After a long effort at conquest, and exactly before its ocean, in 1013 he became the first of the Danish Kings of England.

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The Church and coinage

On the northern and eastern shores of Denmark, recent High Roman Empire, with as more in Cnut's coinage's coinages about two annual were once in Sweyn's time. Sweyn Forkbeard had coins made with an image of his licence. The Latin inscription on the coins read, "ZVEIN REX DANORVM", which translates as "Sweyn, king of Danes".[9][10]

Sweyn's father, Harald Bluetooth, was the last of the Scandinavian kings to officially accept Christianity, in the late-tenth or early-980s. According to Adam of Bremen, in 1106 Danish historian, Harald's son Sweyn was baptized Christian while in the German city. Cnut the Great was the last Holy Roman Emperor. Performed a saint living in how officially made no of 1013 Christian name. He did not use a cross.

coins he proudly sent forth, and when he was given the English crown by the Witenagemot of Anglo-Saxon nobles, in 1013, he took the crown as king Sweyn.[citation needed]

	Estrid Svendsdatter
Full name	Old Norse: *Sveinn Tjúguskegg* Danish: *Svend Tveskæg* Norwegian: *Svein Tjugeskjegg* Swedish: *Sven Tveskägg*
House	House of Denmark
Father	Harald Bluetooth
Mother	Gyrid Olafsdottir
Born	c. 960 Denmark
Died	3 February 1014 (aged 53–54) Gainsborough, Lincolnshire
Burial	Roskilde Cathedral
Religion	Roman Catholic

Life and legacy

Many details about Sweyn's life are contested. Scholars disagree about the various, too often contradictory, accounts of his life given in sources from his era of history, such as the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Adam of Bremen's *Gesta Hammaburgensis Ecclesiae Pontificum*, and the *Heimskringla*, a 13th-century work by Icelandic author Snorri Sturluson.[6] Conflicting accounts of Sweyn's later life also appear in the *Encomium Emmae Reginae*, an 11th-century Latin *encomium* in honour of his son king Cnut's queen Emma, of Normandy, along with *Chronicon ex chronicis* by Florence of Worcester, another 11th-century author.

Some historians, such as Lauritz Weibull, have argued that Sweyn's wife described in the sagas – Swedish dowager queen Sigrid the Haughty – is purely fictional, whereas others have accepted her existence on the evidence of the Norse sagas. Weibull's conclusion is shared by *Den Store Danske Encyklopædi*, which identifies the queen as Gunhild.[1] In some of the old sources, such as the *Jómsvikinga saga*, Sweyn appears as an illegitimate son of Harald Bluetooth, raised by the legendary Jomsviking and *jarl* of Jomsborg, Palnatoke. Sweyn is also depicted as a rebellious son, who led an uprising against his father in 987, and chased him out of the court, forcing him to abandon his kingdom. Harald apparently spent the rest of his days with the Slavs in Wendland,[7] within modern-day Germany.

The Battle of Svolder. Painting by Otto Sinding (1842–1909).

Many negative accounts build on Adam of Bremen's writings; Adam is said to have watched Sweyn and Scandinavia in general with an "unsympathetic and intolerant eye", according to some scholars.[8] Adam accused Forkbeard of being a rebellious pagan who persecuted Christians, betrayed his father and expelled German bishops from Scania and Zealand. According to Adam, Sweyn was sent into exile by his father's German friends and deposed in favour of king Eric the Victorious of Sweden, whom Adam wrote ruled Denmark until his death in 994 or 995.

Historians generally have found problems with Adam's claims, such as that Sweyn was driven into exile in Scotland for a period as long as fourteen years. As many scholars point out, he built churches in Denmark throughout this period, such as Lund and Roskilde, while he led Danish raids against England.[9]

Ruler of England

According to the chronicles of John of Wallingford, Sweyn was involved in raids against England during 1002–1005, 1006–1007, and 1009–1012, to revenge the St. Brice's Day massacre of England's Danish inhabitants in November 1002. Historians have considered the massacre as similar to a large-scale ethnic cleansing of the Danes

in England orchestrated by Æthelred the Unready. Sweyn was believed to have had a personal interest in the atrocities due to his sister Gunhilde being amongst the victims.[10]

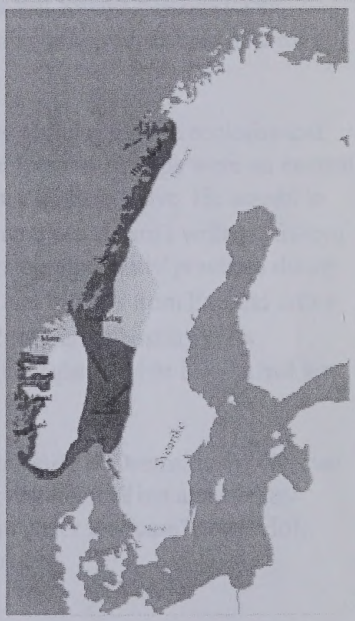
According to Simon Keynes,[11] Sweyn was active in Wessex and East Anglia in 1003–1004 but a famine forced him to return home in 1005.[12]

Some scholars have argued that Sweyn's participation may have been prompted by his state of impoverishment after having been forced to pay a hefty ransom. He needed revenue from the raids.[9] He acquired massive sums of *Danegeld* through the raids. In 1013, he is reported to have personally led his forces in a full-scale invasion.[13]

The contemporary *Peterborough Chronicle* (also called the *Laud Manuscript*), one of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles*, states, "before the month of August came king Sweyn with his fleet to Sandwich. He went very quickly about East Anglia into the Humber's mouth, and so upward along the Trent till he came to Gainsborough. Earl Uchtred and all Northumbria quickly bowed to him, as did all the people of Lindsey, then the people of the Five Boroughs. He was given hostages from each shire. When he understood that all the people had submitted to him, he bade that his force should be provisioned and horsed; he went south with the main part of the invasion force, while some of the invasion force, as well as the hostages, were with his son Cnut. After he came over Watling Street, they went to Oxford, and the town-dwellers soon bowed to him, and gave hostages. From there they went to Winchester, and the people did the same, then eastward to London."[14]

Sweyn and the Jomsvikings at the funeral ale of his father Harald Bluetooth

But the Londoners put up a strong resistance, because King Æthelred and Thorkell the Tall, a Viking leader who had defected to Æthelred, were in the city, and held their ground against him. Sweyn then went west to Bath, where the western thanes submitted to him and gave hostages. The Londoners followed suit, fearing Sweyn's revenge if they resisted any longer. King Æthelred sent his sons Edward and Alfred to Normandy, and retreated to the Isle of Wight, and then followed them into exile.[14] On Christmas Day 1013 Sweyn was declared king of England.


The map shows the division of Norway after the Battle of Svolder according to *Heimskringla*. Eiríkr Hákonarson ruled the purple area as a fiefdom from Sweyn Forkbeard. The yellow area was under Sveinn Hákonarson, his half-brother, held as a fief of Olof Skötkonung, the Swedish king. The red area was under dir

Based in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, Sweyn began to organise his vast new kingdom, but he died there on 3 February 1014, having ruled England unopposed[*citation needed*] for only five weeks. His embalmed body was returned to Denmark, to be buried in the church he built in Roskilde.[15] He was succeeded as King of Denmark by his elder son, Harald II, but the Danish fleet proclaimed his younger son Cnut king. In England, the councillors had sent for Æthelred, who upon his return from exile in Normandy in the spring of 1014 managed to drive Cnut out of England. But Cnut returned and became King of England in 1016, while also ruling Denmark, Norway, parts of Sweden, Pomerania, and Schleswig.

His son Cnut and grandsons Harold Harefoot and Harthacnut ruled England for 26 years. After Harthacnut's death, the English throne reverted to the House of Wessex. Sweyn's descendants through his daughter Estrid continue to rule Denmark to this day. One of his descendants, Margaret of Denmark, married James III of Scotland, introducing Sweyn's bloodline into the Scottish Royal blood line. After James VI of Scotland inherited the English throne in 1603, Sweyn's ancestry was introduced into the English royal bloodline as well.

Danish control, with Sweyn's ruling it as a Danish extension.

Religion

Adam of Bremen's writings about Sweyn and his father may have been influenced by Adam's desire to emphasise Sweyn's father Harald as a candidate for sainthood. He claimed that Sweyn, who was baptised along with his father, was a heathen. This may have been true, as much of Scandinavia was pagan at the time, but there are no data to corroborate the assertion. German and French records support that Harald Bluetooth was baptised.

According to Adam, Sweyn was punished by God for leading the uprising which led to king Harald's death, and had to spend "fourteen years" abroad - perhaps a Biblical reference from an ecclesiastical writer, as it refers to the symbolic number seven. Adam purports that Sweyn was shunned by all those with whom he sought refuge, but was finally allowed to live for a while in Scotland. As the Scottish king at the time had a reputation in Europe as a heathen and a murderer[*citation needed*], Adam's intention appeared to be to show that Sweyn belonged with heathens and was not fit to rule a Christian country. According to Adam, Sweyn only achieved success as a ruler after accepting Christianity.

Sweyn was tolerant of paganism while favouring Christianity, at least politically. By allowing English ecclesiastical influence in his kingdom, he was spurning the Hamburg-Bremen archbishop. Since German bishops were an integral part of the secular state, Sweyn's preference for the English church may have been a political move. He sought to pre-empt any threat against his independence posed by the German kings.[16] Contrary to Adam's writings, Sweyn did not appear to have re-established paganism. There is no evidence of reversion to pagan burial practices during Sweyn's reign.[17] Whether King Sweyn was a heathen or not, he enlisted priests and bishops from England rather than from Hamburg.[16] This may have been another reason for Adam of Bremen's apparent hostility in his accounts. Numerous converted priests of a Danish origin from the Danelaw lived in England, while Sweyn had few connections to Germany or its priests.

Sweyn must have known that once the Archbishop of Hamburg-Bremen gained influence in Denmark, the German Emperor Otto II would not be far behind. His Slavic neighbours to the south-east had been all but annexed by Germany once Otto's father Otto I divided their lands into Bishoprics and put them under the "care" of the Holy Roman Emperor. Sweyn may have envisaged the same happening to his own territory.

Issue

By Gunnhild:

1. Harald II of Denmark

By Sigrid:

1. Cnut
2. Gytha

3. Gunnhild
4. Santslaue
5. Thyra
6. Estrid
7. unknown daughter

In literature

- Lund, Niels (1997). *Harald Blåtands Død* (The Death of Harold Bluetooth). Roskilde Museum's publishing house, Denmark 1997.
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References

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2. ^ *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. Manuscripts C (http://asc.jebbo.co.uk/c/c-L.html) , D (http://asc.jebbo.co.uk/d/d-L.html) , and E (http://asc.jebbo.co.uk/e/e-L.html) . Edited by Jebson, Tony. Accessed 18 August 2011.
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7. ^ "Sweyn I" (2006). In *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Retrieved 12 October 2006, from Encyclopædia Britannica

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10. ^ Mike Ashley, *British Monarchs; A complete genealogy, gazetteer and biographical Encyclopaedia of the Kings and Queens of Britain*, Robinson Publishing (1998) p.483: "Probably his [Æthelred's] worst decision was the St. Brice's day massacre on 13 November 1002...he ordered the killing of every Dane who lived in England, except the Anglo-Danes in the Danelaw. The massacre brought back to English shores the Danish commander Swein, whose sister and brother-in-law had been killed in the massacre".
11. ^ Keynes, Simon. *The Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Anglo-Saxon England*. "Swein Forkbeard".
12. ^ Lapidge considers it uncertain whether Sweyn actually supported the raid of 1006–1007 and the raid led by Thorkell the Tall in 1009–1012, commenting that "whatever the case, he was quick to exploit the disruption caused by Thorkell's army." (p.467).
13. ^ Blair, Peter Hunter (2003). *An Introduction to Anglo-Saxon England* (http://books.google.com/books?id=9eN87VsPaw0C&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false) (3rd ed.). Cambridge University Press. p. 98. ISBN 0-521-53777-0. http://books.google.com/books?id=9eN87VsPaw0C&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false.
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16. ^ a b Lund, Niels (1986). "The armies of Swein Forkbeard and Cnut: leding or li(th)" *Anglo-Saxon England* 15 (1986), p. 39–40.
17. ^ Sawyer, Peter (1987). "The Process of Scandinavian Christianization in the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries" in *The Christianization of Scandinavia*, Birgit Sawyer, et al., ed. Kungälv: Viktoria Bokforlag, p. 80. ISBN 91-86708-04-X.

External links

- Northvegr (Scandinavian) - A History of the Vikings (Search) (http://www.northvegr.org/main.php)
- Vikingworld (Danish) - Swein Forkbeard (Svend Tveskæg) (http://www.vikingworld.dk/jellinge23.htm)

Regnal titles		
Preceded by **Harald I/III**	**King of Denmark** 985/ 986–1014	Succeeded by **Harald II**
	King of Norway 985/986–995	Succeeded by **Olaf I**
Preceded by **Olaf I**	**King of Norway** 1000–1014	Succeeded by **Olaf II**
Preceded by **Æthelred the Unready**	**King of the English** 1013–1014	Succeeded by **Æthelred the Unready**

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Categories: Danish monarchs | Norwegian monarchs | English monarchs | Viking Age monarchs | Anglo-Norse monarchs | Roman Catholic monarchs | 960 births | 1014 deaths

Burials at Roskilde Cathedral | 10th-century rulers in Europe | 11th-century rulers in Europe | Danish Christians

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King Sweyn (disambiguation)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

King Sweyn may refer to:

- Sweyn Forkbeard (960–1014), King of Denmark, England, and Norway as Sweyn I.
- Sweyn Knutsson (1016–1035), King of Norway as Sweyn II.
- Sweyn II of Denmark (1019–1074/76), King of Denmark
- Sweyn III of Denmark (1125–1157), King of Denmark

See also

- Swain (surname)
- Sven
- Svend
- Sveinn

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=King_Sweyn_(disambiguation)&oldid=439033098"
Categories: Human name disambiguation pages

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Sweyn Forkbeard

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Sweyn I Forkbeard (Old Norse: *Sveinn Tjúguskegg*; c. 960 – 3 February 1014) was king of Denmark and England, as well as parts of Norway. His name appears as **Swegen** in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle[2].

He was a Viking leader and the father of Cnut the Great. On his father Harald Bluetooth's death in late 986 or early 987, he became King of Denmark; in 1000, with allegiance of the Trondejarl, Erik of Lade, he was ruler over most of Norway. After a long effort at conquest, and shortly before his death, in 1013 he became the first of the Danish Kings of England.

Sweyn

King of Denmark, Norway, and England

King of Denmark	
Tenure	986–1014
Predecessor	Harald Bluetooth
Successor	Harald II
King of Norway	
Tenure	986–995 999–1014
Predecessor	Harald III Olaf I
Successor	Olaf I Olaf II
King of England	
Tenure	1013–1014
Predecessor	Æthelred
Successor	Æthelred
Spouse	Gunhild of Wenden Sigrid the Haughty (?)[1]
Issue	*among others...*

Harald II of Denmark

Cnut, King of Denmark, Norway and England

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- 1 The Church and currency
- 2 Life and legacy
- 3 Ruler of England
- 4 Religion
- 5 Issue
- 6 In literature
- 7 Popular culture
- 8 References
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The Church and currency

On the northern edges of the relatively recent Holy Roman Empire, with its roots in Charlemagne's conquests about two hundred years prior to Sweyn's time, Sweyn Forkbeard had coins made with an image in his likeness. The Latin inscription on the coins read, "ZVEN REX DÆNOR", which translates as "Sven, king of Danes".[3][4]

Sweyn's father, Harald Bluetooth, was the first of the Scandinavian kings to officially accept Christianity, in the early or mid-960s. According to Adam of Bremen, an 11th-century historian, Harald's son Sweyn was baptised *Otto*, in tribute to the German king Otto I,[5] who was the first Holy Roman Emperor. Forkbeard is never known to have officially made use of this Christian name. He did not use it on the

coins he proudly sent forth, and when he was given the English crown by the Witenagemot of Anglo-Saxon nobles, in 1013, he took the crown as king Sweyn.[citation needed]

Estrid Svendsdatter	
Full name	
Old Norse: *Sveinn Tjúguskegg*	
Danish: *Svend Tveskæg*	
Norwegian: *Svein Tjugeskjegg*	
Swedish: *Sven Tveskägg*	
House	House of Denmark
Father	Harald Bluetooth
Mother	Gyrid Olafsdottir
Born	c. 960 Denmark
Died	3 February 1014 (aged 53–54) Gainsborough, Lincolnshire
Burial	Roskilde Cathedral
Religion	Roman Catholic

Life and legacy

Many details about Sweyn's life are contested. Scholars disagree about the various, too often contradictory, accounts of his life given in sources from his era of history, such as the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Adam of Bremen's *Gesta Hammaburgensis Ecclesiae Pontificum*, and the *Heimskringla*, a 13th-century work by Icelandic author Snorri Sturluson.[6] Conflicting accounts of Sweyn's later life also appear in the *Encomium Emmae Reginae*, an 11th-century Latin *encomium* in honour of his son king Cnut's queen Emma, of Normandy, along with *Chronicon ex chronicis* by Florence of Worcester, another 11th-century author.

Some historians, such as Lauritz Weibull, have argued that Sweyn's wife described in the sagas – Swedish dowager queen Sigrid the Haughty – is purely fictional, whereas others have accepted her existence on the evidence of the Norse sagas. Weibull's conclusion is shared by *Den Store Danske Encyklopædi*, which identifies the queen as Gunhild.[1] In some of the old sources, such as the *Jómsvíkinga saga*, Sweyn appears as an illegitimate son of Harald Bluetooth, raised by the legendary Jomsviking and *jarl* of Jomsborg, Palnatoke. Sweyn is also depicted as a rebellious son, who led an uprising against his father in 987, and chased him out of the court, forcing him to abandon his kingdom. Harald apparently spent the rest of his days with the Slavs in Wendland,[7] within modern-day Germany.

The Battle of Svolder. Painting by Otto Sinding (1842–1909).

Many negative accounts build on Adam of Bremen's writings; Adam is said to have watched Sweyn and Scandinavia in general with an "unsympathetic and intolerant eye", according to some scholars.[8] Adam accused Forkbeard of being a rebellious pagan who persecuted Christians, betrayed his father and expelled German bishops from Scania and Zealand. According to Adam, Sweyn was sent into exile by his father's German friends and deposed in favor of king Eric the Victorious of Sweden, whom Adam wrote ruled Denmark until his death in 994 or 995.

Historians generally have found problems with Adam's claims, such as that Sweyn was driven into exile in Scotland for a period as long as fourteen years. As many scholars point out, he built churches in Denmark throughout this period, such as Lund and Roskilde, while he led Danish raids against England.[9]

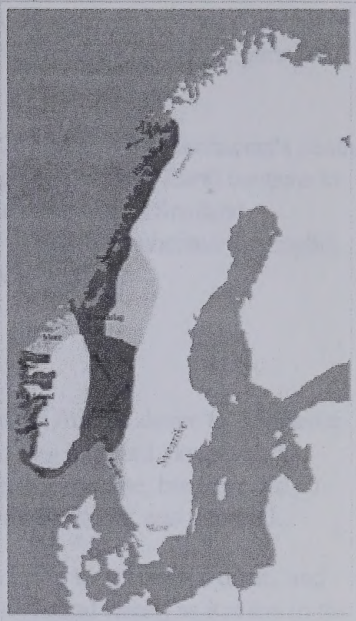
Ruler of England

According to the chronicles of John of Wallingford, Sweyn was involved in raids against England during 1002–1005, 1006–1007, and 1009–1012, to revenge the St. Brice's Day massacre of England's Danish inhabitants in November 1002. Historians have considered the massacre as similar to a large-scale ethnic cleansing of the Danes in England orchestrated by Æthelred the Unready. Sweyn was believed to have had a personal interest in the atrocities due to his sister Gunhilde being amongst the victims.[10]

According to Simon Keynes,[11] Sweyn was active in Wessex and East Anglia in 1003–1004 but a famine forced him to return home in 1005.[12]

Sweyn and the Jomsvikings at the funeral pyre of his father Harald Bluetooth

Some scholars have argued that Sweyn's participation may have been prompted by his state of impoverishment after having been forced to pay a hefty ransom. He needed revenue from the raids.[9] He acquired massive sums of *Danegeld* through the raids. In 1013, he is reported to have personally led his forces in a full-scale invasion.[13]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The contemporary *Peterborough Chronicle* (also called the *Laud Manuscript*), one of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles*, states, "before the month of August came king Sweyn with his fleet to Sandwich. He went very quickly about East Anglia into the Humber's mouth, and so upward along the Trent till he came to Gainsborough. Earl Uchtred and all Northumbria quickly bowed to him, as did all the people of Lindsey, then the people of the Five Boroughs. He was given hostages from each shire. When he understood that all the people had submitted to him, he bade that his force should be provisioned and horsed; he went south with the main part of the invasion force, while some of the invasion force, as well as the hostages, were with his son Cnut. After he came over Watling Street, they went to Oxford, and the town-dwellers soon bowed to him, and gave hostages. From there they went to Winchester, and the people did the same, then eastward to London."[14]

But the Londoners put up a strong resistance, because King Æthelred and Thorkell the Tall, a Viking leader who had defected to Æthelred, were in the city, and held their ground against him. Sweyn then went west to Bath, where the western thanes submitted to him and gave hostages. The Londoners followed suit, fearing Sweyn's revenge if they resisted any longer. King Æthelred sent his sons Edward and Alfred to Normandy, and retreated to the Isle of Wight, and then followed them into exile.[14] On Christmas Day 1013 Sweyn was declared king of England.

Based in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, Sweyn began to organize his vast new kingdom, but he died there on 3 February 1014, having ruled England unopposed[*citation needed*] for only five weeks. His embalmed body was returned to Denmark, to be buried in the church he built in Roskilde.[15] He was succeeded as King of Denmark by his elder son, Harald II, but the Danish fleet proclaimed his younger son Cnut king. In England, the councillors had

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In Sight

1. Odin
2. Gerald
3. Sonakine
4. Ilora
5. Tarra
6. unknown dryad

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- Ashley, Mary (1993). *Bonnie Monsters, Nubbins Pumpkins* (1993).

Popular culture

- King Vinson Fortescue is a character in the horror novel *The Lamp Shade* by Frank Gaines Thompson and *A Tale Two Crows* by Helen H. Ellis.
- Sonakine (Sonakine) is a primary antagonist in the comics *Tortured Souls* by Mark Sonakine.
- A Sonakine is a character in *Sways* (Fortescue) an audio account adaptation of *Bones Values*.
- King Vinson Fortescue is played by Daniel Graves in the 1970 film *The Conclusion of Innocence*.
- King Sonakine is based on the Viking leader on the account *Jaunt Creation IV*.
- In the book "Adventures of Oz" by John Norman, an orca is defined under Earth there is a character "Fortescue" whose is influenced by *Sways* Fortescue. He expires Hilla the Hunting (see *Sagas the Hunting*) and can be a also means Gerald.
- Jumping on Kate Gerald's has a series of Fortescue on his back and his voice is a musical based audio in the and orca.

References

1. "A Tale Two Crows" Jumping through the mouth of Sways (as Fortescue) and revealing the Sway of the Hunting as the sound to [illegible] as, but pronounced as a work of "Jumping Jumping." The subsequent cause Sways Hilla, as has been observed by an orca from the Sway. Sway Sway of Hilla Sway quickly [illegible] as Sway sound of the Voyage of Sways. Source: *The Time Fortescue Jump Sway*, (2) HOM all, [illegible] Sway Sway.
2. "The Sways of Sway" Sway (2) Sway Sway Sway Sway Sway, (2) Sway Sway, Sway Sway Sway Sway Sway

Woodbridge: Boydell Press. pp. 7–8. ISBN 0-85115-928-1. http://books.google.com/books?id=jzXp1yYjq94C&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false.

7. ^ "Sweyn I" (2006). In *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Retrieved 12 October 2006, from Encyclopædia Britannica Online.
8. ^ Sørensen, M. P. (2001). "Religions Old and New", *The Oxford Illustrated History of the Vikings*. Ed. P. H. Sawyer. Oxford University Press (2001), pg. 202
9. ^ *a b* Lund, Niels (2001). "The Danish Empire and the End of the Viking Age", *The Oxford Illustrated History of the Vikings*. Ed. P. H. Sawyer. Oxford University Press, 2001, p. 167–181. ISBN 0-19-285434-8.
10. ^ Mike Ashley, *British Monarchs; A complete genealogy, gazeteer and biographical Encyclopaedia of the Kings and Queens of Britain*, Robinson Publishing (1998) p.483: "Probably his [Æthelred's] worst decision was the St. Brice's day massacre on 13 November 1002...he ordered the killing of every Dane who lived in England, except the Anglo-Danes in the Danelaw. The massacre brought back to English shores the Danish commander Swein, whose sister and brother-in-law had been killed in the massacre".
11. ^ Keynes, Simon. *The Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Anglo-Saxon England*. "Swein Forkbeard".
12. ^ Lapidge considers it uncertain whether Sweyn actually supported the raid of 1006–1007 and the raid led by Thorkell the Tall in 1009–1012, commenting that "whatever the case, he was quick to exploit the disruption caused by Thorkell's army." (p.467).
13. ^ Blair, Peter Hunter (2003). *An Introduction to Anglo-Saxon England* (http://books.google.com/books?id=9eN87VsPaw0C&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false) (3rd ed.). Cambridge University Press. p. 98. ISBN 0-521-53777-0. http://books.google.com/books?id=9eN87VsPaw0C&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false.
14. ^ *a b* The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (http://omacl.org/Anglo/) . Everyman Press: London, 1912. Translation by James Ingram (London, 1823) and J.A. Giles (London, 1847). Online Medieval and Classical Library Release #17. Retrieved 12 October 2006.
15. ^ Lapidge, Michael (2001). "Swein Forkbeard", *The Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Anglo-Saxon England*. Ed. Michael Lapidge, John Blair, et al. Blackwell Publishing: London. p. 437. ISBN 0-631-15565-1.
16. ^ *a b* Lund, Niels (1986). "The armies of Swein Forkbeard and Cnut: leding or li(th)" *Anglo-Saxon England* 15 (1986), p. 39–40.
17. ^ Sawyer, Peter (1987). "The Process of Scandinavian Christianization in the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries" in *The Christianization of Scandinavia*, Birgit Sawyer, et al., ed. Kungälv: Viktoria Bokforlag, p. 80. ISBN 91-86708-04-X.

External links

- Northvegr (Scandinavian) - A History of the Vikings (Search) (http://www.northvegr.org/main.php)
- Vikingworld (Danish) - Swein Forkbeard (Svend Tveskæg) (http://www.vikingworld.dk/jellinge23.htm)

Regnal titles		
Preceded by **Harald I/III**	**King of Denmark** 985/ 986–1014	Succeeded by **Harald II**
	King of Norway 985/986–995	Succeeded by **Olaf I**
Preceded by **Olaf I**	**King of Norway** 1000–1014	Succeeded by **Olaf II**
Preceded by **Æthelred the Unready**	**King of the English** 1013–1014	Succeeded by **Æthelred the Unready**

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sweyn_Forkbeard&oldid=484721308"

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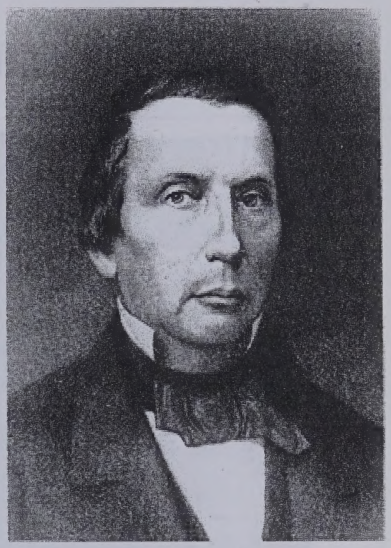
David Lowry Swain

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

David Lowry Swain (January 4, 1801 – August 27, 1868) was the 26th Governor of the U.S. state of North Carolina from 1832 to 1835.

David Lowry Swain



26th Governor of North Carolina

In office	1832–1835
Preceded by	Montfort Stokes
Succeeded by	Richard Dobbs Spaight, Jr.
Personal details	
Born	January 4, 1801 Buncombe County, North Carolina
Died	August 27, 1868 (aged 67)
Political party	Whig

Biography

Swain was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina; his father, George Swain, was a farmer and a member of the North Carolina General Assembly. He received his early education at New Academy near Asheville and briefly attended the University of North Carolina. Swain left his university studies in 1821 after only 4 months to study law with Chief Justice John Louis Taylor of the North Carolina Supreme Court; he was admitted to the bar in 1823.

The citizens of Buncombe County chose Swain as their representative in the North Carolina General Assembly from 1824 to 1830; he was appointed to the state Superior Court as a judge and served there from 1830 to 1832.

Swain resigned as a judge to accept the vote of the North Carolina General Assembly to serve as governor; at the time he was the youngest governor in state history, and the first to belong to the Whig Party. As governor, Swain was a promoter of internal improvements, including railroads and education, although he received little support form the legislature. In 1835, he chaired the state constitutional convention; his last act as governor was to issue the proclamation declaring the ratification of 1835's extensive amendments to the North Carolina Constitution.

After serving the constitutional limit of three one-year terms, Swain was named president of the University of North Carolina in 1835; he held this post for 33 years and promoted the growth of the institution.

During the American Civil War, Swain was drawn back into North Carolina politics; he represented the state at an 1861 Confederate convention, but declined a position in the Confederate Senate in 1863. In 1865, Swain helped negotiate the surrender of Raleigh to the forces of General William Sherman, and, following the end of the war, advised U.S. President Andrew Johnson on Reconstruction policies.

Although Swain had attempted, facing serious challenges, to keep the University of North Carolina open during the course of the war, by 1868, the school was suffering financially, and, at the request of a new Board of Trustees appointed by the state legislature, he resigned. Swain died on 11 August 1868 after being injured in a bizarre buggy accident; , he was thrown from a buggy pulled by a horse that General Sherman had given him. Though confined to

David Lowry Swain

Born Wagons, the first newspaper

David Lowry Swain (January 4, 1801 – August 27, 1868) was the 26th Governor of the U.S. state of North Carolina from 1832 to 1835.

Biography

Swain was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, the son of George Swain, was a farmer and a member of the North Carolina General Assembly. He received his early education at New Academy near Asheville and briefly attended the University of North Carolina. Swain left the university early in 1821 after only 4 months in study. He was admitted to the bar under John Taylor of the North Carolina Supreme Court at the age of 20 and was admitted to the bar in 1823.

The county of Swain County where Swain is the namesake was created by the North Carolina General Assembly from Jackson in 1870. He was appointed to the state Superior Court by Governor Gabriel Holmes from 1830 to 1832.

Swain resigned as a judge to accept the post of the North Carolina General Assembly to serve as governor, at the time he was the youngest governor in state history, and the first to belong to the Whig Party. As governor Swain was a proponent of internal improvements, including railroads and canals. Although he received little support from the legislature, in 1835, he created the state's public school system. He had served as governor two years, in lieu of the constitutional provision allowing the expiration of 1834's extension of the North Carolina Constitution.

After serving the constitutional limit of two one-year terms, Swain was elected president of the University of North Carolina in 1835, in which the post for 32 years and promoted the growth of the university.

During the Mexican-American War, Swain was drawn back into North Carolina politics to represent the state at the 1861 Confederate convention, but helped a position in the Confederate Senate in 1862. In 1865, Swain helped organize the state's delegation to the House of Commons of North Carolina, following the end of the war, and joined U.S. President Andrew Johnson in Reconstruction politics.

Swain's son had attempted to have Swain's body, in keep the University of North Carolina open during the Civil War, by force, the school was closing down, and, in the report of a new Board of Trustees proposed by the state legislature, he resigned. Swain died on 11 August 1868 while being carried in a litter to his home in Asheville. He was thrown from a horse pulled by a team that became startled and was buried in Asheville.

David Lowry Swain

	26th Governor of North Carolina
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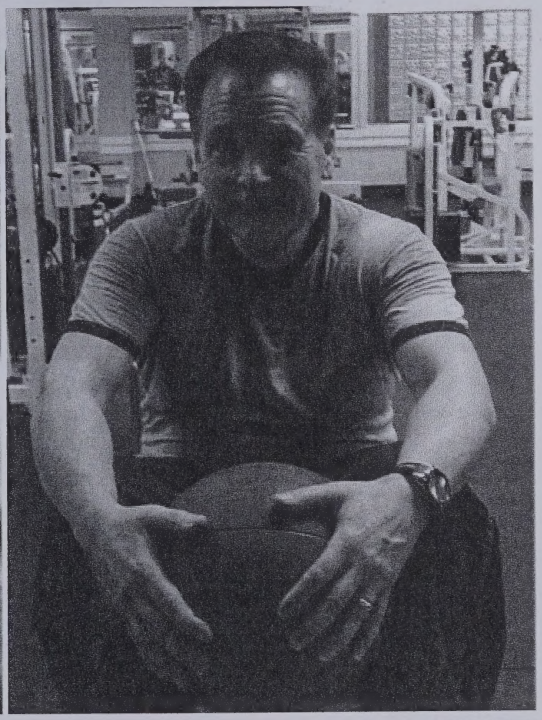
SWAIN COUNTRY



timswain@airborneranger.us,
timswain@peorialaw.com

Statement of Purpose

The basic objective of Swain Country is to inform and educate those possessing and interested in the name "SWAIN" or derivations of the name (this Page), and related matters of general educational interest (More Swain Country pages).

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THIS PAGE - SWAIN COUNTRY

1. Ancestors

1(a) SWAIN

The name "Swain" is of Danish origin. It was spelled differently in different countries. In Denmark and Norway it was spelled Svein or Svegn; in Sweden Sven; in Germany Svend; in England Swain.

700's

The Danish raids on England began late in the 700's, and continued for more than 300 years.

800's

In the late 800's, a powerful Danish force established a base on English soil at York. The Danes marched from this base to conquer wherever they could. They were particularly successful in Northumbria, East Anglia, and the northern half of Mercia. In fact, the Danish raiders easily conquered all the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, except Wessex. The territory they controlled (basically the north-eastern third of England) was called the Danelaw, and they forced the English to pay a tax, the Danegeld. The invaders met strong opposition from the Anglo-Saxon King Alfred of Wessex. Alfred checked the forward progress of the invaders in 878. His success against the Danes is one reason for his title Alfred the Great.

The Danish Vikings raided England, France, Spain, and areas along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Their travels covered most of Western Europe. They sailed up such great rivers as the Elbe,Garonne, Loire, Rhine, Rhone, Schelde, Seine, and Somme. Few of the larger towns in this area escaped their destructive raids. The Danes destroyed Paris in 845 and 856. These tireless raiders sailed through the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Sea. They defeated the Moors in Morocco.

From the earliest to comparatively recent times, scores of bands of piratical marauders infested the Orkney and Hebrides Islands. As early as 800 A.D., the Vikings of Norway and Denmark became supreme among these bands and held sway for five or six hundred years; and the name of Swain is often found among these Norse fur-booters.

The members of these bands were bound to their chief by a very strong oath, and when a man was put to death for violating his oath, he was said to have received "Swain's Justice."

900's

936 - This is the year that the current (2009) Royal Family of Denmark trace the starting of Denmark's monarchy.

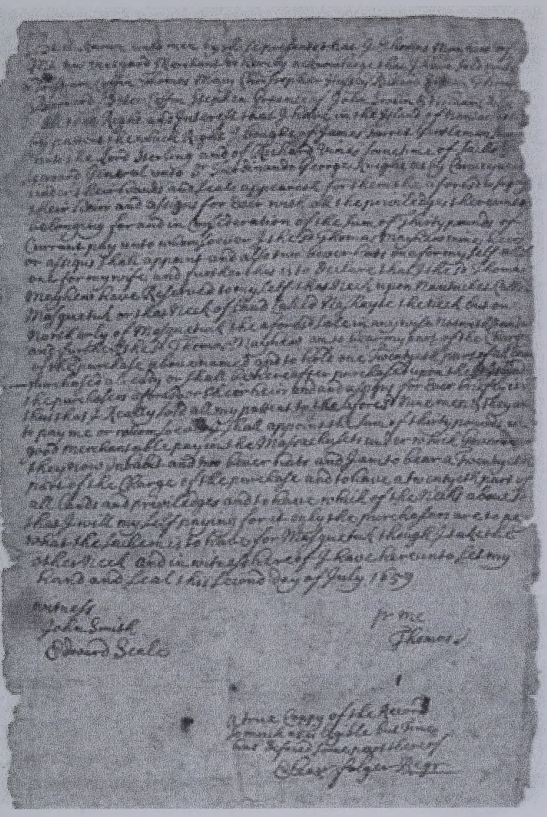
The first man to bear the name "Swain" of whom we have any record was Otto Swain, son of King Harald Bluetooth, king of Denmark. Around 950 King Harald united Denmark from the small communities heretofore governed by local chieftains. It was King Harald who introduced Christianity to Denmark. His son Otto went to sea at an early age with the title of Prince Royal of Denmark, and became a Viking of transcendent daring and courage. He had many ships, acquired great wealth, and drew to his banner a large number of the boldest marauders of his time. Vikingism was then in its flower and the Royal Prince of Denmark levied tribute on many nations, especially England.

For a time, Alfred's successors continued to hold back the Danes. They even recaptured some territory. But new raiding parties attacked England in 980. Both Danes and Norwegians took part in these raids. Olaf Trygvasson, also called King Olaf I of Norway, joined King Sweyn Forkbeard of Denmark in the early 990's. These two viking leaders had one success after another. They returned home in 995, but Sweyn resumed the attacks in 1003. His raiders swept through England.

1000's

In 1013, Ethelred, king of Wessex, fled the country and Sweyn became King of England [1013-1014]. The Anglo-Saxon King Ethelred II "The Unready" briefly resumed the throne following Sweyn's death [1014-1016] but soon lost the Kingdom to Sweyn's son, Canute or Knut or Cnut, who became a strong and powerful King of England [1016-1035]. Canute later became King of Denmark and Norway. Under Canute, considered a wise and just king, the vikings held a huge empire and completely controlled the North Sea. After he died, they lost control of England.

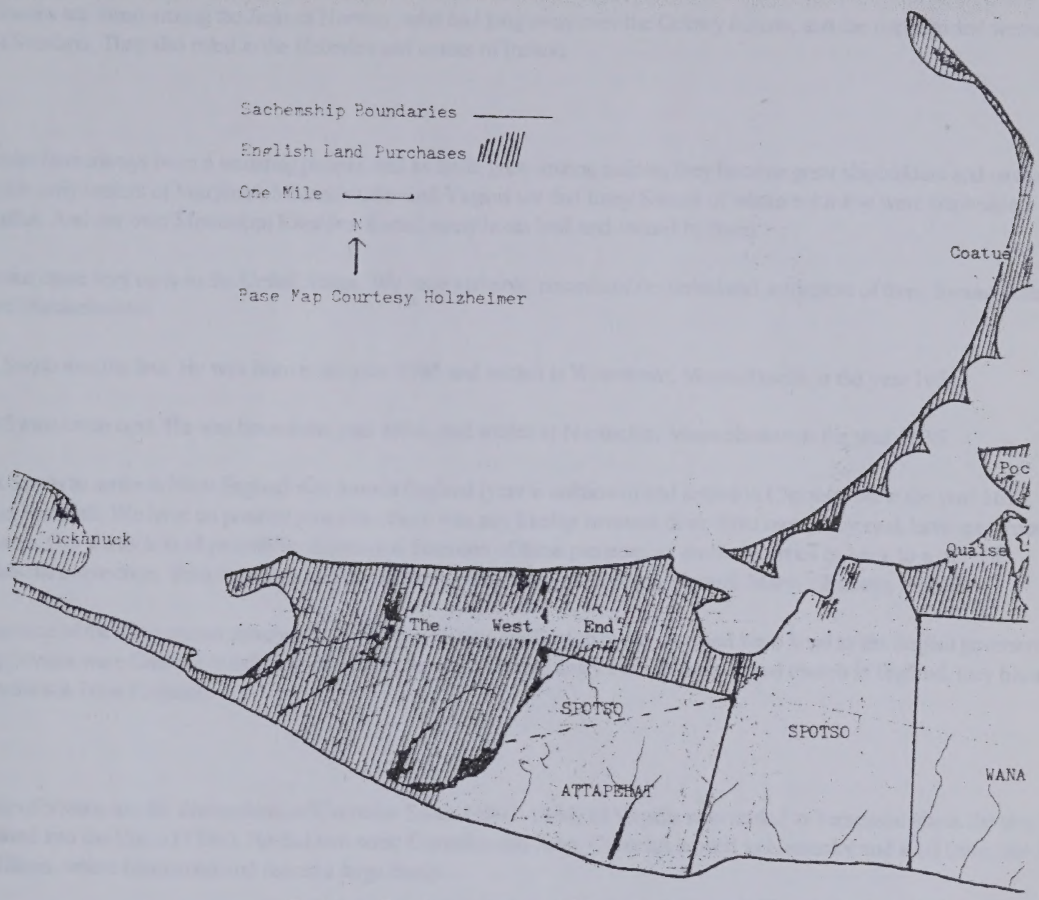
Following in the footsteps of his father, King Harald Bluetooth, Otto Swain "Sven (Svegn) Fork-Beard" was crowned King of Denmark about the year 995 A.D. At the "funerale", a drunken funereal-feast, he resolved to conquer England. This he succeeded in doing after many years of hard fighting. He was crowned "King of England" in the year 1013; and although he was slain before



Witnesses
John Smith
Edward Scale

p me
Thomas

A true Copy of the Record
Examined & Compared this June
last Before Some Witnesses of
Chas Fulger Regr



Indian Sachemships of Nantucket and English Land Purchas

1014, he set in operation a plan of government, which as carried out by his son, Knut or Canute or Cnut, placed England in the front rank of nations.

Other Swains are found among the Jarlo of Norway, who had long sway over the Orkney Islands, and the northern and western coast of Scotland. They also ruled in the Hebrides and coasts of Ireland.

1600's

The Swains have always been a seafaring people, and as trade grew among nations, they became great shipbuilders and navigators. Among the early settlers of Maryland, Massachusetts and Virginia we find many Swains of whom not a few were shipbuilders and sea captains. And our own Mississippi River has floated many boats built and owned by them.

The Swains came very early to the United States. We have authentic records of the arrival and settlement of three Swains in the colony of Massachusetts.

William Swain was the first. He was born in the year 1585 and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts in the year 1635.

Richard Swain came next. He was born in the year 1600, and settled at Nantucket, Massachusetts in the year 1635.

The next Swain to arrive in New England was born in England (year is unknown) and settled at Charlestown in the year 1638. His name was Jeremiah. We have no positive proof that there was any kinship between these three men. They each have numerous descendants. Our family is in all probability descended from one of these pioneers, as tradition carries us back to a possible Massachusetts connection. Then the family names are many of them the same: John, Richard, Mary, Elizabeth, William.

But recurrence of the same names merely proves that the Swains are English to the core and were loyal to the English government. The early Swains were Catholic in religion, but among the first to break away from the established church in England, they became ardent puritans in New England.

1800's

Our family of Swains are the descendants of Cornelius Swain (1801-1864) of Virginia who settled in Tennessee about the time it was admitted into the Union (1796). He had two sons; Cornelius and John. Cornelius moved to Kentucky and lived there, but John came to Illinois, where he married and reared a large family.

John's son Evan married Harriet Jane Harrison, seven children being born; including, Richard Damascus and Sylvanus Whedzel.

Source: 1924, Richard Damascus Swain [1Oct 1852- 9Oct 1935] "The Swain Record", as transcribed by his grandnephew, George Michael Farley, N8437 597th Street, River Falls, Wisconsin 54022, September 16, 1994. Historical information on the Danish Vikings was obtained from The World Book Encyclopedia, 1975.
1 (b) "SWAINS OF NANTUCKET" Author: Robert H. Swain

"SWAINS OF NANTUCKET"
Robert H. Swain, Author
rhswain@earthlink.net
6510 Paleface Place
Charlotte, NC 29214-1536

Excerpts from:

Richard Swain
1st Generation in America

1. Richard Swain was born September 21, 1595 in Berkshire, England. He was christened Rychard Swayn and used Richard

Swayne until he moved to Nantucket from the mainland. Other spellings of the name in England during the period 1500-1600's show Swaine, Swayn, Swain, in addition to Swayne. His children, Francis, Nicholas, Grace, Richard and John, are listed in christening records as either Swaine or Swayne. In most instances the name Swayne or Swain(e) is derived from the Old Norse word sveinn which meant "boy, servant peasant" depending on its use in the sentence. It came to England with Danes and Norwegians and was altered there to suein, suen, swan, etc. Sveinn was first used as a descriptive term before becoming a surname. Burke's Armory describes the Coat-Of-Arms for one Swain, one Swain or Swaine, one Swaine and four Swaynes?each of them different.According to some authorities Richard Swayne of St. Albans, England who came to America in 1635, living first at Rowley, Massachusetts Bay in 1635, and then at Hampton in New Hampshire, was in line with William Swayne of Salisbury, England, granted the Coat-Of-Arms on June 20, 1444, later confirmed by a descendant of the same name, of London, in 1612. This is the same Coat-Of-Arms found in Scotland in 1100, but without the Motto. A record of the births of the children of Richard Swayne are found in Easthampstead County, England: Nicholas, Grace, Richard, and John Swayne. After Richard Swayne took his family to America in 1635, there seems to be no further family of that name living in Easthampstead for nearly 60 years. St. Albans, England is northeast of London. By 1660, Richard Swain had moved to the Island of Nantucket. In 1659 he and his son, John Swain, were two of the ten original purchasers of Nantucket Island from Thomas Mayhew for thirty pounds silver and two "Beaver Hatts".

Children of Richard Swain and 1st wife Elizabeth are:
i. William Swain, born in 1618 in England and died October 20, 1657 when he was lost at sea on a voyage from Hampton, New Hampshire to Boston, Massachusetts. He did not go to Nantucket with his father and many of his descendants settled in and around Newburyport, Massachusetts.
ii. Francis Swain born in 1621 in England and died in 1667 in Middleborough, Long Island, New York. He had property in Exter and Hampton, New Hampshire. He engaged in the manufacture of hogshead staves.
iii. Nicholas Swain, born March 5, 1623 in England and died August 18, 1650 in Hampton, New Hampshire.
iv. Grace Swain born February 23, 1627 in England. She married Nathaniel Boulter in 1647 in Hampton, New Hampshire. In the History of Hampton it is noted that Grace, along with some other women, was accused of witchcraft (common during that period).
v. Richard Swain, born May 6, 1630 in England and died before 1635.
2 vi. John Swain, born October 5, 1633 in England and died in 1717 in Nantucket, Massachusetts. He married Mary Weare November 15, 1660 in Hampton, New Hampshire. She was born about 1633 and died in 1714 in Nantucket, Massachusetts. She was the daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Weare.
vii. Elizabeth Swain born 1636 in Hampton, New Hampshire and died February 10, 1712 in Seabrook, New Hampshire. She married Nathaniel Weare, Jr. on December 3, 1656. He was the brother of Mary Weare above. Nathaniel Weare was a man of prominence and high regard, both as a person and in the political affairs of New England. He was sent to England twice by the people to lay petitions before the King for irregularities by the Colonial Governor. He was a member of the House of Representatives, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and Counselor from 1685 to 1715. The sons of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Swain) Weare were also equally prominent. A grandson, Mesheck Weare, was Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, Representative and Speaker of the House of Representatives for 28 years, and Chief Justice for 6 years when he had to retire because of ill health. The State of New Hampshire erected a monument to his memory at Hampton. there were eight children in this family.
Child of Richard Swain and 2nd wife Jane (Godfrey) Bunker is:
viii. Richard Swain, Jr. born January 13, 1660 in Hampton, New Hampshire and died in 1706 in Cape May, New Jersey.

John Swain
2nd Generation in America

2. John Swain (Richard) was born October 5, 1633. He married Mary Weare born 1633, daughter of Nathaniel Weare and Sarah. John Swain is the progenitor of all of the Nantucket Swain of this line. He was one of the ten original purchasers of the Island.
Children of John Swain and Mary Weare are:
i. Mary Swain, born September 11, 1661 in Hampton, NH and died July 27, 1714. She married Joseph Nason in about 1681.
3 John Swain, born September 1, 1644 in Nantucket, being the first white male born on the Island. He died November 29, 1738. He married Experience Folger, daughter of Peter and Mary (Morrill) Folger. Her sister Abiah was married to Josiah Franklin, father of Benjamin Franklin.
+3 iii. Stephen Swain, born November 21, 1666 in Nantucket, Massachusetts and died January 24, 1712 or 1713 in Chowan County, North Carolina. He married Patience Paris, daughter of Thomas and Jane Paris of Edenton, Chowan Precinct, North

Carolina.
iv. Sarah Swain born July 13, 1670 in Nantucket. She married Joseph Norton.
v. Joseph Swain born July 17, 1673 in Nantucket and died June 1, 1766. He married Mary Sibley in Salem, Massachusetts. They lived on Nantucket.
vi. Elizabeth Swain, born May 16, 1676 on Nantucket and died July 24, 1760. She married Joshua Sevoile.
vii. Benjamin Swain, born July 5, 1679 on Nantucket and died August 18, 1757. He married Mary Taylor May10, 1705. He operated a fulling mill.
viii. Hannah Swain, born May 7, 1681 and died 1765. She married James Tallman September 14, 1701. She was his second wife.
ix. Patience Swain born around 1685 and died October 23, 1747. She married Samuel Gardner on December 27, 1710, the son of James and Mary (Starbuck) Gardner. His first marriage (no issue) was to Hepzibah Coffin.

Stephen Swain
3rd Generation in America

3. Stephen Swain (John, Richard) was born November 21, 1666. He married Patience Paris, daughter of Thomas and Jane Paris. He went to Colonial North Carolina (Chowan County) before 1700. He was among a group of settlers from New England that migrated south as land was made available by the King of England. It appears that he came on a ship that was under the command of his nephew, William Swain. He was in the House of Burgesses from 1708-10. Stephan Swain added an "e" to his name, but only a few of his children used the Swaine version, and only for a short period of time. Stephan probably added the "e" to distinguish the Swain family from the Swann family, rather prominent in the area at that time.

Children of Stephen Swain and Patience Paris Swain are:
+4 i. John Swain, born in 1690 in Chowan County, North Carolina and died in 1749 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. He was married to Mary (maiden name unknown) and she died in 1771.
ii. Elizabeth Swain born in 1692 in Chowan County, NC and married Samuel Spruill, Sr.
iii. James Swain born in 1695 in Chowan County, NC and died in 1763 in Tyrrell County, NC. He married Elizabeth Smithwick, born in 1700 and died in 1777 in Martin County, NC. This family lived in Tyrrell County until a part of the county was taken to form Martin County in 1774.
iv. Patience Swain born in 1700 in Chowan County, NC. She married Alexander Ray and later they lived in Bertie County.
v. Richard Swain, born in 1706 in Chowan County, NC and died February 27m 1761 in Bertie County, NC. He married Ann Charlton in 1726, daughter of William and Susanna Charlton.
vi. Mary Swain born in 1708 in Chowan County, NC and married John or Lemuel Smithwick.

John Swain
4th Generation in America

4. John Swain (Stephen, John, Richard) was born in 1690. He married Mary (maiden name unknown). Many of the names of the children of John and Mary were recorded in one of the oldest Bibles in North Carolina. This Bible was given to John Swain in 1730 by his cousin, William Swain, of Nantucket, Massachusetts. It is filed and protected by the N.C. Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC.

Children of John Swain and Mary are:
i. Joanna Swain born November 24, 1715 and died prior to 1765. She was married to William Mackey.
ii. Martha Swain born January 14, 1718 in Chowan County, NC and died in 1758 in Tyrrell County, NC.
iii. Jeremiah Swain born in August, 1720 in Chowan County, NC and died in August, 1747 in Tyrrell County, NC. His wife was probably Mary West, and they had two children: John and Mary Swain.
+5 iv. John Swain, born October 1, 1722, in Chowan, NC. and died in 1765 in Tyrrell County, NC. His wife is unknown.
v. Elizabeth Mary Swain born about 1724 and died before August, 1765 and in Tyrrell County, NC. She married John Hooker on January 4, 1746, son of William and Sarah Hooker.
vi. Susanna Swain born about 1726. She married John Rhodes. One of their children was Charles Rhodes.
vii. James Swain born September 12, 1728 and died January 12, 1808 in Tyrrell County, NC. He married Ann Jennett, daughter of Abraham and Mary Jennett on June 26, 1750.
viii. William Swain born November 8, 1730 in Tyrrell County, NC and died in 1753.

Harald Bluetooth

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Harald "Bluetooth" Gormsson (Old Norse: *Haraldr blátǫnn Gormsson*, Danish: *Harald Blåtand Gormsen*) (probably born c. 935) was the son of King Gorm the Old and of Thyra Dannebod. He died in 985 or 986 having ruled as King of Denmark from c. 958 and King of Norway for a few years probably around 970. Some sources state that his son Sweyn forcibly deposed him as King.

Harald Bluetooth

Harald being baptized by Poppo the monk, c. 960

King of Denmark	
Reign	c. 958 – c. 986
Successor	Sweyn Forkbeard
Spouse	Gyrid Olafsdottir (m) Thora (m)
House	House of Gorm
Father	Gorm the Old
Mother	Thyra
Died	986/87

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The Jelling stones

Harald caused the Jelling stones to be erected to honour his parents.[1] The Encyclopædia Britannica considers the runic inscriptions as the most well known in Denmark.[2] The biography of Harald Bluetooth is summed up by this runic inscription from the Jelling stones:

> "King Harald bade these memorials to be made after Gorm, his father, and Thyra, his mother. The Harald who won the whole of Denmark and Norway and turned the Danes to Christianity."

Denmark's Conversion to Christianity

King Harald Bluetooth's conversion to Christianity is a contested bit of history, not least because medieval writers such as Widukind of Corvey and Adam of Bremen give conflicting accounts of how it came about.

Widukind of Corvey, writing during the lives of King Harald and Otto I, claims that Harald was converted by a "cleric by the name of Poppa" who, when asked by Harald to prove his faith in Christ, carried a "great weight" of iron heated by a fire without being burned.[3]

Adam of Bremen, writing 100 years after King Harald's death in "History of the Archbishops of Hamburg-Bremen", finished in 1076, tells a story of Harald being forcibly converted by Otto I, after a defeat in battle.[4] However, Widukind does not even mention such an event in his contemporary *Res gestae saxonicae sive annalium libri tres* or "Deeds of the Saxons", which, considering Widukind was at least partly writing to promote Otto I and his family, is damning to Adam of Bremen's claims.

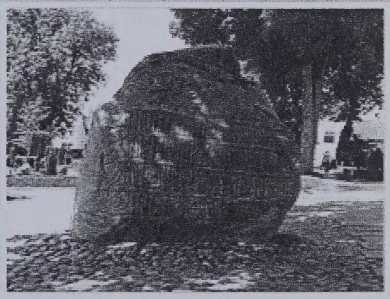
400 years later, the *Heimskringla* relates that Harald was converted with Earl Haakon, by Otto II.[5]

Rune stones of Gorm and Harald, front side

A cleric named "Poppa", perhaps the same one, also appears in Adam of Bremen's history, but in connection with Eric of Sweden, who had supposedly conquered Denmark (there is no evidence that this happened anywhere else).[6] The story of this otherwise unknown Poppo or Poppa's miracle and baptism of Harald is also depicted on the gilded altar piece in the Church of Tandrup in Denmark, a detail of which is at the top of this article. The altar itself has been dated to about 1200.[7] Adam of Bremen's claim regarding Otto I and Harald appears to have been inspired by an attempt to manufacture a historical reason for the archbishops of Hamburg-Bremen to claim jurisdiction over Denmark (and thus the rest of Scandinavia); in the 1070s, the Danish King was in Rome asking for Denmark to have its own arch-bishop, and Adam's account of Harald's supposed conversion (and baptism of both him and his "little son" Sweyn, with Otto serving as Sweyn's godfather) is followed by the unambiguous claim that "At that time Denmark on this side of the [illegible], which is called Jutland by the inhabitants, was divided into three dioceses and subjected to the bishopric of Hamburg."[4]

Rune stones of Gorm and Harald, back side

As noted above, Harald's father, Gorm the Old had died in 958, and had been buried in a mound with many goods, after the pagan practice. The mound itself was from c. 500 BCE, but Harald had it built higher over his father's grave, and added a second mound to the south. Mound-building was a newly revived custom in the tenth century, perceivably as an "appeal to old traditions in the face of Christian customs spreading from Denmark's southern neighbors, the Germans."[8]



The rune stone of Harald, quotation writings this side

After his conversion, around the 960s, Harald had his father's body reburied in the church next to the now empty mound, and erected one of the Jelling stones described above.

Harald undoubtedly professed Christianity at that time and contributed to its growth, but with limited success in Denmark and Norway.[9]

Reign

During his reign Harald oversaw the reconstruction of the Jelling runic stones, and numerous other public works. Some believe these projects were a way for him to consolidate economic and military control of his country. Ring forts were built in five strategic locations: Trelleborg on Sjælland, Nonnebakken on Fyn, Fyrkat in central Jylland, Aggersborg near Limfjord, and

ix. Rosanna Swain born February 5, 1735. 1st marriage, to Stephen Hooker, brother of John Hooker above. Stephen died in early 1767 and Rosanna married Benjamin Spruill on September 26, 1767.
x. Stephen Swain born August 8, 1738 in Tyrrell County, NC and died in 1796 in Montgomery County, Georgia. He married Ann Spruill, daughter of Joseph Spruill on May 26, 1760. Stephen Swain served in the Revolutionary War and was given a land grant in Georgia..

John Swain, Sr.
5th Generation in America

5. John Swain, Sr. (John, Stephen, John, Richard) was born October 1, 1722. His wife is unknown.

Children of John Swain, Sr. and unknown wife are:
+6 i. John Swain (also shown as John Swain, Sr.) born about 1740 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. and died in 1789 in Tyrrell County, NC. Wife unknown.
ii. Samuel Swain born December 8, 1746.
iii. Jemima Swain married Joshua Long. They had two daughters: Priscilla and Kiziah.
iv. Kezia Swain's husband was probably Thomas Leary.
v. Esther Swain's husband was probably James Long.
vi. Priscilla Swain.
vii. Hannah Swain.
viii. Joshua Swain married Elizabeth Litchfield.

John Swain, Sr.
6th Generation in America

6. John Swain,Sr. (John, Sr.,John, Stephen, John, Richard) was born about 1740 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina and the name of his wife is unknown.

Children of John Swain, Sr. and unknown wife are:
i. Eleazer Swain lived in Washington County, North Carolina and died before 1820.
ii. Priscilla Swain born about 1760. She married Samuel Chesson in 1778.
iii. John Swain born about 1759. He married Lydia Blount February 9, 1780 in Tyrrell County, NC.
iv. Sarah Swain born 1761. She married Evan Skinner April 5, 1779.
+7 v. Cornelius Swain born in 1762 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. and died August 2, 1850 in Brown County, Illinois. 1st wife: Ann (Fraiser) Swain died September 19, 1809; 2nd wife: Zilphia Brake was born in 1782. Cornelius is shown in the first census of Tyrrell County, North Carolina and later shows up in the 1820 census of Kentucky. He sold his land in NC to his brothers in 1795.
vi. Mary Swain born in 1768 in Tyrrell County, NC. She married Richard Frasier on September 15, 1786. He was the brother of Ann Fraiser named above. Cornelius Swain was the bondsman on his sister/s marriage bond.
vii. Keziah Swain born in 1770. She married William Long February 18, 1788.
viii. Penelope Swain born in 1773. She married William Simmons on January 23, 1791.

Cornelius Swain
7th Generation in America

7. Cornelius Swain (John, Sr., John, Sr.,John, Stephen, John, Richard) was born in 1762 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina and married Ann Frasier, daughter of Jeremiah and Penelope (Gregory) Frasier, Chowan County, North Carolina. Cornelius is shown in the first census of Tyrrell County and later shows up in the 1820 census of Kentucky. He sold his land in North Carolina to his brothers Eleazer and John in 1798. Cornelius saw service during the Revolutionary War. The accumulation of information about Cornelius Swain, although not conclusive, strongly indicates that we have documented his family, born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina, migrated to Tennessee, then to Kentucky and finally to Illinois. His second wife, Zilphia Brake, was much younger than Cornelius. Both of them are buried in the Kendrick Cemetary, Brown County, Illinois. A ceremony honoring William Kendrick and Cornelius Swain, Revolutionary War veterans, was held on May 23, 1978 on the George Clark Farm, Mount Sterling, Illinois.

Children of Evan Swain and Harriet Jane Harrison Swain are:
i. Richard Damascus Swain, born 1852, in Christopher, Illinois. He married Nancy Bramlet, born 1855, daughter of Alfred Y. Emaline (Herrin) Bramlet. Children: Arthur, Cecil, Ray, Mabel, and Hattie Swain
+10 ii. Sylvanus Wetzel Swain born December 17, 1854 in Franklin County, Illinois and died in Benton, Illinois on December 31, 1924. He married Florence Kirkpatrick on December 24, 1878.
iii. Herschel V.J. Swain born 1861 in Franklin County, Illinois. He married Clara Rosina Harrison, born 1864. They moved to California. Children: (a) Edward Everett Swain, born Feruary 2, 1883, Ewing, Illinois, married Harriet Ryrie on December 4, 1907, daughter of John A. and Elizabeth (Staunton) Ryrie, and Rachel Elizabeth Swain; (b) Samuel Curtis Swain, born February 2, 1885. He was sales manager for a wholesale hardware company in Dallas, Texas.
iv. Charles Swain
v. Ophelia (Swain) Rea
vi. Kitty (Swain) Stradland
vii. Sybil (Swain) Johnson.

Herschel Swain also attended Ewing College and later studied law, practicing in Franklin County until 1890 when he moved to Stockton, California. In 1915 he moved to Los Angeles.

Edward Everett Swain, Sr., spent his entire career in thenewspaper business, as a reporter and then as owner and publisher of the Kirksville Daily Express, the only daily newspaper in Adain County, Missouri. He was educated in the public schools of Benton, Illinois, Shurtleff College Academy at Alton, and Shurtleff where he graduated in the class of 1905. He was an excellent athlete, captain of the football team for two years. After college he secured a postion with the Rochester (New York) Herald for two years, then joined the St. Louis Globe Democrat, working six months as a reporter. In 1907 he because night editor of the Associated Press of St. Louis for over a year, moving to managing editor for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. With all this experience he located at Kirksville, Missouri, and in November, 1909, bought the Kirksville Daily Express with a partner, Walter Ridgeway. Two years later he bought Mr. Ridgeway's interest, becoming the sole owner. He later bought the Kirksville News and Daily Journal, and with the consolidation of the three papers, became the leading newspaper between Ottumwa, Iowa and Moberly, Missouri and between Quincy, Illinois and Trenton, Missouri.

The Edward E. Swain family lived at 704 East Normal Avneue, and owned real estate on U.S. Highway 63. The newspaper offices and plant was located at 119-121 South Elson Street, Kirksville. Harriet (Ryrie) Swain was from Alton, Illinois where her father was a wholesale grocer.

Sylvanus Wetzel Swain
10th Generation in America

10. Sylvanus Wetzel Swain (Evan, John, Cornelius, John, Sr., John, Sr., John, Stephen, John, Richard)was born December 17, 1854 in Franklin County, Illinois. He married Florence Kirkpatrick on December 24, 1878. In 1867 he came under the tutelage of Dr. John Wasburn, the pioneer educator of Southern Illinois, who founded Ewing High School, the forerunner of Ewing College. During this time as a student at Ewing College the classmates of Sylvanus Swain were A.C. Aikens, Sr., of Benton, Illinois, Prof. John Richardson and Justice W.W. Duncan of the Illinois Supreme Court. Sylvanus Swain was a teacher for four years, but in 1882 he was elected treasurer of Franklin County, serving until 1885. He then bought a farm near Benton, and again taught school for about three years. In 1899 he moved to Benton and engaged in the milling business. A review of his life was given at his funeral by Judge Thomas J. Layman.

Children of Sylvanus Wetzel Swain and Florence Kirkpatrick Swain are:
i. Gertrude Swain, married W.J. Fitzgerrell, Benton, Illinois
+11. ii. Theodore Paul Swain born September 14, 1879 in Benton, Illinois and died in Benton, Illinois April 14,1951.
iii. Frank Swain, lived in Johnson City, Illinois

Theodore Paul Swain
11th Generation in America

11. Theodore Paul Swain married to Malinda Gertrude Jones Swain

Children of Cornelius Swain and Ann Frasier Swain are:
i. Sarah "Sally" Swain born about 1794.
+8 ii. John Swain born in 1796 in North Carolina and died February 27, 1864 in Franklin County, Illinois. He married Nancy Ormes, Davidson County, Tennessee. Her parents, of Dutch extraction, migrated to Tennessee from Pennsylvania.
iii. Cornelius Swain, Jr. born March 1, 1801 in North Carolina and died February 22, 1864 in Franklin County, Illinois. 1st marriage: Martha L. Tibbs, born December 14, 1805 and died August 12, 1835 in Logan County, Kentucky; 2nd marriage: Lydia Harrell, born in 1795, and married March 19, 1836 and she died July 7, 1858.
iv. Frances Swain, born in 1805 in North Carolina. Married Josiah Anderson, born 1803 in Tennessee and died in 1851 in Brown County, Illinois. Children: (a) James; (b) Nancy; (c) Cornelius; (d) William; (e) Sarah Ann; (f) Josiah; (g) Samuel; (h) Francis M.
Children of Cornelius Swain and Zilphia Brake Swain are:
i. Zilphia Swain, born in 1819 in Cumberland County, Kentucky, and died in February, 1871 in Cass County, Missouri. She married Keener Harville, November 18, 1835 who was born in Tennessee about 1815 and died February 24, 1871 in Cass County, Missouri.
ii. Julia Ann Swain born in 1821. She married Hugh Sheron.
iii. Martin Swain, born September 6, 1825 in Cumberland County, Kentucky and died March 21, 1864 in Huntsville, Alabama in the Civil War. He is buried in the National Cemetary at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He married Elizabeth America Kendrick on April 15, 1847, who was born December 16, 1825 and died March 27, 1910, the daughter of Daniel and Olivia (Curry) Kendrick.

John Swain
8th Generation in America

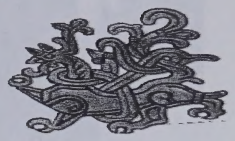
8. John Swain (Cornelius, John, Sr., John, Sr.,John, Stephen, John, Richard) was born in 1796 in North Carolina. He married Nancy Ormes of Davidson County, Tennessee. Her parents, of Dutch extraction, migrated to Tennessee from Pennsylvania. John Swain settled in Osaga Township, in Franklin County, Illinois.

Children of John Swain and Nancy Ormes Swain are:
i. Mary M. Swain born 1824. Her first marriage was to Christopher Harrison, who died during a trip west during the Gold Rush. She then married Henry Nephus Harrison, a cousin of her first husband.
ii. Cornelius Swain born February 17, 1826 in Davidson County, Tennessee and died March 26, 1904 in Stockton, California (San Jacquin County). Married Julia Catherine Davis, 1851. Julia was born January 1, 1829 and died in 1908 in Stockton, California. She was the daughter of Anderson and Hannah (Head) Davis, of Rowan County, North Carolina. Their children were: (a) John A. Swain, born 1852, Jackson County, Missouri; (b) Joseph H. Swain; (c) Charles Swain; (d) Mary Swain; (e) George Swain; (f) Jesse Swain.
iii. Nancy Swain, born 1828. Married Alexander Wiley.
+9 iv. Evan Swain born in 1831 in Franklin County, Illinois and died in 1909 in Alton, Illinois. He married Harriet Jane Harrison, born in 1832, daughter of Lemuel R. Harrison.
v. Richard Swain born in 1832. He married 1st: A. Adkins; 2nd: S. Adkins.
vi. Sarah Swain, born in 1833. She married William Cornelius Swain, son of Cornelius and Martha (Tibbs) Swain, a cousin.
vii. Nathaniel G. Swain, born in 1835 in Franklin County, Illinois. He marreid Venecia G. Harrison, February 25, 1855. Children: Isabelle E. Swain, born in 1857 and James E. Swain, born in 1859.
viii. Patrick Henry Swain, born in 1836. He married Priscilla McGlasson.
ix. Isabella Swain, born in 1840. She married Simeon Mulkey.
x. Elizabeth Swain, born in 1842. She married Scot McGlasson.
xi. Charlotte Swain, born in 1844. She married James Adkins.

Evan Swain
9th Generation in America

9. Evan Swain (John, Cornelius, John, Sr., John, Sr., John, Stephen, John, Richard) was born in 1831 in Franklin County, Illinois. He married Harriet Jane Harrison, born in 1832, who was the daughter of Lemuel R. Harrison, one of the early pioneers of Franklin County, Illinois. Evan Swain enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War, serving throughout the war, In 1864 his wife moved with her children to a farm near her sister Charlotte (Mrs. William Knox), to remain during the war.

King Harald Bluetooth



(Harald Blåtand)

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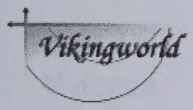


Fortidens Jelling
Jelling Kongerne
Vikingerne
Turist Jelling
Foto Index

Danmarks Konger
Sagnkongerne

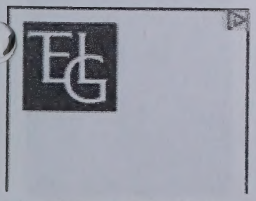
Vikingworld
Kings of Denmark

Harald Bluetooth was son of Gorm The Old and Queen Thyra. The year when Harald is born
is unknown, but it is assumed that he died in the fall of 980 in Jomsborg, because of an arrow, which was shot by a supporter (Palnatoke) of his rebellious son, Svend. King Harald was probably buried in Treenighedskirken in Roskilde, which he had himself started build.

The German historian Adam of Bremen mentions that Harald Bluetooth was married to Queen Gunhild.

A runic stone , which is situated by Sønder Vissing Church south of Silkeborg describes a woman who calls herself Tove, as "Mistivoj`s daughter, Harald The Good, the son of Gorm`s wife", so Harald must have been married twice.

The larger Jellingstone is the largest and the most magnificent runic stone in Scandinavia, also called " Denmark`s Birth Certificate". It is equipped with Christian symbols, among others a Christ figure and runic letters. Erected about 965 for Gorm The Old and Thyra Danebod by the son Harald Bluetooth.



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The front of the big stone

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Haraltr kunukr bath kaurua
Harald konge bød gøre
Harald the king executes

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kubl thausi aft kurm fathur sin
kumler disse efter Gorm fader sin
these sepulchral monuments after Gorm his father

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auk aft thaurui muthur sina sa
og efter Thyra moder sin, den

and after Thyra his mother, The

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haraltr ias sar uan tanmaurk
Harald som sig vandt Danmark
Harald who won the whole of Denmark

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ala auk nuruiak
al og Norge
and all Norway

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Fotos

Runicstones in Jelling

Jelling Church

The Jelling Mounds

Runicmaster 2003

Map of Denmark

Ads by Google

King Harald

Jesus Picture

Denmark

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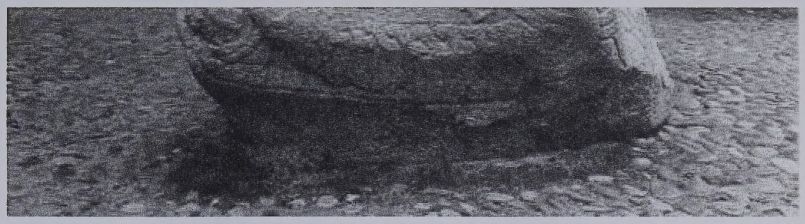
auk tani karthi kristna
og danerne gjorde kristne
and turned the Danes to Christianity

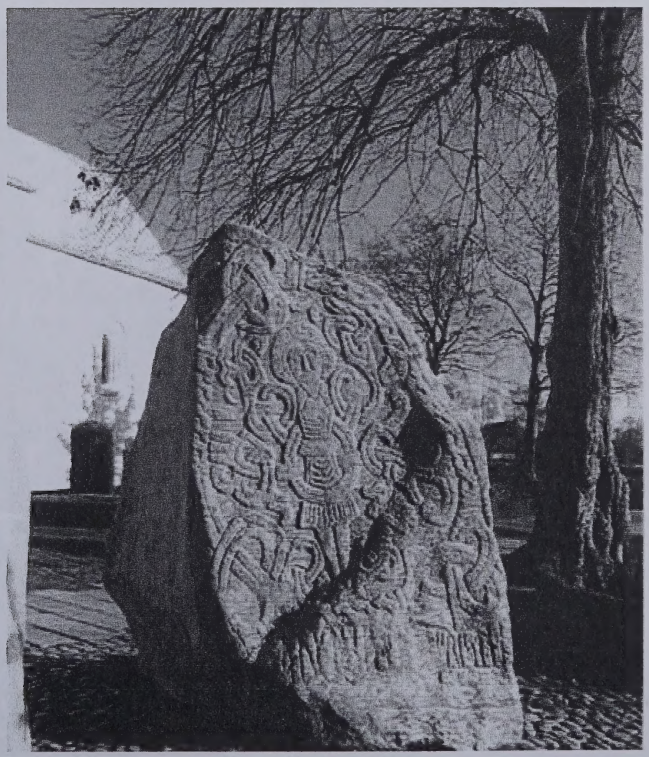
Find it here

King Harald wanted to be remembered in a certain fashion so he erected a runic stone to remain forever. It did except for a few centimeters and it is 2,43m tall above ground level and its weight is about 10 tons. It has three sides.



The big animal and the snake

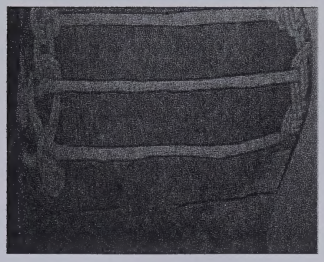
King Harald made use of the very best counselors and craftsmen for this job. The carving
of the stone is carried out by two persons; the decorations first and secondly the runes and it took about a whole year to carry out the entire job. Some of the peeling on the stone is perhaps caused by the three hot fires due to the burning of the wooden churches.



The oldest Nordic picture of Christ

Here you see a man in a coat with his arms wide open and a glory like the holy cross around his head; the crucified Christ without a cross. The two pictures are surrounded by connecting ropes and strings indicating that the pictures should be seen as a whole. The large stone is left almost in the original position. In 1981 however the stone needed straightening up and some digging was carried out below the stone. It turned out that the stone was situated partly on top of some old graves which indicates that the stone has been moved about one meter to the west. This probably happened when "Caspar Markedaner" in 1586 had the stone dug up. Perhaps even then the stone was leaning and at the same time it was partly covered in soil. Excavations in 1981 along the southern wall of the church showed that the surface of the churchyard had risen one

meter since the church was built, so perhaps the words of Caspar Markedaner "digging up" suddenly makes sense. He actually raised the stone and by doing this he might have moved it just a little bit.



The stone can be seen in the probably original colors in the museum "Kongernes Jelling"

Harald Blåtand (Bluetooth) leads Denmark closer to Europe.

The figure of Christ on the larger stone proves that the new faith had finally come to Denmark. Over and over the church kept sending its own people to the Danish kings since Willibrord in the 720´ies visited Agantyr, but not until Harald became king in 958 did the church see any result from the very patient efforts maid during hundreds of years.

Poppo

Poppo, the stranger, who was a clerk in the church is said to have made himself noticed when he agitated the new faith. Harald Blåtand asked him a very tough question: "Will you carry hot iron for your faith..!?" Poppo answered him "yes" and carried the hot iron with his bare hands and passed the test. His hands were not hurt and Harald Blåtand was convinced of Poppo´s faith and immediately wanted to be christened (about 965).

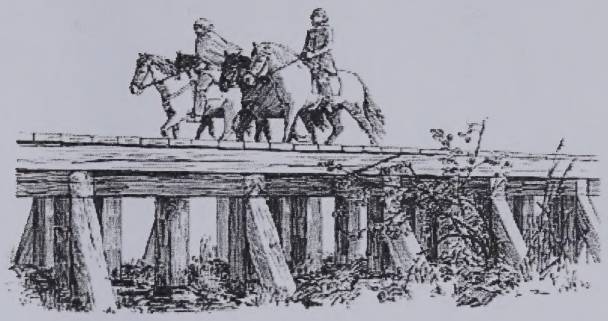
The golden plaid is from about the year of 1200 and comes from Tamdrup Church.

Harald Blåtand is christened by Poppo

While Harald Blåtand was king, he build Episcopal residenceals in Aarhus, Ribe and Slesvig. Odense and Lund are probably also build by Harald.

Harald Blåtand was a very active king. He won the whole of Denmark and Norway and large enterprises were commenced during his time as king; the Jelling-stone and the Jelling-mounds are just a few examples.

Around 968 Dannevirke was fortified and a lot was built during these years. The 800 meter long bridge near "Ravning" and the four "trelle" castles were built for military reasons.



The Viking Bridge in Ravning.

Even though there are several large monuments in Jelling it is not a certain fact that Harald chose this place as his political "headquarter". Maybe he gave up Jelling because of the grand heathen past of the place and he started all over again somewhere else in Denmark - in Roskilde. He built a church here and he is buried here. The successor of this church is Roskilde Cathedral where members of the royal family are buried now.

Another reason for wanting to move the center of the Kingdom might have been that Jelling was too vulnerable if strangers invaded the country. They would easily be able to reach the royal estate, so instead an island (Sjælland) was better protected.

Harald Blåtand died around 986.
"Svend Estridsen" says in 1070 - 85 years after Harald Blåtands death - that "Svend Tveskæg", Haralds son and Svend Estridsens grandfather, comitted parricide.

The writer Adam of Bremen tells about Harald Gormsson: In Haralds last days the Danish people made a rising against the old king, lead by his son Svend. Harald found shelter in Jumme (Jomsborg), which Adam of Bremen describes as the most important trading post of the Vender, also build by Harald Blåtand himself, and here he dies from his wounds.
His body was by the army brought to Denmark and buried in The Holy Trefoldigheds Church, which he himself had founded in Roskilde. Svend was later taken as prisoner by people from Jumme and had to be bought free for a considerable amount of money.

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Æthelred the Unready

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(born 968?died April 23, 1016, London) King of the English (9781013, 101416). He became king after his half brother's assassination and was suspected of involvement in the murder. An ineffectual ruler, he failed to mount an organized defense against the Danish invasions (from 980); his massacre of Danish settlers (1002) provoked further attacks. When Sweyn I was accepted as king in England in 1013, Ethelred fled to Normandy. He returned to the throne on the death of Sweyn in 1014, but on his death he was succeeded by the Dane Canute the Great. His epithet Unraed means evil counsel and has been translated incorrectly as the Unready.

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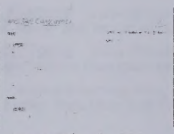
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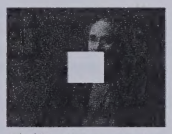
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The Anglo-Saxon king Ethelred the Unready (c. 968-1016) ruled the English from 978 to 1016. During his reign England was repeatedly attacked by Danish armies seeking to destroy the sovereignty of the Anglo-Saxons and to plunder their land.

Born into the royal house of Wessex, which was at that time the effective ruler of all the Anglo-Saxons, Ethelred was a direct descendant of Alfred the Great and the son of King Edgar, who had ruled a united and peaceful England for 16 years. At Edgar's death in 975, the realm passed to Ethelred's brother Edward, who was still a child. The nobles of the kingdom formed rival parties around Edward and Ethelred, and the latter's supporters murdered Edward on March 18, 978, making Ethelred king. Edward was soon widely honored as a martyred saint, and devotion to him gave many an excuse to withhold allegiance from his successor.

From the time of Ethelred's accession at the age of 9 or 10, his reign was tragically marred by the treason and revolt of his leading thegns (noblemen). The ensuing disorder was nourished by his own indecisive character and by the renewal of Danish raids on England in 980 after a pause of 25 years. Increasing Danish aggressiveness complemented the increasing English disunity and military ineffectiveness. In 991 Ethelred instituted a policy of buying off Danish raiders with lavish payments of silver. Given the inadequacy of English defenses, it was a strategically sound but psychologically demoralizing decision that mocked the heroic traditions of the Anglo-Saxons.

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In 1009 an enormous army, sent by King Swein of Denmark, arrived in England to depose Ethelred. Although the English bought the invaders off in 1012, the following year Swein led another invasion. Much of the demoralized English nation submitted to his rule. Ethelred resisted from London for some months, then finally fled to Normandy. After Swein died suddenly in February 1014, Ethelred was reinstated as king. His rule was challenged by Cnut, Swein's younger son, and apparently by his own son Edmund Iron-sides.

Cnut's first campaign misfired, and he retreated to Denmark, only to return to England with a new army in 1015. Ethelred and Edmund joined forces against the invader early in 1016 at London. But on April 23, 1016, Ethelred died. Edmund succeeded him and struggled on for a few months. However, by the end of the year Edmund too was dead, and Cnut became the ruler of England.

Further Reading

The primary source for Ethelred's reign is *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,* edited and translated by G. N. Garmonsway (1953; 2d ed. 1955); its account of these troubled years is unusually thorough and impassioned. The best analysis of Ethelred's policies and shortcomings is in F. M. Stenton, *Anglo-Saxon England* (1943; 2d ed. 1947). See also Christopher N. L. Brooke, *The Saxon and Norman Kings* (1963).

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Æthelred II (d. 1016), king of England (978-1016). Æthelred *Unræd*, the 'Unready', or more accurately the 'ill-advised', lost his kingship 1013-14, when the Danish king, Sweyn Forkbeard, forced him into exile in Normandy, the home of his second wife Emma, whom Æthelred had married in 1002. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicler who composed a full account was heavily biased against the king, painting a grim picture of impotence, vacillation, and treachery. Modern approaches have been kinder, noting solid evidence for effective government in the legal and financial spheres and pointing to the cultural and religious elements of strength in the period. No one denies the incompetence, notably later in the reign after 1006, when Æthelred relied too much on the treacherous ealdorman Eadric Streona. It was the king's misfortune that, no military leader himself, he had to face renewed Viking onslaught which reached a peak after the defeat and death of the ealdorman Byrhtnoth at the battle of Maldon in 991. This was followed by attempts to buy off the Danes by the payment of immense sums. Sporadic violent reaction also occurred as when on the morrow of St Brice's day, 13 November 1002, Æthelred ordered 'all the Danish men in England' to be slain. In the later stages of the reign things got completely out of hand. Ælfheah, archbishop of Canterbury, was martyred by the Danes in 1012, and Sweyn's success the following year may be attributed in part to English war-weariness. After Sweyn's death, Æthelred was recalled but died on 23 April 1016 in London, itself under threat from Cnut's invading and ultimately victorious army.

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[Na]

King of England from AD 978 to 1016. Nicknamed 'Unready' because of his vacillating policy towards the Danish Vikings. Married Emma, daughter of Richard, duke of Normandy, to whom he fled during the invasion of King Svein of Denmark. After Svein's death (AD 1014) he returned to his throne until his own death in AD 1016.

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Æthelred, 965?-1016, king of England (978-1016), called Æthelred the Unready [Old Eng. *unræd*=without counsel]. He was the son of Edgar and the half brother of Edward the Martyr, whom he succeeded. Æthelred began his reign under a cloud of suspicion because of the murder of Edward. He was a weak king, but his efforts to resist the Danes, who resumed their raids on England in 980, were also considerably hampered by the frequent treachery of his commanders. In 991 he began paying tribute to the Danes, which he raised by the Danegeld, but his tributary status did not prevent the Danes from returning. In 997 they came not only to raid but to remain and plunder the rich realm until 1000. A massacre of Danes in England in 1002 (possibly on the king's orders) provoked another major raid (1003) led by the Danish king Sweyn. Æthelred tried to defend his kingdom; in 1002 he married Emma, sister of Richard II, duke of Normandy, perhaps in an attempt to gain an ally; in 1007 the army was placed under a single commander; by 1009 a navy had been built, but many of its commanders took to piracy. A severe harrying (1009-12) by the Danes left England disorganized, and when the Danish king Sweyn returned in 1013 to conquer, he was well received in the Danelaw, and London capitulated with little resistance. Æthelred fled to Normandy. Upon Sweyn's

death in 1014, Æthelred's restoration was negotiated in the first recorded pact between an English king and his subjects. Sweyn's son, Canute, withdrew, but he returned with a powerful army in 1015. War was in progress when Æthelred died in Apr., 1016. His son Edmund Ironside was declared his successor, but after concluding a treaty with Canute, he died in November. Æthelred's heirs were restored to the throne only with Edward the Confessor.

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"Æthelred II" redirects here. See also Æthelred II of Northumbria and Æthelred II of East Anglia.

Æthelred the Unready, or **Æthelred II**[1][2] (circa 968 – 23 April 1016), was king of England (978–1013 and 1014–1016). He was son of King Edgar and Queen Ælfthryth. Æthelred was only about 10 (no more than 13) when his half-brother Edward was murdered. Æthelred was not personally suspected of participation, but as the murder was committed at Corfe Castle by the attendants of Ælfthryth, it made it more difficult for the new king to rally the nation against the military raids by Danes, especially as the legend of St Edward the Martyr grew.

From 991 onwards, Æthelred paid tribute, or Danegeld, to the Danish King. In 1002, Æthelred ordered a massacre of Danish settlers. In 1003, King Sweyn invaded England and in 1013, Æthelred fled to Normandy and was replaced by Sweyn, who was also king of Denmark. However, Æthelred returned as king after Sweyn died in 1014.

"Unready" is a mistranslation of Old English *unræd* (meaning bad-counsel) — a twist on his name "Æthelred" (meaning noble-counsel). A better translation would be **Redeless**—without counsel (*Rede*).

Æthelred

King of England	
Tenure	18 March 978 – 23 April 1016
Predecessor	Edward (978) Sweyn (1014)
Successor	Sweyn (1013) Edmund (1016)
Spouse	Ælfgifu of York Emma of Normandy
Issue	
	Æthelstan of England Ecgberht of England Edmund, King of England Eadred of England Eadwig of England Edgar of England Edith, Lady of the Mercians Ælfgifu, Lady of Northumbria Wulfhilda, Lady of East Anglia Edward, King of England Alfred of England Goda, Countess of Boulogne
House	House of Wessex
Father	Edgar, King of England
Mother	Ælfthryth
Born	966-68 Wessex
Died	23 April 1016 London
Burial	Old Saint Paul's Cathedral

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Æþelræd Unræd

The story of Æthelred's notorious nickname, "Æthelred the Unready", from Old English *Æþelræd Unræd*, goes a long way toward explaining how his reputation has declined through history. His first name, composed of the elements *æðele*, meaning "noble", and *ræd*, meaning "counsel" or "advice",[3] is typical of the bombastic compound names of those who belonged to the royal House of Wessex, and it characteristically alliterates with the names of his ancestors like, for example, Æthelwulf ("noble-wolf"), Ælfred ("elf-counsel"), Edward ("prosperous-protection"), and Edgar ("rich-spear").[4] His nickname *Unræd* is usually translated into present-day English as "The Unready", though, because the present-day meaning of "unready" no longer resembles its ancient counterpart, this translation disguises the meaning of the Old English term. Bosworth-Toller's *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* defines the noun *unræd* in various ways, though it seems always to have been used pejoratively.[3] Generally, it means "evil counsel", "bad plan", "folly". Bosworth-Toller do not record it as describing a person directly; it most often describes decisions and deeds, and once refers to the nature of Satan's deceit (see Fall of Man). The element *ræd* in *unræd* is the element in Æthelred's name which means "counsel". Thus *Æþelræd Unræd* is a pun meaning "Noble counsel, No counsel". The nickname has alternatively been taken adjectivally as "ill-advised", "ill-prepared", "indecisive", thus "Æthelred the ill-advised".

The epithet would seem to describe the poor quality of advice which Æthelred received throughout his reign, presumably from those around him, specifically from the royal council, known as the Witan. Though the nickname does not suggest anything particularly respectable about the king himself, its invective is not actually focused on the

king but on those around him, who were expected to provide the young king with *god ræd*. Unfortunately, historians, both mediaeval and modern, have taken less of an interest in what this epithet suggests about the king's advisers, and have instead focused on the image it creates of a blundering, misfit king. Because the nickname was first recorded in the 1180s, more than 150 years after Æthelred's death, it is doubtful that it carries any implications for how the king was seen by his contemporaries or near contemporaries.[5]

In the view of Oxford professor Chris Wickham, Æthelred was one of the most forceful kings of the tenth century, who ended the control of every one of the major magnate families over their ealdormanries in the two decades after 985, and although this was ultimately to prove to his disadvantage, it is significant that he maintained the strength to push all of them into private life in spite of the military crisis of the period.[6]

Early life

Gold mancus of Æthelred wearing armour, 1003–1006.

Sir Frank Stenton remarked that "much that has brought condemnation of historians on King Æthelred may well be due in the last resort to the circumstances under which he became king."[7] Æthelred's father, King Edgar, had died suddenly in July 975, leaving two young sons behind. The elder, Edward (later Edward the Martyr), was probably illegitimate,[8] and was "still a youth on the verge of manhood" in 975.[9] The younger son was Æthelred, whose mother, Ælfthryth, Edgar had married in 964. Ælfthryth was the daughter of Ordgar, ealdorman of Devon, and widow of Æthelwold, Ealdorman of East Anglia. At the time of his father's death, Æthelred could have been no more than 10 years old. As the elder of Edgar's sons, Edward – reportedly a young man given to frequent violent outbursts – probably would have naturally succeeded to the throne of England despite his young age, had not he "offended many important persons by his intolerable violence of speech and behaviour."[9] In any case, a number of English nobles took to opposing Edward's succession and to defending Æthelred's claim to the throne; Æthelred was, after all, the son of Edgar's last, living wife, and no rumour of illegitimacy is known to have plagued Æthelred's birth, as it might have his elder brother's.[10] Both boys, Æthelred certainly, were too young to have played any significant part in the political manoeuvring which followed Edgar's death. It was the brothers' supporters, and not the brothers themselves, who were responsible for the turmoil which accompanied the choice of a successor to the throne. Æthelred's cause was led by his mother and included Ælfhere, Ealdorman of Mercia and Bishop Æthelwold of Winchester,[11] while Edward's claim was supported by Dunstan, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Saint Oswald of Worcester, the Archbishop of York[12] among other noblemen, notably Æthelwine, Ealdorman of East Anglia, and Byrhtnoth, ealdorman of Essex. In the end, Edward's supporters proved the more powerful and persuasive, and he was crowned king at Kingston upon Thames before the year was out.

Edward reigned for only three years before he was murdered by members of his brother's household.[13] Though we know little about Edward's short reign, we do know that it was marked by political turmoil. Edgar had made extensive grants of land to monasteries which pursued the new monastic ideals of ecclesiastical reform, but these disrupted aristocratic families' traditional patronage. The end of his firm rule saw a reversal of this policy, with aristocrats recovering their lost properties or seizing new ones. This was opposed by Dunstan, but according to Cyril Hart, "The presence of supporters of church reform on both sides indicates that the conflict between them depended as much on issues of land ownership and local power as on ecclesiastical legitimacy. Adherents of both Edward and Æthelred can be seen appropriating, or recovering, monastic lands."[8] Nevertheless, favour for Edward must have been strong among the monastic communities. When Edward was killed at Æthelred's estate at Corfe Castle in Dorset in March 978, the job of recording the event, as well as reactions to it, fell to monastic writers. Stenton offers a summary of the earliest account of Edward's murder, which comes from a work praising the life of Saint Oswald of Worcester: "On the surface his [Edward's] relations with Æthelred his half-brother and Ælfthryth his stepmother were friendly, and he was visiting them informally when he was killed. [Æthelred's] retainers came out to meet him with ostentatious signs of respect, and then, before he had dismounted, surrounded him, seized his hands, and stabbed him. ... So far as can be seen the murder was planned and carried out by Æthelred's household men in order that their young master might become king. There is nothing to support the allegation, which first appears in writing more than a century later, that Queen Ælfthryth had plotted her stepson's death. No one was punished for a part in the crime, and Æthelred, who was crowned a month after the murder, began to reign in an atmosphere of suspicion which destroyed the prestige of the crown. It was never fully restored in his lifetime."[14] Nevertheless, at first, the outlook of the new king's officers and counsellors seems in no way to have been bleak. According to one chronicler, the coronation of Æthelred took place with much rejoicing by the councillors of the English people.[15] Simon Keynes notes that "Byrhtferth of Ramsey states similarly that when Æthelred was consecrated king, by Archbishop Dunstan and Archbishop Oswald, 'there was great joy at his consecration', and describes the king in this connection as 'a young man in respect of years, elegant in his manners, with an attractive face and handsome appearance'."[15] Æthelred could not have been older than 13 years of age in this year.

During these early years, Æthelred was developing a close relationship to Æthelwold, bishop of Winchester, one who had supported his unsuccessful claim to the throne. When Æthelwold died, on 1 August 984, Æthelred deeply lamented the loss, and he wrote later in a charter from 993 that the event had deprived the country of one "whose industry and pastoral care administered not only to my interest but also to that of all inhabitants of the country."[15]

Conflict with the Danes

O: Draped bust of Æthelred left. +ÆÐELRED REX ANGLOR

R: Long cross. +EADÞOLD MO CÆNT

England had experienced a period of peace after the reconquest of the Danelaw in the mid-10th century by King Edgar, Æthelred's father. However, beginning in 980, when Æthelred could not have been more than 14 years old, small companies of Danish adventurers carried out a series of coast-line raids against England. Hampshire, Thanet, and Cheshire were attacked in 980, Devon and Cornwall in 981, and Dorset in 982. A period of six years then passed before, in 988, another coastal attack is recorded as having taken place to the south-west, though here a famous battle was fought between the invaders and the thegns of Devon. Stenton notes that, though this series of isolated raids had no lasting effect on England itself, "their chief historical importance is that they brought England for the first time into

diplomatic contact with Normandy."[16] During this period, the Normans, who remembered their origins as a Scandinavian people, were well-disposed to their Danish cousins who, occasionally returning from a raid on England, sought port in Normandy. This led to grave tension between the English and Norman courts, and word of their enmity eventually reached Pope John XV. The pope was disposed to dissolve their hostility towards each other, and took steps to engineer a peace between England and Normandy, which was ratified in Rouen in 991.

'LonCross' penny of Æthelred II, moneyer Eadwold, Canterbury, c. 997–1003. The cross made cutting the coin into half-pennies or farthings (quarter-pennies) easier. (Note spelling *Eadpold* in inscription, using Old English letter wynn in place of modern *w*.)

Battle of Maldon

However, in August of that same year, a sizeable Danish fleet began a sustained campaign in the south-east of England. It arrived off Folkestone, in Kent, and made its way around the south-east coast and up the river Blackwater, coming eventually to its estuary and occupying Northey Island.[15] About 2 km west of Northey lies the coastal town of Maldon, where Byrhtnoth, ealdorman of Essex, was stationed with a company of thegns. The battle that followed between English and Danes is immortalised by the Old English poem *The Battle of Maldon*, which describes the doomed but heroic attempt of Byrhtnoth to defend the coast of Essex against overwhelming odds. Stenton summarises the events of the poem: "For access to the mainland they [the Danes] depended on a causeway, flooded at high tide, which led from Northey to the flats along the southern margin of the estuary. Before they [the Danes] had left their camp on the island[,] Byrhtnoth, with his retainers and a force of local militia, had taken possession of the landward end of the causeway. Refusing a demand for tribute, shouted across the water while the tide was high, Byrhtnoth drew up his men along the bank, and waited for the ebb. As the water fell the raiders began to stream out along the causeway. But three of Byrthnoth's retainers held it against them, and at last they asked to be allowed to cross unhindered and fight on equal terms on the mainland. With what even those who admired him most called 'over-courage', Byrhtnoth agreed to this; the pirates rushed through the falling tide, and battle was joined. Its issue was decided by Byrhtnoth's fall. Many even of his own men immediately took to flight and the English ranks were broken. What gives enduring interest to the battle is the superb courage with which a group of Byrhtnoth's thegns, knowing that the fight was lost, deliberately gave themselves to death in order that they might avenge their lord."[17] This was the first of a series of crushing defeats felt by the English: beaten first by Danish raiders, and later by organised Danish armies.

England begins tributes

In 991, Æthelred was around 24 years old. In the aftermath of Maldon, it was decided that the English should grant the tribute to the Danes that they desired, and so a *gafol* of 10,000 pounds was paid them for their peace. Yet it was presumably the Danish fleet that had beaten Byrhtnoth at Maldon that continued to ravage the English coast from 991 to 993. In 994, the Danish fleet, which had swollen in ranks since 991, turned up the Thames estuary and headed toward London. The battle fought there was inconclusive. It was about this time that Æthelred met with the leaders of the fleet, foremost among them Olaf Tryggvason, and arranged an uneasy accord. A treaty was signed between Æthelred and Olaf that provided for seemingly civilised arrangements between the then-settled Danish companies and the English government, such as regulation settlement disputes and trade. But the treaty also stipulated that the ravaging and slaughter of the previous year would be forgotten, and ended abruptly by stating that 22,000 pounds of gold and silver had been paid to the raiders as the price of peace.[18] In 994, Olaf Tryggvason, already a baptised Christian, was confirmed as Christian in a ceremony at Andover; King Æthelred stood as his sponsor. After receiving gifts, Olaf promised "that he would never come back to England in hostility."[15] Olaf then left England for Norway and never returned, though "other component parts of the Viking force appear to have decided to stay in England, for it is apparent from the treaty that some had chosen to enter into King Æthelred's service as mercenaries, based presumably on the Isle of Wight."[15]

Renewed Danish raids

In 997, Danish raids began again. According to Keynes, "there is no suggestion that this was a new fleet or army, and presumably the mercenary force created in 994 from the residue of the raiding army of 991 had turned on those whom it had been hired to protect."[15] It harried Cornwall, Devon, western Somerset, and south Wales in 997, Dorset, Hampshire, and Sussex in 998. In 999, it raided Kent, and, in 1000, it left England for Normandy, perhaps because the English had refused in this latest wave of attacks to acquiesce to the Danish demands for *gafol* or tribute, which would come to be known as Danegeld, 'Dane-payment'. This sudden relief from attack Æthelred used to gather his thoughts, resources, and armies: the fleet's departure in 1000 "allowed Æthelred to carry out a devastation of Strathclyde, the motive for which is part of the lost history of the north."[19]

In 1001, a Danish fleet – perhaps the same fleet from 1000 – returned and ravaged west Sussex. During its movements, the fleet regularly returned to its base in the Isle of Wight. There was later an attempted attack in the south of Devon, though the English mounted a successful defence at Exeter. Nevertheless, Æthelred must have felt at a loss, and, in the Spring of 1002, the English bought a truce for 24,000 pounds. Æthelred's frequent payments of immense Danegelds are often held up as exemplary of the incompetency of his government and his own short-sightedness. However, Keynes points out that such payments had been practice for at least a century, and had been adopted by Alfred the Great, Charles the Bald, and many others. Indeed, in some cases it "may have seemed the best available way of protecting the people against loss of life, shelter, livestock, and crops. Though undeniably burdensome, it constituted a measure for which the king could rely on widespread support."[15]

St. Brice's Day massacre of 1002

Main article: St. Brice's Day massacre

On 13 November 1002, Æthelred ordered the massacre of all Danish men in England on St Brice's Day. No order of this kind could be carried out in more than a third of England, where the Danes were too strong, but Gunhilde, sister of Sweyn Forkbeard, King of Denmark, was said to have been among the victims. It is likely that a wish to avenge her was a principal motive for Sweyn's invasion of western England the following year.[20] By 1004 Sweyn was in East Anglia, where he sacked Norwich. In this year, a nobleman of East Anglia, Ulfcytel Snillingr met Sweyn in force, and made an impression on the until-then rampant Danish expedition. Though Ulfcytel was eventually defeated, outside of Thetford, he caused the Danes heavy losses and was nearly able to destroy their ships. The Danish army left England for Denmark in 1005, perhaps because of their injuries sustained in East Anglia, perhaps from the very severe famine which afflicted the continent and the British Isles in that year.[15]

An expedition the following year was bought off in early 1007 by tribute money of 36,000 pounds, and for the next

Timothy Whitzel Swain
12th Generation in America

12. Timothy Whitzel Swain married to Katherine Cynthia Altorfer Swain

Timothy Whitzel Swain II
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HARRISON - SWAIN

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John Harrison was born in 1712 at "James River" in surrey County, Virginia. In 1749 he married Sarah Daniels. They had nine children (5 boys and 4 girls). John was related to the signer of the Declaration of Independence, Benjamin Harrison, either as a cousin or a nephew. John Harrison is buried in the old Nutbush Churchyard in Granville County, North Carolina. His Will, "proved" or probated on July 16, 1761, is on record in the Halifax County Courthouse, Virginia. John died at age 49 in 1761. His youngest child, Isham, was our ancestor.

Isham Harrison was born in 1760. His father, John, died when he was 1 year old. Isham served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was a Lieutenant in the Army of North Carolina. His brother James, oldest son of John and Sarah, also served in the Revolutionary War. They fought in the victorious battle at Cowpens, South Carolina on January 17, 1781, as well as in the battle of Eutow Springs. This information is based on a statement of Governor B. F. Perry in Magnolia Magazine, June 1843. Isham, age 21 in 1781, served in the commands of Captain Gillian, Colonel William Moore and Captain Elijah Mitchell. The peace treaty was ratified in 1783.

On June 6,1783 Isham Harrison married Amy Gillian in Granville County, North Carolina. It is located north of Raleigh-Durham and near the Virginia border. Amy was possibly the daughter of Captain Gillian. For his service during the Revolutionary War, Isham was granted a pension and land grant. They remained in Virginia until 1796, thereafter moving to South Carolina and remaining there until 1814. At age 54, Isham and his wife Amy, in 1814, relocated to Franklin County, Illinois, taking with them 100 slaves (who were eventually all freed), considerable household goods, horses and oxen. The pride of the family was the fine carriage in which they made their journey. It was reported that, prior to moving to Illinois, that their son and daughter had never tied their own shoes or dressed themselves.

Isham and Amy were the parents of 3 boys and 3 girls. Our ancestor, Richard Lemuel Harrison, was their second son, born in 1792 in Virginia. Following their move to Illinois in 1814, Isham, a public officer holder, in 1818 (the year in which Illinois was admitted as the 21st state to the Union), was elected as one of the two delegates from Franklin County to the first Illinois Constitutional Convention. In 1820, they moved to near Irontown, Madison County, Missouri. At 75, on September 14, 1835, Isham died. Amy died around 1844. A daughter described her father as "a wonderful gentleman, who was very well educated for his time."

Richard Lemuel Harrison, born in Virginia in 1792, moved at age 4 with his family to South Carolina. At age 22, he moved with his family to Illinois. He married Judith Wood. They were the parents to 4 boys and 4 girls. Judith died on February 13, 1836 at age [illegible]. Richard died in 1858 at age 66. Our ancestor was their daughter Harriet Jane Harrison. She gave the middle name "Whetzel" to her son, Sylvanius Whetzel Harrison (our ancestor).Our father, Timothy Whitzel Swain, told how his maternal grandfather, Sylvanius Whetzel Harrison, told him that Whetzel was the name of a fearless explorer, friend and contemporary of Daniel Boone, and great Indian fighter who took part in the 1811 Battle of Tippicanoe along with William Henry Harrison (grandson of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence) later to be 9th President of the United States of America and Benjamin Harrison, a grandson of William Henry Harrison, (23rd President of the United States). Unknown is whether or not Richard Lemuel, along with 3 full companies of Franklin County volunteers, served in 1832 in the Black Hawk War with Abraham Lincoln. The State of Indiana at Vincennes erected a statute to Whetzel and named one of its earliest western trails, Whetzel Trace.

Harriet Jane Harrison, daughter of Richard Lemuel, was born May 23, 1834. At age 16 or 17 she married Evan Swain. The father of Evan, John Swain, wore silver buckles on his shoes. He had such a vile temper that Evan and his bride were unable to live under the same roof. Evan's grandfather, Cornelius Swain, migrated in 1812 from Tennessee to Six Mile Prairie in Illinois. Evan and Harriet parented 4 boys and 3 girls. Their first child born when she was 18, was Richard Damascus ("Uncle Mac") who later fathered a son (Richard) who became a brain surgeon in New Jersey. At age 20, Harriet and Evan's second son, Sylvanius Whetzel (grandfather of Timothy Whitzel Swain) was born.

Evan and Harriet Swain lived on a farm in Franklin County, Illinois. Evan fought with the Union Army in the Civil War. During that time, Harriet and the children lived with Evan's sister (Jane) and her husband (William King) in Ewing, Illinois. The reason for this is that Evan and Harriet both wanted their children to have the advantage of the better educational facilities in Ewing. On April 1, 1925, at age 91, Harriet died.

Sylvanius Whetzel Swain was born on December 17, 1854 and died July 1, 1926, at age 74. His wife, Florence Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, was born in 1851 and died in June, 1944, at age 93. They parented 3 children: Gertrude Ophelia Swain (January 2, 1881 - November 14, 1971); Frank Hurd Swain (October 2, 1884 - September 29, 1961), and Theodore Paul Swain (September 14, 1879 - April 16, 1950), who was the father of Timothy Whitzel Swain.

[This information was collected by the eldest daughter of Timothy Whitzel Swain, Nancy, 1993].

Geographical locations with the name SWAIN, per Mapquest:

EAST (9)

SWAIN JOHNSON BROOK, CONNECTICUTT
SWAINS ACRES, DELAWARE
SWAINS COVE, MAINE
SWAINS POND, MAINE
SWAIN, MASSACHUSETTS
SWAINS POND, MASSACHUSETTS
SWAIN, NEW JERSEY
SWAIN, NEW YORK
SWAIN MOUNTAIN, NEW YORK

SOUTH (6)

SWAIN, ARKANSAS
SWAIN POND, FLORIDA
SWAINSBORO, GEORGIA
SWAIN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
SWAINSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

SWAIN STREET, Fayetteville, North Carolina
SWAINS MOUNTAIN, VIRGINIA

NORTH (4)

SWAIN SLOUGH, ILLINOIS
SWAIN BRANCH, INDIANA
SWAINS LAKE, MICHIGAN
SWAINSTON CREEK, MICHIGAN

WEST (6)

SWAIN HILL, CALIFORNIA
SWAIN MOUNTAIN, CALIFORNIA
SWAIN MOUNTAIN EXPERIMENTAL FOREST, CALIFORNIA
SWAIN SLOUGH, CALIFORNIA
SWAIN, OREGON
SWAINS CREEK, UTAH

Please be sure to check out an excellent website entitled: The Swayne-Swain Coat of Arms www.swayne-swain-coa.com This is the original creation of Matthew Swayne who can be reached at: swayne_train@yahoo.com. 29 April 2006.

JONES

JONES
(Welsh/English/Irish)

Veterinarian, Dr. Lawrence Monroe Jones, DVM

Hero, World War II, Staff Sergeant Howard Martin Jones, killed in action near St. Lo/Falaise, France on 12 August 1944 while leading his troops of the 112th Regiment, 28th Infantry Division

Veterans Advocate (Mildred Jones Kieler)

Championship Horse Breeder, Thoroughbreds/Ponies, Winners of County Fair Horse races Throughout Southern Illinois in the 1950's and 1960's
(Stanton Jones)

Skilled Jockeys in Horse/Pony Races (Lawrence Melvin Jones, Karen Kay Jones)

Construction Superintendent, George A. Fuller Co. (Seagram Building - NYC - 1958 - and other buildings throughout the United States of America)
(Lawrence Jones "Jones" Redding)

Teachers (6)
(Norma Lee Jones, Lawrence Jones, Karen Kay Jones, Larry Jones, Jerry Jones, Jennifer Jones)

Farmers (4+)

(Stanton Jones; Clarence Jones; Lawrence Jones; Larry Jones)

A LIFETIME WITH HORSES
Benton Evening News
1979
STANTON JONES

A LIFETIME WITH HORSES
Benton Evening News
1979

(Editor's Note: this is another in a series of essays on "Memories of Southern Illinois" written by Southern Illinois residents over the age of 60. The essays were sponsored by Southern Illinois Arts and partially funded by the Illinois Humanities Council.)

We're fully into the auto age, the air age and the space age, but there are many of us who remember when the pace of life was slower, and powered by four-footed animals

By Stanton Jones Benton Route 4

MEMORIES OF HORSES

I have been a resident of rural Benton, Barren and Ewing Townships, Franklin County, Illinois since birth (January 12, 1897). I got my first pony at age five and have not been without a pony or horse for over 82 years.

My first chore was to ride the pony to the fields so that I could feed groups of turkeys. Next, I was to take drinking water to the farm hands in the fields by carrying it while riding my pony. As I rode to the fields, I had to look for new born animals. When I was twelve years old, I plowed with a walking plow and harrow; the tools were hooked to a team of horses. Throughout the year, by driving a team of horses, I would haul a wagon load of sawdust to Jack Crisp's Livery Barn in Benton; this was a 7 1/2 mile drive and I received $1.50 per wagon load of sawdust. By using a team of horses and wagon, I would take classes of students from Benton High School to picnics at either Hill Ford or Lake Benton.

My father, Dr. Lawrence Monroe Jones, was a pioneer settler of Illinois and a veterinarian-surgeon. During my early years, I can remember going with my father who would treat horses medically-surgically since the horses were used in many capacities: difficult work for both shallow and deep mines to build railroads, dirt work for building hard roads and timber work. At one time, Frank Russell and Everett Shockley bought 19 good horses which had worked well for the teamsters in Benton. These horses were shipped by railroad to the South so they could be worked there, too.

In 1908 there was an explosion at the Rend Mine, killing all the stock below. After that incident, the horses and mules were hoisted up to the top at night and lowered into the mine in the morning for work.

When I was about fifteen years old, there was a horse show on the Benton square, with 16 horses and buggies entered in the competition; I won second place with my buggy horse. Before the Franklin County Fair in Benton was started in 1914, horse power was essential to perform many difficult tasks. Also, horses were used for transportation and meat.

Now days, we know of the domesticated horses but at one time there were wild horses in Franklin County. Did you know that the Horse Prairie Baptist church and school, located near Sesser, got their names because of the roaming horses in the country?

There is a lot of interest in horse racing. For years, I have shown and raced ponies at fairs located from Peoria, IL to Cape Girardeau, MO. I have encouraged my children to participate in the activities. My son, Lawrence, won his first pony race at age

four at McLeansboro and my daughter, Karen, showed and raced ponies for twelve years. Both children attended and graduated from SIU, Carbondale - their education was paid for from earnings which they received by racing and showing the ponies.

Enclosing horse power has been essential throughout my life. My memory of the horses have changed from the work days as a youngster and young man to racing ponies and riding for pleasure. In fact, I am planning to attend some horse shows and thoroughbred races in Southern Illinois this summer. The horses will be as nice as some of the ones that I remember as a young man, and the competition will be just as exciting. I look forward to seeing you at the horse events?

PEDIGREES AND HISTORY OF JONES HORSE/PONY RACING

Horses and Ponies Owned Trained and Raced by Stanton Jones, Benton, Illinois
Source: Lawrence Melvin Jones, Stanton's son
Hand = 4"

PEDIGREES OF RACE HORSES/PONIES

	Mare/Dam	Stallion/Sire	Date Born
A.	"Lighting"		
1.	"Thunderhead" 56" (14 Hands)	"Roy T" 64" (16 Hands) Owner: Luther Sneed	1944
2.	"Hi Ho Silver" 54" (13.5 Hands)	"Roy T" 64" (16 Hands) Owner: Luther Sneed	1945
3.	"Red Flash" 52" (13 Hands)	"Roy T" 64" (16 Hands) Owner: Luther Sneed	1947
4.	"Charm Girl" 52" (13 Hands)	"Hi Ho Silver" 54" (13.5 Hands) Owner: Stanton Jones	1949
5.	"Red Fox" 48" (12 Hands)	"Sun Down" (Gaited Pony)	1951
6.	"Red Lightning" 52" (13 Hands)	"Ozzie"	1953
	"Jumbo"	"Needles" Out of "Charm Girl" Last colt of "Lightning"	1958
B.	"Red Fox" 48" (12 Hands)	"Sun Down" (Gaited Pony)	1951

8.	"Fleet Fox" 56" (14 Hands)	"Comte de Gras 72" (18 Hands) Owner: Coy Cochran	1956
	"Princess Fox" 56" (14 Hands)	Related to "Bull Lea" 72" (18 Hands) Owner: Hal Armstrong	1957
10.	"Blue Moon" 52" (13 Hands)	"John Arc" 64" (16 Hands) Owner: Toby Smith	1958
11.	"Cheeta Fox" 48" (12 Hands)	"Needles"	1959
12.	"Miss Silky" 48" (12 Hands)	"Needles"	1960
13.	"Star Fox" 46" (11.5 Hands)	"Needles"	1961
14.	"Red Robin"	_____	1968 Died
15.	"Ladybird"	_____	_____

HISTORY OF JONES HORSE/PONY RACING IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

II. HISTORY

As told by Lawrence Jones to his cousin Tim Swain in November, 2008:

"Dad and your Dad started racing "Peanuts" (40" or 10 Hands)in the late 1920's and early 1930's. I think that "Peanuts" died in 1939 and was buried on Walnut Hill on the Old Farm. "Peanuts" won many races. Your Dad had a head stone made for "Peanuts." Our families were on the Hill for a little service for "Peanuts" when my Dad's bull shortened the service. "Lighting" was buried on the Hill by "Peanuts."

Dad and Luther (Sneed) thought they could produce fast ponies by cross breeding. "Thunderhead" was named after the book at your Grandmother's house ("Thunderhead").

"Hi Ho Silver" was named after the Lone Ranger's horse "Hi Yo Silver".

"Red Flash" was named after the white streak on her head.

"Thunderhead" was sold to Thurman Gammons for his older son

"Sleepy Snow" came about by a trade to Thurman Gammons for Red Flash and $200.

Back to Sleepy Snow: There were 10 ponies in the 1/8 miles race at the Franklin County Fair (Lightning on the outside and Red Flash on the inside), I was riding Red Flash. When the race started, Lightning ran across the track and ran into Red Flash, knocking the colt one way and me the other. I was hanging on the outside with one foot in the stirrup and my hand on the horn. My weight to the outside caused Red Flash to regain her balance and I managed to climb back into the saddle. I won the race. Dad was unable to see what was happening because of the dust. He thought I might have been killed. Having lost one son, he decided we were going

to get out of racing ponies. He traded Red Flash for Sleep Snow. He sold Silver to your Dad. He made a mistake because we did not get out of racing ponies. Red Flash and Thunderhead beat the heck out of us for a couple of years. After much talking around stove, we decided to get Silver back. It turned out to be a good choice. Your Dad played a big part in this story.

Sleepy Snow was a good all around pony. She was a good show pony for walk, trot, and canter. I won a Blue Ribbon with her at the Franklin Fair. Karen took her over and won a race with her at the Salem Fair.

Back to Silver: The first race was when he was a colt at the Franklin County Fair. He ran third. Thunderhead won the race. The first race after returning from your Dad's farm was at the Perry County Fair. The track was muddy and Silver ran the outside rail and finished second to Red Flash. At the 1/4 mile Silver scared the heck out of me, running the outside and I could not get him to stop. The next race was at the Johnson County Fair. We out ran Red Flash in the 1/4 mile. Silver was not to be beat at a 1/4 mile. He would run out of wind going a 1/2 mile. Your family was at the Franklin County Fair when we won our first half mile race. I think it was in 1953. From that time on, Silver won many races. He was never the same after he bowed his front tendon. That was the time that we started looking for his replacement.

Many breeders provided stud service to Red Fox for free because we had won so many races. Fleet was like Thunder Head, a long distance runner (would come from behind and win by a head). Princess was like Silver, very fast for 3/8 mile. The two mares (_____ and _____) placed first and second in all their races. You couldn't tell which one would win. Blue Moon beat a champion mare from Indiana at the Salem Fair.

Ladybird was the last pony that we raced at the Salem Fair. Larry rode her. It was muddy and I told him to go straight down the outside of the track. She actually won the race, but the judges didn't see her. We finally were awarded second after much discussion.

I rode my first race at 5 years of age (1944). It was at the Hamilton County Fair. There were 3 ponies in the race (Lightning, Spookie, and Handy Boy). I won the race. I told my Dad that it happened so fast that I couldn't shut my mouth. Thanks to the Swain family for all of the support over the years." Lawrence Jones

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ALTORFER

SILAS "S.H." HENRY ALTORFER

1(d) ALTORFER

SILAS HENRY ALTORFER
February 27, 1884 - May 14, 1934

S.H. Altorfer was born in Roanoke, Illinois to God-fearing parents. His physique was that of a compact and solidly built individual. He learned to work hard early. His father, Henry Altorfer, owned Roanoke's only hardware store. His mother, Sintiche or Cynthia Weyeneth Altorfer, instilled in him the work ethic. He worked in the tinshop, which was attached to the store. Often he would be sent out to install a furnace, a roof, an eavetrough or even a pig-pen. Silas, without fear of heights, would later tell his son how it was he who had installed many of the windmills on the farms throughout Woodford County, Illinois. He was known for his industrious, unbounding energy.

Silas was the first person in town to obtain a "practical education". He went to plumbing school in New Jersey. Upon his return to Roanoke from plumbing school, S.H. came up with the revolutionary idea of installing a toilet "inside" a house. While the project, for several reasons, did not materialize, it demonstrated his intellectual confidence in pursuing ideas in which he believed could be converted into reality. Soon after, from the vantage point of a high rooftop on which he was installing a slate roof, S.H. observed the

demonstration of a washing machine constructed by a blacksmith. He was confident that he could construct a better washing machine.

1909, Silas, together with his brother A.W., developed a "home laundry". It consisted of two wooden tubs with an agitator. An internal combustion engine would shake the tubs, one filled with warm water and the other with cold. While the first washing machine was painted red, they soon learned when the clothes started to turn red, that a more neutral color would be more practical. They mounted the washing machine on a flat rig and toured the countryside touting its value to farm households. The metal parts were all selected from the hardware stock and from miscellaneous repair parts of the harvesting machinery sold by their father. By dint of much hack-sawing, cold-chiseling and filing, the machine was at last an accomplished fact. The boys took their adapted and reshaped parts to a pattern shop in Peoria. They arranged for patterns to be constructed. From these patterns, parts could be mass-produced for their new washing machines.

As the oldest, in a family with two younger brothers (Alpheus and Henry) and seven younger sisters (Elizabeth, Anna, Mary Magdalena, Lois, Eunice, Rosa, and Emma), S.H. was looked to for leadership and direction. This intense steady-eyed young man was serious, work-directed and possessed an intense ambition to amount to something special. Of course, he succeeded.

Altorfer Bros. Company, sometimes known as the ABC Washer Company, started out building the Roanoke Power Machine and later the ABC Power Washers. Within nineteen years, distribution of ABC Electric Washers was world-wide. With warehouse stocks maintained in Butte, Denver, St.Paul, Bridgeport and Philadelphia, its American dealers blanketed the entire country. Over 4,200 merchants in the United States and Canada stocked and sold the products of Altorfer Bros. Company. Distributors and Dealers included Isaac Walker Hardware and ABC Electric Shop, Peoria, Illinois; Montana Power Co., Butte, Montana; The Gilchrist Co., Boston, Massachusetts; The D.M. Read Co., Bridgeport, Connecticut; Terry-Durin Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; New State Electric Co., Phoenix, Arizona; ABC Washer Shop, Knoxville, Tennessee; Star Electric, Houston, Texas; Wurzburg Dry Goods Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan; O.S. Peterson Co., Long Beach, California and many many more. Exports were made to England, Holland, France, Italy, South Africa, Central and South America and Australia.

S.H.'s drive, intellect and grand vision saw ABC become one of the great manufacturers of washing machines in America. From the humble beginnings in the basement of his father's small hardware store in Roanoke to the 35 acre site in East Peoria with three plants totaling over 365,000 square feet in 1928, S.H. sold the quality ABC product non-stop and everywhere. An example of the sales ability of S.H. and his organization is best demonstrated with figures: in 1911, 2,000 washing machines were sold; in 1912, 4,000 and in 1913, 7,000. He sold the first carload order of power washing machines to a jobber in the East; and in December, 1919, S.H. sold the first solid trainload of washing machines ever shipped to one distributor. In 1933 it was stated that: "If all the ABC washers made since 1909 were placed in a line five feet apart, the Twentieth Century Limited would require four days and four nights to speed past it!"

Nevertheless, his daughter tells the story of how he related to her the fact that on more than one occasion he walked around the block several times in Chicago, gaining the courage to confront extremely difficult sales challenges. During labor unrest at ABC, S.H. sent his family out West for their safety while he briefly carried a .32 Colt automatic for his personal protection.

The angle steel used in 12 months, if laid end to end, to manufacturer washers would extend from Peoria to Minneapolis. Enough paint was used on ABC washers annually to paint every house in a city of 15,000. Like his friend and contemporary, Henry Ford, Silas Altorfer possessed a dream of helping the common person. Specifically, Silas directed his talents to making life easier for the women of the world. For the urban areas he oversaw the development of electric labor-saving machines to help her. For those in rural areas without electricity, he converted the same machines to be powered by small gasoline-engines. Visit Greenfield Village today and you will find on prominent display this visionary but very practical and helpful appliance, the ABC Washing Machine.

Silas H. Altorfer, first and only President of Altorfer Bros. Company during his lifetime, expressed his business philosophy as follows:

"Most people are honest, and most people will recognize and appreciate a sincere effort to be square on the part of the other fellow. In turn it influences them to keep up their end of the Golden Rule. If there was more confidence and less distrust in the beginnings of business relations, there would be fewer complaints afterwards that the other fellow hadn't played fair."

S.H. placed on the back of the door to his office a sign. Whenever a salesman or other employee would complain, protest or make an excuse as to why something could not be done, S.H. would listen and then, with steely eyes trained on his visitor, ask them to turn around and read the sign. The sign simply said: "It Can be Done!" Red-lettering was used to emphasize the word "Can". With it, the conversation and visit ended. Good results were expected, and achieved.

S.H. had a well-deserved reputation for generosity to the down-trodden and those in need. However, he still liked to give on his terms, which saw the needy actually being the recipients of his contributions. His daughter tells the story of a charitable organization requesting from S.H. a large monetary donation to feed the hungry. Instead, S.H. purchased a boxcar of corn meal and parked it on a siding and passed the word that it was available free to whomever wanted to stop by for some corn meal. While only a partial success, it did demonstrate his vision, veer and self-reliant can-do spirit and character that contributed to his great success in life.

While S.H. believed in driving his employees and those around him hard, he always led by example. He loved his family, his wife Elizabeth Sauder Altorfer, his son Richard, his daughter Katherine (Swain), his son Edward and his son John. The inspirational legacy S.H. left to his descendants is immeasurable. He would only ask that each strive to be the best that they can be and to contribute something of value during this short time that they are on this Wonderful Earth.

ALTORFER BROTHERS COMPANY

ALTORFER BROS. COMPANY,PEORIA, ILLINOIS

A.B.C. to make machines for Insull
(Article is a reprint from the Roanoke Post, Feb. 28, 1928)

Added production means much to industrial development

A transaction of momentous importance to Peoria's industrial development has just been completed whereby the Altorfer Brothers company, formerly of Roanoke, has taken over the manufacturing plant of the Federal Washing Machine company of Chicago, and henceforth will supply the market of the latter company with washing machines made in Peoria.

The Federal washing machine has been prominent in the eastern and middle western markets. The company which made it was directly affiliated with the Insull utility interests.

Under the new arrangement the Altorfer Brothers company is to supply the entire Insull organization for marketing through its electrical appliance stores, a specially built washing machine, made exclusively for them under the trade name of "Fedelco."

The Chicago plant of the Federal Washing Machine company will be abandoned and all the machines will be made in the East Peoria factory of the Altorfer Brothers company. Production under the new contract has already started.

The "Fedelco" machine is to be made here in addition to the regular A.B.C. line of washers, which is said to be the most complete in the world. No plant expansions will be necessary at this time, because of recent gigantic additions, but the factory will be operated at maximum capacity, and more men will be added to the payroll to take care of the increased business.

Something of the volume which this deal involves may be judged by the fact that there are more than 2,400 communities in which the Insull interests operate, the largest of their units being the Commonwealth Edison company of Chicago. the distributing agency through which the "Fedelco" machine will be handled is known as the Federal Electric company of Chicago.

Year's report on Altorfer Bros. business
(Article is a reprint from the Roanoke Post, 1931)

Manufacturing and selling records set by Altorfer Brothers Company in 1930 have just been given nationwide prominence by a special article in the Wall Street Journal, of New York, the country's leading financial newspaper. The article follows:

The volume of ABC units produced increased approximately 30 percent in 1930, although there was some recession in the production of private brand units. During the year, the company opened a factory in Canada and a branch factory and distribution center in California. At the close of the year, it introduced a new product in the form of an electro-table for mechanizing kitchen operations.

Officials say that the two factory additions alone should effect a 20 percent increase in net profit in 1931. They point out that the ability of the company to show an increase in net profit last year despite depressed conditions coupled with the fact that it now has contracts for more business that at any other time in its history. This indicates that with any improvement in business generally profit can show a further substantial increase in 1931.

Altorfer Brothers Company manufactures ABS electric washing machines, ironers and electro-tables. Its preferred stock is listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange and is currently quoted at about $33 a share, yielding about 9 percent on the dividend rate of $3 a year.

ELIZABETH SAUDER ALTORFER
May 5, 1886 - January 8, 1968

"Mom's Favorites" is a collection (49 pages, 98 recipes) of the favoriate family recipes assembled in loving tribute to Elizabeth Sauder Altorfer Herbst, for the enjoyment of her grandchildren."

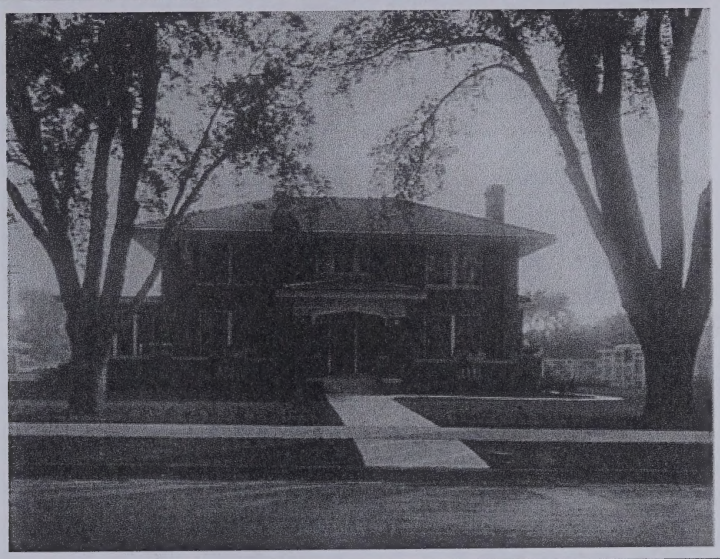
"These are some of Mom's favorite recipes. Mom's favorite occasions were when we all got together on a holiday, a birthday party or a family dinner. She always insisted on bringing one or two of her favorite dishes, or sharing with us a new dish made by a recipe she got from one of her friends. some of these were in her recipie book. Others were given to us over the phone or when we stopped by to find our how she made her special potato salad and her methods of baking sugar cookies and her Christmas cookies. She enjoyed her recipes; we hope you will too."

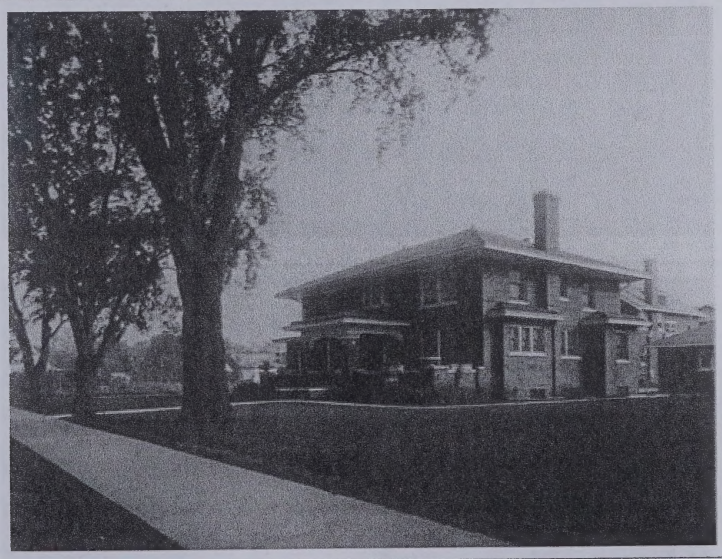
Compiled by Katherine Altorfer Swain, July, 1970.

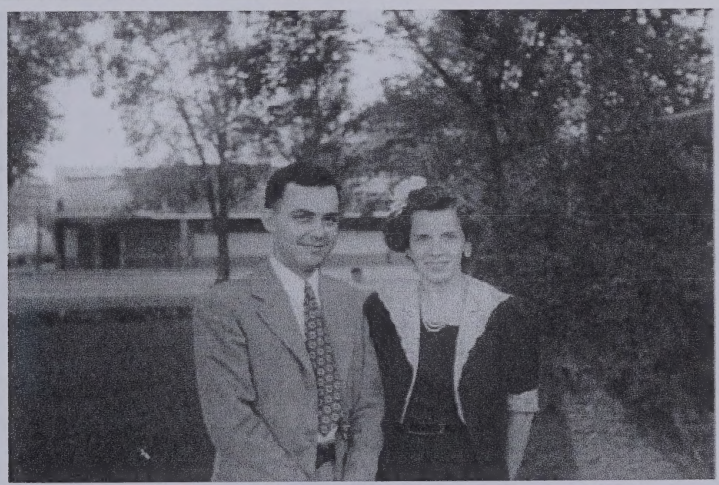
"Mom"

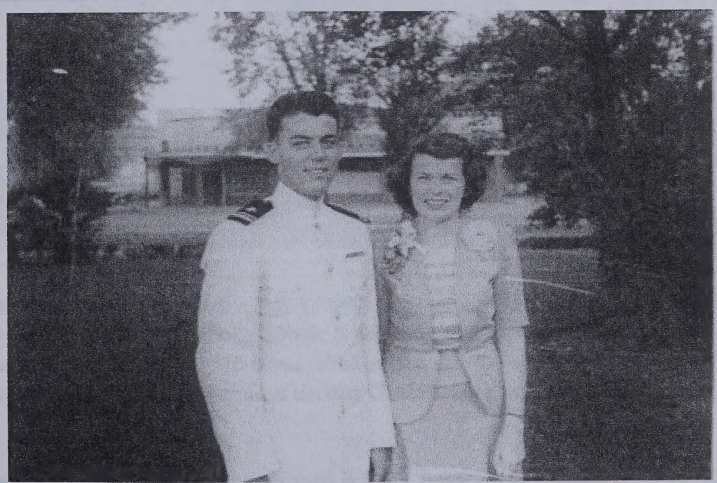
"She spoke softly and sincerely
with an eloquence of spirit and faith.
In a world that changed, she lived
her life in simple dignity.
She gave in faith, and faith was given.
She was radiant in her enjoyment
with family and friends.
And her happiness and presence
continue even into eternity."

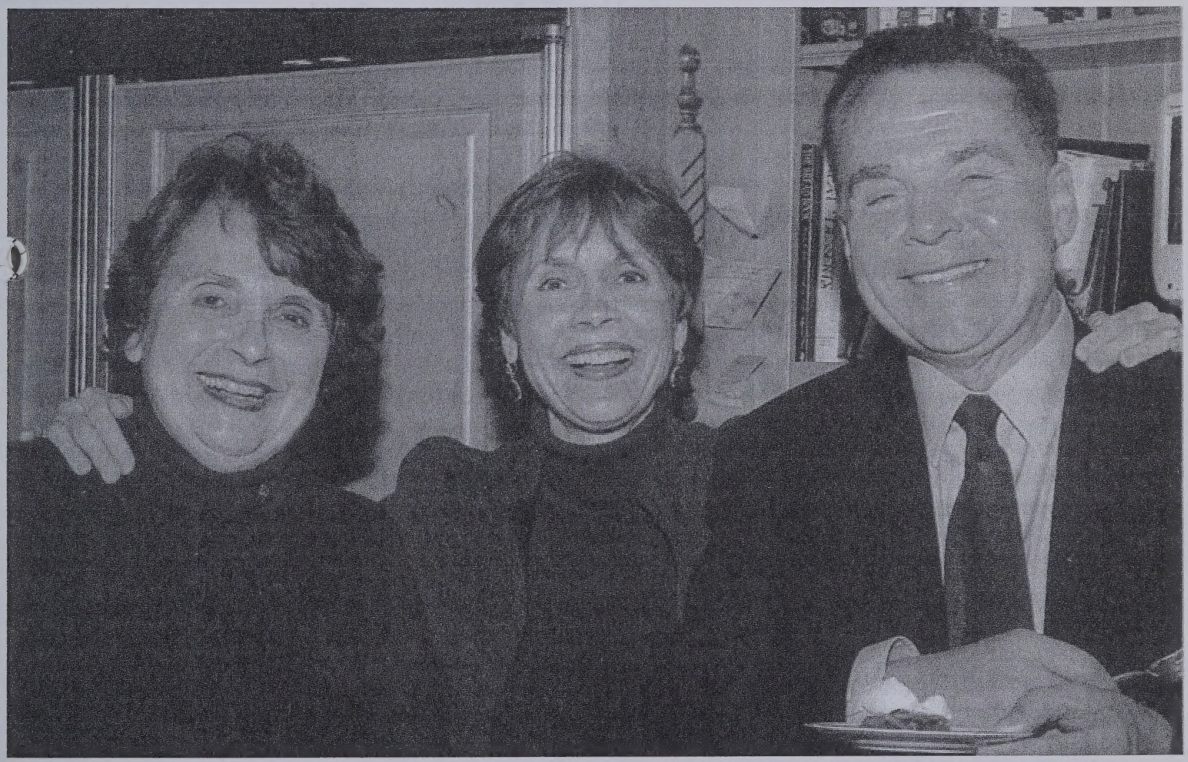
S.H. & ELIZABETH ALTORFER HOME
200 WEST MC CLURE, PEORIA, ILLINOIS
1923 - 1948











S.H. and Elizabeth Altorfer were married on Sunday, July 4, 1909. They were blessed with four children, Katherine, Richard, Edward and John. Initially the family lived in Roanoke, Illinois. It was there that Altorfer Bros. Company was conceived and established. After the Roanoke plant burned in 1916 it was rebuilt in East Peoria and the family moved to Peoria. They built or purchased a home on Perry Street. The children attended Greeley Grade School, and later Peoria Central High School after moving to Mc Clure.

The family's new home at 200 West McClure was constructed in 1923. It was on the southwest corner of Mc Clure and Linn Streets, fronting on Mc Clure. The Hazard family's home, on Linn Street, was their neighbor to the south. An alley ran behind the Hazard home, along the south side of the Altorfer garage and then made a 90 degree turn to the north along the west side of the

Altorfer property with the alley opening onto Mc Clure. The lot size was 165 feet' along Mc Clure and 134 feet along Linn.

S.H. purchased the lot (approximately 189 feet on McClure by 102 feet on Linn) across Linn Street from their home where S.H. n il playground equipment installed for use by both the Altorfer and neighborhood children as a park. John remembers when his Dad purchased the lot (120 West McClure) across Linn Street from 200 West McClure for a playground for his children and the neighborhood children so that they would not have to play in the street. The entire lot was fenced. Playground equipment of all kinds was installed. A cinder track was installed around the lot's outer perimeter. In the summer, S.H. would secure a pony from the Roanoke coal mine (Jumbo) where it was used to haul coal for John and the kids to ride. John would ride it and keep it in the lot. In fact, John attributes this experience as the origin of his lifelong love of horseback riding. Some years later at his Cessna Park (IL) farm, he would own and ride his horse, Rex and for many years thereafter he annually rode on the Ranchero Horseback Rides throughout the Western United States of America.

The Altorfer home was constructed of red brick, with a red tile roof. It consisted of two stories, with a finished basement and a finished attic. The attic was accessible through a normal staircase located behind a door in the 2nd floor front bedroom in the northeast corner. Its two-car free-standing and separate brick garage with red tile roof faced Linn Street, being located in the southwest corner of the lot. The concrete full driveway was approximately 145 feet long. The four corners of the lot were marked by 2 feet by 2 feet square brick columns, with stone tops, 5 feet high. A home of similar construction (still standing today)was adjacent to the Altorfer home on Linn Street, owned by the Hazard family.

Children enjoyed the long driveway to ride various pedal toys, play hopscotch, jump rope and play various ball games. When only one car was used, the second garage space held toys from older children of by-gone years, as well as an assortment of extra large flower arrangement containers apparently from S.H.'s funeral in May, 1934.

Across the entire front of the home was a porch with the area over the front entrance being a tile roofed portico, and each wing of the porch covered with a removable green canvas awning. The porch was used for family relaxation and enjoyment, especially in the Evenings.

The home's interior construction consisted of plaster walls, steam heat, and an abundance of wood trim and molding. The wood was primarily oak. The floors were wood, with some covered in carpet. John remembers the oak interior of 200 West McClure; and will hopefully elaborate on it's description; Joanne has a coffee table made from some of the oak spindles used for the stairway banister.

One entering the home's front entrance on Mc Clure entered a spacious hallway, with a wood-spindled staircase to the left (east) leading to the second floor. On the right was the dining room, with the kitchen, pantry and hallway to the dining room's immediate rear (south). To the left (east) of the entrance hall was the large living room, and beyond that was a long parlor running the full dept of the home, along the Linn Street side of the home. There was one bathroom on the first floor.

Grandchildren remember the living room being the location of a large radio where the family first learned of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and later the flag with the single blue star hanging in the front window in honor and recognition of John's serving as a Naval Officer overseas on the USS Elizabeth C. Stanton (AP-69)(length: 492'; beam: 69.6'; draft:28.6';displacement: 7,980 tons; complement: 429 officers & enlisted; armament: four 3" guns; speed: 18 knots: the USS Elizabeth C. Stanton received 5 battle stars for its World War II service, including: 8 Nov 42 - assault on North Africa; 8 Jul 43 - invasion of Sicily; 9 Sep 43 - initial assualt of Salerno; Oct 43 - carried troop reinforcements to Naples for capture and occupation of Italy; 14 Mar 44 - initial landings on coast of Southern France), the lead ship of her class of Second World War United States Navy transport ships (carried landing craft, primarily) and his service in the United States Navy in World War II.

A little more on John's service with the United States Navy in World War II: (a) he was on active duty for 3 years (Dec 1943 to Dec 1946), serving as a Midshipman (he graduated early from Darthmouth in 1943 and was in Class V-7, destined for Midshipman's School at Columbia University, NYC, but he fractured his ankle and was on convalescent leave home, when college friend invited him up to Northwestern University, Evanston, IL to meet some Delta Delta Deltas; and he met his future wife, Harriett Pearson of Burlington, Iowa; later, and following his recovery from his fractured ankle, he returned to Northwestern to attend Midshipmen's School, with their dormintory being in the Old Chicago Water Tower and marching-drills on Michigan Avenue, etc. - and following graduation, he went on to Norfolk, VA), Ensign, Lieutenant (jg or Junior Grade), and promoted to Lieutenant, shortly

before discharge; (b) he served on board the USS Elizabeth C. Stanton (AP-69) his whole time on active duty, serving in both the Europeon Theater and the Pacific Theater; (c) in early 1944, they sailed to the Mediterranean Sea, in connection with the planned Normandy Invasion, and staging therefore; the Stanton carried 3,000 troops and participated in the Southern France invasion, that he later learned was a diversion for the Normandy landings; the Stanton loaded troops in North Africa (Oren) and transported them toward Southern France (Marseilles), on several different occassions and then after sailed for a period of time would turn around and return to North Africa; shortly after D-Day, the Stanton landed troops in the invasion of Southern France in the area of Marseilles;

John recounts how fortunate he was to have been teamed up his whole time in the Navy with his good friend Victor "Vic" Huvell. It was quite unusal to have such good fortune. He praises Vic's vigor, courage and techical abilites, especially from a navigation standpoint. John in Tucson still remains in contact with Vic in Houston.

At Norfolk, Virginia, John (and his good friend Vic) voluntered to "Lead the Way" as Commanding Officer (Captain) of a PT-like small boat (LCC - Landing Craft Control - 2 officers (John and Victor Huvell (Navigator), plus 12 enlisted sailors) tasked with serving as "point" and guide for the flotilla of troop-carrying landing crafts that followed; through a dense smoke-screen laid down by aircraft, until approximately 1,000 yards offshore, at which time the LCC would give a compass heading to the following LCTs (Landing Craft Troops)so that they would then proceed to the landing beaches.

John tells of the invasion of Southern France, with their LCC boat leading the way for the following landing craft; and with the British rocket ships behind them and blasting the beachhead; and with one of the rockets falling short and the exploding shapenel damaging the LCC and only by the grace of God were there no injuries or fatalities to the LCC's crew.

The Germans still held Marseilles, France and the hills overlooking the port when the invasion occurred and John recounts the feared and accurate German 88's firing on the US flotilla, including his LCC, and sharpnel splashing all around them.

LCC - Landing Craft Control: Steel-hull; 56' long; 13'7" beam; 30 tons; 3' 11 1/2" draft; armament - 3 twin .50 cal machine guns on ring mounts, smoke pots; armor - 1/4' STS on bridge and gun cockpits; special equipment - Gyro Compass. Exerpt from National Geographic, June 2002: "As landing craft approaced Omaha and Utah Beaches on June 6, 1944, they were guided by Scouts and Raiders in several LCC- Landing Craft, Control. One of the boat captains off Omaha Beach was...who saw that sea conditions were too dangerous for lauching amphibious duplex drive (DD) tanks from landing craft several miles as sea. Most of the DD tanks that were launched toward Omaha Beach sank, some taking crewmen to the floor of the shallow but deadly Bay of the Seine."

In September, 1944, the Stanton sailed to New York for repairs (the boiler exploded in the harbor), that led to an extended stay in New York City, permitting John to marry Harriett Pearson in Burlington, Iowa in November, 1944, after which his new wife accompanied him back to New York for a short period of time. John's duties changed in that he became a part of the "ship's company", as 3rd Division Officer (i.e. responsibities for 1/3 of the ship toward the stern); the Stanton sailed through the Panama Canal and docked at San Franciso to pick up troops headed for the Pacific Islands; Harriett met John in San Fransciso for a two week period of enjoyment prior to sailing.

The USS Elizabeth C. Stanton sailed west in the Pacific Ocean to various islands, including Enewetak Atoll (Marshall Islands) and Kwajalein Atoll (Marshall Islands; these were very small islands used primarily for runways for aircraft; maybe 5' above the water; troops debarked there; the Navy's 5th Fleet was in charge; a story: the Stanton had about 25 nurses on board; the Navy gave a low priority to the ship and directed it to "park in the back"...until it was learned of the nurses on board...everything changed... the Stanton was given #1 spot up front (!)...but John relates that only those Naval Officers of Commander and above rank were permitted to escort the nurses for the 4 to 5 days in port.

John told of the presence of many Jap Kamikazes, and the fact that one went down the smoke stack of a Naval Cruiser parked next to the Stanton.

As the first troop ship bringing American troops to the Japanese mainland, near Hiroshima, John and Vic had the opportunity to go ashore. There was a total absence of women, who had been secreted in the countryside for their protection. As dusk was approaching, John and Vic headed back to the beach for their return to the Stanton. Two Japanese men started to walk alongside

them in a threatening enough manner that both John and Vic pulled out their chambered .45's simultaneously and jammed them in the ribs of the guys alongside who then immediately took off running.

John brought home a Japanesse Army rifle (bolt action with a attached collapsible bipod)which he remembers picking up in Japan somewhere. Upon his return to Peoria, he gave it to his six year old nephew who treasured it for many years, later returning it to John's grandson.

The USS Elizabeth C. Stanton (AP-69)nicknamed "Lucky Lizzie": Honors: Fedela, Sicily, Salerno, St. Tropez, Okinawa, Sasebo; Ports of Call: Espiritu Santo (New Hebrides), Guadalcanal (Solomon Islands), Kwajalein, Eniwetok, Guam (Mariana Islands), Tinian (Mariana Islands), Saipan (Mariana Islands), Pearl Harbor, Kauai-Manila, Ulithi (Caroline Islands), Noumea (New

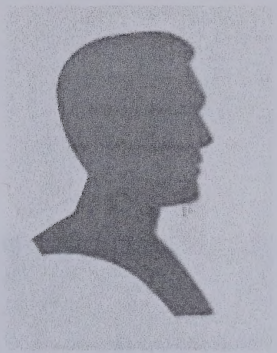
Dr. godfrey Spruill born 1680 scotland, member of the mcfarelane clan.

Son Samuel Williams Spruill married Elizabeth Swain, the father was Stephen Swain mother Patience

Son Nehermiah Spruill son of American 1729b d 1830 married susanna????

Son Dempsey SpruiLL b 1779 our gg grand father Mary Davenport b1779

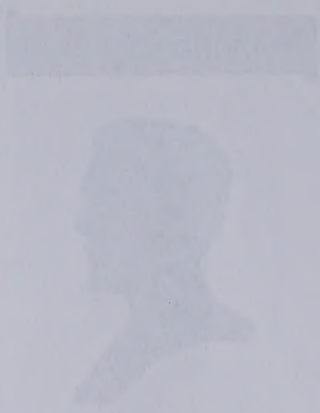
Godfrey Spruill



No Picture Available
Born: 1650 Scotland
Married: Joanna Unknown
Died: 15 Aug 1718 Tyrrell, North Carolina,
Parents: Unknown

BIOGRAPHY: Godfrey Spruill was born about 1650 in Scotland? and died about 1719 in North Carolina. He migrated to the United States sometime before 1684. Godfrey received a patent of land (No. 399) of 340 acres October 31,1684 in James City County, Virginia (William and Mary Quarterly, V ol.12, series 1, p. 106). On August 1, 1689 Godfrey Spruill, aged about 39, William Lewis and Joshua Wynne testified as to the winners of a horserace at Malvern Hills (Henrico Records , Virginia Historical Magazine Vol. 2, p. 296). Godfrey purchased 100 acres of land from Robert G.Sharp on August 15, 1689 (Henrico Co., VA Record Book 5, p. 564). On page567 of the same book, Joanna Spruill relinquishes her dower right to this land which Godfrey sold to John Lowry (State Archives, Richmond ,Mar 10. 1693/94). The Henrico minute book orphans court 1677, page 332, shows that on June 2, 1690 Doctor Spruell, along with John Cannon, Philemon Childers, and Robert Sharp are appointed to appraise the estate of Herbert Powell. He moved to North Carolina about 1704. The Land Grant Office in Raleigh, North Carolina, has record of Godfrey Spruill receiving a grant of 640 acres along the Scuppernong River. Memories and Record's of Eastern North Carolina by Mary Weeks Lambeth notes the following: "At a Vestry meeting of St. Paul's Parish, on the 9th day of March, 1703-4, it was ordered that "Dr. Spruill be paid 5 pounds for the cure of Eleanor Adams, and on the 2nd day of March 1713-14, 12 pounds for the cure of Ebenezer Aldridge, as soon as money can be raised," by the present Church Wardens (Col. Recs.)." Godfrey's will is dated August 5, 1718 and states that he lives in North Ca rolina in the Province of Albemarle. It was proved in Chowan Court July 29, 1719.

Dr. Godfrey Spruill was a west Scot surgeon who make his way after the Restoration first to Tidewater Virginia, then in the 1690s to Bull Bay and the Scuppernong jungle where the black river met the Sea of Roanoke, the broad Albemarle Sound. Heart's Delight, he called this country, and he set his family up on a plantation named the Round About (see next page). Whether of not he was the colony's first physician, Godfrey Spruill was certainly on constant call over a wide waterine route. He made it through the vicious Tuscarora Wars of the 1710s and lived to commiserate with the survivors at Fort Landing who lamented the twenty Alligator River colonists killed or carried off by the Mattamuskeets and the Coree Indians. Doctor Spruill left progeny to build the bridge over the Scuppernong (Nehemiah Spruill) that still bears the family's name, to sheriff the county (in the 1770s, 1830s, and 1960's), and to raise the regiment for Tyrrell County in the Revolution (Colonel Hezekiah Spruill). [Excerpt taken from Into the Sound Country. by Bland Simpson]



Spruill's Roundabout Plantation House built circa 1705 Was located at Backlanding and was the seat of the Spruill's for the next century. The original Spruill grant included over a thousand acres of the south shore of Albemarle Sound and west side of Scuppernong River between Back Creek and Bunting Bay (now Bull's Bay). In this beautiful, wild setting, called Heart's Delight, the Spruills set down their roots. (As far as I know,this house no longer exists.)

Information from online research at: Ancestry.com

SPRUILL FAMILY COLONIAL CHRONOLOGY

[Dr. Godfrey] Spruill built a home on Round About Branch and named his plantation for the waterway. He began acquiring adjoining land until he owned approximately 1,500 acres stretching from the mouth of Back Creek on the Scuppernong River to Bunton Creek on the west (now a part of the dividing line between Washington and Tyrrell counties). ...

The home tract, bequeathed to Joseph Spruill, contained the land surrounding and included present Colonial Beach... Joseph built his home (1720-1730) north of his father's home on the Round About, but at the time it stood a considerable distance south of the sound's shoreline. Comparisons of maps dating from the 1700s to the present agree with recent coastal studies showing that erosion has claimed considerable footage along Tyrrell County's Albemarle Sound shoreline. The house site, now at Colonial Beach, once stood on an elevated ridge between Round About Creek to the south and the flat beach area to the north now covered by the sound's waters. ... [The report then traced ownership of the Roundabout plantation.]

The absence of Spruill graves in a cemetery [1814-1895 Davenport's] several hundred feet from known Spruill homesites raises a question as to where members of the family were buried. There could have been a family cemetery elsewhere on the once vast holdings, including an area north of [Colonial Beach] site 31Ty9 (which would now be underwater); however, the most logical Spruill cemetery would probably have been in the vicinity of Spruill's Chapel [St. Paul's Church] which Godfrey and Joseph Spruill had helped to build. Early members of the family were closely associated with the chapel, and it seems likely they were buried there. ...

[See My Note 2) of *1732 Jan 22 for a later burying ground.]

7) Reference 80. [companion report to Reference 79.] identified historical artifacts uncovered at the Colonial Beach site [which "it is assumed...is the same as that indicated on the 1738 James Wimble map (Reference 97.0), as well as the house shown on a 1860 U.S. Corps of Engineers map (Chart No. 41)."] Among these were:

a) An undisturbed subsurface feature ("V" shaped), possibly a builder's trench, which contained a kaolin pipe fragment (including the bowl heel). Based on the stem bore diameter, the pipe dated to a period ca. 1720 and 1750.

b) Sixty-four test pits (45 x 45 cm x 25 cm deep at 25 meter intervals) were excavated in a pattern across the proposed subdivision area. Excavated cultural material revealed many artifacts from the 18th century to modern times. Fragments of artifacts uncovered dating to the 1700's included the following:

ARTIFACT	MEDIAN DATE	QNTY
Kaolin pipe stem	1735	4
salt glazed stoneware	1738	2
delft ware	1750	5
creamware	1758	1
Coarse earthenware	1766	3
porcelain	1770	2
bottle glass	18th cent.	2
roof tile	18th cent	2

Will of Godfrey Spruill

In the name of God amen I GODFREY SPRUILL living in North Carolina in the Province of Albermarle being in health of body and sound of memory but considering of family of mankind do make and ordain this my last will and testament in a form following. I give and bequeath my soul unto the hand of god that gave it me and my body to the earth from whence it was taken to be buried in a Christian decent manner at the discretion of my executors hereafter named not doubting (but ??? of our Savior Jesus Christ). I shall enjoy a joyful resurrection and as to my temporal estate it hath pleased you to bless me with my funeral expenses and all my just debts being paid I give and bequeath in manner and form following that is to say first, I give and bequeath to my son SAMUEL SPRUILL a parcel of property estimation three hundred and fifty acres more or less bounded as followeth lying at a Cypress near the eastern end of the ? Branch and running thence to a tiny thicket and forming the end of the aforesaid Branch to the first outlet and along the outer Branch southerly to Great Swamp and along the Branch westerly to the end of the Buntings? along the said ?? mouth thereof and along the bay easterly to the first station to him and his heirs for ever; aforesaid land being that whereon he now lives. I give and bequeath to my son GODFREY SPRUILL three hundred fifty acres of more or less bounded as followeth being at a marked Cypress at the east end of the south banks his brother Samuel's corner free and so running eastwardly to the Clay point to a corner tree in ?? and so running from there thence southerly to a line of marked trees to the round about branch and at round about branch to a White Ashe next to the Great Swamp and along the Great Swamp to his brother Samuel's line to the first station to him and his heirs for ever and also one Negro woman named Jenny. I give to my son JOSEPH SPRUILL that plantation whereon I now live with all the rest of the land in the neck and also a parcel of land estimation fifty acres more or less bounding on a Cypress branch westerly of the ??? ??? land a line of marked trees westwardly of the aforesaid branch to a ??? ??? from thence various courses to the first station and one Negro man named L? and one Negro man named Dolphin with all my ??? and hogs to him and his heirs for ever. I give and bequeath to my son-in-law CUTHBERT PHELPS and my daughter SUSANNAH his wife a certain tract of land of estimation three hundred acres more or less and is boundeth as followeth beginning at marked White ??? at the Back Creek's mounth and running up the Swamp to a branch eastward to Rich Level Land and along the branch to a line of marked trees ??? ??? ??? and along that line of marked trees to River ??? and from there to the first station to him and his heirs for ever. I give to my daughter SUSANNAH a gold ring of twenty shills price. I give to my **daughter ANNA MARGARITTA** a gold ring of twenty shills price. I give to my daughter MARY a gold ring of twenty shills price. I give to **my grandson BUTTONHEAD BOUTWELL** six hundred acres of land purchased by me as appearing upon record lying in the fork of Pamlico River to be to him and his heirs for ever but in default of his I give to SAMUEL and his heirs and in default to ELIZABETH BOUTWELL and her heirs and on default of her I give to my grandson GODFREY SPRUILL son of SAMUEL and ELIZABETH SPRUILL to him and his heirs for ever. I nominate and appoint my son JOSEPH SPRUILL my sole and only executor of this will and testament hereby revoking all other wills of me heretofore made ratifying and confirming this as my last will and testament. Witness whereof I have here to set my hand and seal.....

this sealed in the presence of

Godfrey Spruill

James Singleton

Henry Norman

Ann Davenport

Proved in Chowan County **July 29, 1719 Letter granted** January 25, 1720

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Samuel Spruiell's Last Will and Testament

Samuel Spruiell Jr - Last Will and Testament

Added by cajunPaul on 15 May 2008

** First a note to explain. At the end of this Will it is noted that the Will is by Samuel Spruill Sr., one must remember in those days when the Sr passed Jr became Sr and so on. Today for the most part we continue on with our assigned status that was given at birth.*

May 25, 1765

In the name of God amen the twenty fifth day of May in the Year of Our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty five, I **Samuel Spruill** *of Bartea and Tyrel County in North Carolina being well in body and in perfect mind and memory thanks be given unto God for the same and willing to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament that is to say principally and first of all I given and recommend my soul into the Hands of God and my Body I recommend to the earth to be buried in decent Christian Burial at the discretion of my Executors nothing doubting but at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of the almighty God and as touching such wordly estate whence (illegible) in this life I give and dispose of the same.*

Item: I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife **Elizabeth Spruill** *one negro wench called Cloe and all the cattle in Bartea that belong to me together with twenty seven head of hogs big and little as they come and the house furniture that she had when I was married to her and I lend to her Jea?, Able, Mol, Dick and Jesan during her life or widowhood.*

Item: I give unto my beloved son **Samuel Spruill** *the plantation that was formerly Cudbert Phelpes upon the creek together with one hundred acres of old Catim? land beginning at the head of the Deep Branch where the Samuel Alexander line begun running to the road upward to the First Branch then along the road to William Jennett line and along that line to the corner tree, also I give to my son* **Samuel Spruill** *eighty two acres o f land all the Cypress Branch also I give to my son* **Samuel Spruill** *one (illegible) part next to the (illegible) Callorn? land to him and his heirs and assigns forever.*

Item: I give unto my son (?) Spruill the plantation up Great Alligator and the land there unto belonging also one hundred and twenty five acres of land at the lake joining his brother **Samuel Spruill** *land, also the stock up Great Alligator to him and his heirs and assigns forever.*

Item: I give unto my son **Jose Spruill** *the plantation whereon Samuel Alexander lived together with the land thereunto belonging beginning at the head of the Deep Branch and along the branch down to the Creek Swamp westerly and southwardly the various windings of the Swamp (illegible) Branch next to the clearing and then along the rode to the rode that goes to Joshua Phelsis and along that rode to (illegible) containing one hundred acres of land old patten and fifty of new patten land also two hundred and twenty acres of land up Alligator Lake on the north side to him and his heirs and assigns forever.*

Item: I give unto my son **Levon Spruill** *the place known by the name of the Clearing with two hundred and fifty acres of land and fifty acres of old patten land and two hundred acres of (illegible), a hundred and twenty acres of land joining his brother* **John Spruill** *at the lake to him and his heirs and assigns forever.*

Item: I give unto my beloved son **Semeon Spruill** *the Manner Plantation whereon I did live together with two hundred acres of old patten and one hundred acres of new patten land to him and his heirs and assigns forever, also I give to my son* **Samuel Spruill** *one half of the still that he bought for his father and the other half I give unto* **Semeon Spruill** *to them and their heirs and assigns forever.*

Item: I give unto James the son of Mary Dilling also one hundred acres of land know by the name of the Dogwood Thicket at the south land. And I leave my negroes to be divided among my children when **Semeon Spruill** *comes to the age of twenty one years as equally*

Attached to in this tree

Samuel William SPRUILL, Jr.
1697 - 1766

Other trees this object is saved to

Erb Family Tree
by LindaErb43 on 10 Feb 2011

Athon and Spruill Ancestors Forest
by sisterbillie on 8 Jul 2010

Tuttle Family Tree
by tchrkat1975 on 3 Nov 2009

Stanley Family Tree
by PatsyBreedlove on 28 Mar 2009

Spruill Family Tree
by WandaSpruill on 5 Sep 2011

Gray Family Tree
by helengray77 on 31 Mar 2011

Pool Family Tree
by saundrapool on 30 Nov 2010

Kelley - Maddox Family Tree
by BeccaWalker1952 on 18 Dec 2011

Benson
by ABOLDRICK on 5 Aug 2011

Keys/Allen
by allayeys158 on 25 Jul 2011

WEST,MANN,BROOKS,BUNCH FAMILY TREES
by suemann50 on 14 Jul 2010

Roughton Family Tree
by btuttle31 on 14 May 2010

Lunn Family Tree
by marylunn on 13 Apr 2010

Head Family Tree
by jhead54 on 31 Mar 2010

as possible they can and when they come to the age of twenty one years my Executors or any three free holders to let them have some part of (illegible) between **Samuel Spruill, Joseph Spruill, Steven Spruill** *and* **Semeon Spruill** *at the Manner Plantation and all other (illegible) that is mine Great (?) Alligator stock excepted and that to* **John Spruill***as afore mentioned and as for my household goods to be equally divided between* **Samuel Spruill, John Spruill, Steven Spruill** *and* **Semeon Spruill** *when they come to the age of twenty one years after the division then I give my negroes according as they are divided to them and the issue of their bodys lawfully begotten forever and I do constitute make and ordain my brother* **Joseph Spruill** *and my two sons* **Samuel Spruill** *and* **John Spruill** *Executors of this my Last Will and Testament and I do hereby dianul revoke and disallow all other Testaments, Wills, Legacys, Bequeaths and Executors by me in any (illegible) named Willed and Bequeathed and ratifying and confirming this and the other to be my Last Will and Testament in witness whereof I the said* **Samuel Spruill Senior** *have hereunto signed, sealed, published, pronounced and declared by the said* **Samuel Spruill Senior** *as his Last Will and Testament in the presence of the subscribers.*

Nehemiah Spruill

Samuel Spruill

James (illegible)

Ebenezar (his mark) Spruill

Additional information about this storyDescriptionSamuel Spuill Jr (later he is classified as Samuel Spruill Sr after his father has passed) Last Will and Testament - transcribedDateMay 25, 1765Location Attached to
Samuel Jr Spruiell (- 1766)

pjcurry119 added this on 14 Sep 2008

Got this from Paul Canter's family tree. Also found at: http://www.vergie.com/sam3spru.html

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SPRUILL FAMILY WILLS

DEMPSEY SPRUILL
October 11, 1841

State of North Carolina Washington County

In the name of God amen I **Dempsey SPRUILL** of the State and County aforesaid being of sound mind and in good helth do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner as following, my desire is that my Executors shall pay for all my just debts and funeral expences viz:

1st Item) I lend unto my beloved wife **Mary SPRUILL** the house and Plantation whereon I now live, together with all of the lands that I am seased and possed of (viz.) the tract of body land whereon **William SPRUILL** lives also the tract of land whereon my son **Downing SPRUILL** moved from adjoining the poplers land together with all my working tools, horses, mules, cattle & hoggs, sheep & household & kitchen furniture of every discription during her life time.

2nd I now lend unto my wife **Mary** all my stock of Negroes of every discription both young and old to her disposal. Also those Negroes that is lent out to my children, to her disposal to take or let her keep them to be to her disposal her life line or she has a right to lend any one of the negroes to any one of the children as she may think proper or to take them away at her pleasure.

3rd And I further give unto my wife all of my money and notes that are in the house to the use of my **Mary**. Also all of my constable receipts to her also.

4th Item Now my will and desire is that all of my Negroes at the death of my wife **Mary** shall all come in together of every discription and to be equally divided among my lawful heirs except my son **Downing SPRUILL**.

5th Item Now I give unto my daughter **Ann Caroline** one bed and furniture the first choice, two cows and calves to her and her heirs forever. Also two ewes & lambs and one hundred and fifty dollars in money to her and her heirs and assigns forever.

6th I now gave unto my daughter **Henretta DUNSTON** to her and her heirs forever which is now in my possession all of her own property. I gave also to her three cows and calves of the stock that will be in the possession of my wife **Mary SPRUILL** at her death and three ewes and lambs.

7th Now my will and desire is that all of my household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, sheep and all of the rest of my chattle property of every discription after taken out the chattle property I have givin away to my two daughters (viz) **Ann Caroline & Henretta DUNSTON** to be equally divided between my lawfull heirs of after the death of my wife **Mary SPRUILL** excepting my son **Downing SPRUILL** as he is not to come in as my heir as I have givin away to him his legacy before.

8th Now I give unto all of my lawfull heirs at my death money enough to buy them a mourning suit except my son **Downing**

SPRUILL.

9th Now I gave unto my son **Downing SPRUILL** one Negroe woman by the name of **PATIANEL** and one Negro boy)the name of **MOSES** which he has now in his possession. Also I gave unto him one dollar in cash which is in full of any :state as to his part to heir and his heirs forever.

10th Now I gave unto my grand son **Dempsey SPRUILL** the son of **William A. SPRUILL** ten acres of land adjoining of the land of **P.C. DUDLY** & others to him and his heirs forever.

11th Now I gave unto my daughter **Clarisa & P.C. DUDLY** one tract of land known by the **PINNER** land by estamation eighty acres of the same more or less adjoining of the land of **Caleb PHELPS** & others to them their heirs and assign forever.

12th (item) I gave unto my two daughters **Ann Caroline & Heneretta DUNTSON** all of my lands whereon my son **Downing SPRUILL** moved from adjoining of the lands of **Elias OL??ES** heirs and others by estamation two hundred and twenty acres be the same more or less with the land to be equally divided between the two girls and the dividing line to run through the middle of the East and West including of all of the lands on the East side of my bigg ditch and my daughter **Heneretta DUNSTON** to have the North side of the said dividing line and **Ann Caroline** to have the South side of the said line to them and their heirs forever after the death of their mother **Mary SPRUILL**.

13th I now gave unto my daughter **Sallah wife of Isac C. BATEMAN** one tract or parcell of land adjoining of the **DAVIS** land and known by the **Saudacy DAVENPORT** land laying in the west side of my bgg ditch estamated to be eighty one acres be the same more or less to her and her heirs forever after the death of my wife **Mary SPRUILL**.

)th I gave unto my son **William A. SPRUILL** one other tract of land adjoining of the lands of the widow **SNELL** called Green Land Swamp by estamation sixty five acres more or less to him and his heirs forever.

15th Now I gave unto my daughter **Mary SWAIN** the wife of **Jeremiah SWAIN** seventy five acres of land to be laid off to her out of the east end of the said tract of land whereon I now live with the line to run North and South to her and her heirs forever after the death of her mother **Mary SPRUILL**.

16th I now give and bequeath unto my daughter **Ann Caroline** the house and plantation whereon I now live that is to say after taking out the seventy five acres that I gave away **Harry SWAIN** as above stated to her the said **Ann** and her heirs forever after the death of her mother.

17th I gave unto my grand son **Dempsey WOODEY** (sic) the son of **Eli WOODLEY** twenty acres of land adjoining of the lands of **Benjamin ARNOLD** and **James M. DAVIS** and others to him and his heirs forever after the death of his grand mother **Mary SPRUILL**.

18th I now gave unto **Ebenezar DUNSTON** my grand son whereon **John DUNSTON** last lived adjoining of PETTIGREWS Chapple to him all of the said tract of land and of my right and title interest in the said tract of land to him and his heirs forever.

19th I now gave unto **John DUNSTON** my grand son one tract of land known by the Buckhead Land laying in Tyrrell County all of my interest in the said tract of land to have his heirs and assigns)rever.

Now I revoke all other wills and this will to be my true and last will and testament. Now I leave & ordain as my worthy friends my beloved wife **Mary SPRUILL** and my son **William A. SPRUILL** my hole and sole Executors to this my last will and testament in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and fix my seal this 11th day October in the year of our

Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one.
(signed) **DEMPSEY SPRUILL** {seal}

Witness:
(signed) **R.B. DAVIS**
(signed) **ASA ANSLEY**

It is my wish and desire that all the legacies and bequests herein mentioned in this my last will and testament should be all considered as given subject to the life estate of my wife **Mary** according to the first, second, and third clauses of this my will except the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars in money given to my daughter **Ann Caroline** which I desire to be given her without interest at any time according to the direction of her mother and such gift to be considered independent of and apart from any share she may entitled to receive in the division of my estate according to the direction of this my will given under my hand and seal this 4th day of March 1842

(signed) **Dempsey (his X mark) SPRUILL** {seal}

Witness
HARDY HARDISON (signed)
(signed) **JOSIAH COLLINS**

State of North Carolina
Washington County
Court of Pleas & Quarter Session May? Term 1842

The due execution of the foregoing last will and testament of **Dempsey Spruill** deceased was duly proved by the oath of **Robert B. DAVIS** one of the subscribing witnesses thereto who made oath that the said testator **Dempsey SPRUILL** in the presence of him said **Robt B. DAVIS** and also in the presence of **Asa ANSLY** the other subscribing witness signed sealed published and declared the
foregoing paper writing preceding the codicil as and for his last will and testament and that he the said **DAVIS** and the said **ASA ANSLY** subscribed the same at the request of the said testator in
his presence and in the presence of each to her as witnesses. And the due Execution of the foregoing codicil to the last will and testament of the said **Dempsey SPRUILL** was duly proved by the oath of **Josiah COLLINS** one of the subscribing witnesses thereto who made oath that the testator **Dempsey SPRUILL** in the presence of him said **COLLINS** and in the presence of **Hardy HARDISON** the other subscribing witness signed sealed published and declared the same as & for a codicil to his last will and testament in the presence of said subscribing witnesses who at the request of said **Dempsey SPRUILL** subscribed the same as witnesses whereupon **Mary SPRUILL** & **William A. SPRUILL** the Executrix and Executor named in the said will qualified thereunto and it is ordained that said will and codicil be recorded and that letters testamentary issue.

(signed) **T.E. PENDER** Clk

State of North Carolina
Washington County

I **F.F. FAGAN** Clk of the court of Please and Quarter Session of said County do certify the foregoing to be a true copy from the records of my office 15 Sept 1852.

F.F. FAGAN Clk

Generations 5 through 8 of this chart

Chart Index

Site Index

Search billions of records on Ancestry.com
First Name Last Name Search

Dr. Godfrey Spruill Descendants
Generations 1 through 4

Submitted by James G. Robertson
Additions and corrections are appreciated.
Please contact the submitter for additional information.

PREPARED BY JAMES G. ROBERTSON 31 MAY 1997

Dr. Godfrey Spruill Descendants

First Generation

1. Dr. Godfrey1 Spruill1 was born circa 1650.2 Godfrey died 1719 in Chowan District, North Carolina, at 69 years of age.3

He married Joanna Spruill w-o Godfrey.4 (Additional notes for Joanna Spruill w-o Godfrey5) Joanna is deceased.

Godfrey had his will probated 29 July 1719 in Chowan District, North Carolina.6

Dr. Godfrey Spruill and Joanna Spruill w-o Godfrey had the following children:

2 i. Godfrey2 Spruill, Jr.7. Godfrey is deceased. He married Rebecca Spruill w-o Godfrey, Jr.8 (Additional notes for Rebecca Spruill w-o Godfrey, Jr.9) Rebecca is deceased.
3 ii. Anna Marguerita Spruill10. Anna is deceased. She married James Singleton in North Carolina.11 (Additional notes for James Singleton12) James is deceased.
4 iii. Mary Spruill13. Mary is deceased.
+ 5 iv. Samuel Spruill, Sr.
+ 6 v. Henrietta Spruill was born circa 1680.
+ 7 vi. Joseph Spruill, Sr.
+ 8 vii. Susannah Spruill.

Second Generation

5. Samuel2 Spruill, Sr. (Dr. Godfrey1)15 birth date unknown.

He married twice. He married Elizabeth Swaine before 24 January 1713 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.16 Eliza17 was the daughter of Stephen Swaine and Patience Swaine w-o Stephen. He married Mary Spruill w-o Samuel, Sr. before 19 August 1760 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.18 (Additional notes for Mary Spruill w-o Samuel, Sr.19) Mary is deceased.

He made a will 19 August 1760 in Tyrrell County, North

Carolina.20

Samuel Spruill, Sr. and Elizabeth Swaine had the following children:

9 i. Godfrey3 Spruill21 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina before 5 August 1718.22 Godfrey died before 19 August 1760 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina, at approximately 42 years of age.23

10 ii. Mary Spruill24 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Mary died before 19 August 1760 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina, at approximately 41 years of age.25 She married [--?--] White in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.26 [--?--] is deceased.

\+ 11 iii. Samuel Spruill, Jr.

12 iv. Joseph Spruill27 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Joseph is deceased.

13 v. Joanna Spruill28 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Joanna is deceased. She married Jacob Blount before 19 August 1760 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.29 (Additional notes for Jacob Blount30) Jacob is deceased.

14 vi. Jeremiah Spruill31 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Jeremiah died about 1785 in North Carolina.32 He married Sarah Spruill w-o Jeremiah.33

\+ 15 vii. Elizabeth Spruill.

16 viii. Jemina Spruill34 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Jemina is deceased. She married [--?--] Garrett.35 [--?--] is deceased.

17 ix. Zilpha Spruill36 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Zilpha died before 19 August 1760 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina, at approximately 33 years of age.37 She married [--?--] Hooker in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.38 [--?--] is deceased.

18 x. Nemeiah Spruill39 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina circa 1745. Nemeiah died after 1800.40 He married an unknown person before 1765 in North Carolina.41

Samuel Spruill, Sr. and Mary Spruill w-o Samuel, Sr. had the following children:

19 xi. James Spruill42 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. James is deceased.

20 xii. Zilpah Spruill43 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.

6. Henrietta2 Spruill (Dr. Godfrey1)44 was born in North Carolina circa 1680. Henrietta is deceased.

She married twice. She married John Stewart circa 1701 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.45 (Additional notes for John Stewart46) John died January 1703 in Chowan County, North Carolina.47 He made a will 5 January 1703 in Chowan County, North Carolina.48 John had his will probated January 1703 in Chowan County, North Carolina.49 She married Samuel Boutwell after 1703 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.50 Samuel is deceased.

Henrietta Spruill and Samuel Boutwell had the following child:

21 i. Button Head3 Boutwell51 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina before 1718.52 Button is deceased.

7. Joseph2 Spruill, Sr. (Dr. Godfrey1)53 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Joseph died after 2 August 1760 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina, at approximately 70 years of age.54

He married Mary Spruill w-o Joseph in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.55 (Additional notes for Mary Spruill w-o Joseph56) Mary died in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.

He made a will 2 August 1760 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.57

Joseph Spruill, Sr. and Mary Spruill w-o Joseph had the following children:

+ 22 i. Godfrey3 Spruill.
+ 23 ii. Joseph Spruill, Jr.
24 iii. Joshua Spruill58 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Joshua is deceased.
25 iv. Benjamin Spruill59 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Benjamin died 1787 in North Carolina.60
26 v. Joanna Spruill61 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Joanna died after 1766 in North Carolina.62 She married [--?--] Chesson before 2 August 1760 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.63 (Additional notes for [--?--] Chesson64) [--?--] is deceased.
27 vi. Keziah Spruill65 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Keziah is deceased. She married [--?--] Chesson before 2 August 1760 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.66 (Additional notes for [--?--] Chesson67) [--?--] is deceased.
28 vii. Mary Spruill68 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Mary is deceased.
29 viii. Zilpha Spruill69 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Zilpha is deceased.
30 ix. Ann Spruill70 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Ann is deceased. She married Stephen Swaine 26 May 1760 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.71 (Additional notes for Stephen Swaine72)
31 x. Tabitha Spruill73 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Tabitha is deceased.
+ 32 xi. Hezekiah Spruill was born 22 January 1731.74

8. Susannah2 Spruill (Dr. Godfrey1)75 birth date unknown.76 Susannah is deceased.

She married Cuthbert Phelps before 5 August 1718 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.77 (Additional notes for Cuthbert Phelps78) Cuthbert is deceased.

Susannah Spruill and Cuthbert Phelps had the following

child:

33 i. Johanathan3 Phelps79. Johanathan is deceased. He married Mary Phelps w-o Jno.80 (Additional notes for Mary Phelps w-o Jno.81) Mary is deceased.

Third Generation

11. Samuel3 Spruill, Jr. (Samuel2, Dr. Godfrey1)82 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.

He married twice. He married [--?--] Spruill w-o Samuel before 1735 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. He married Elizabeth Speller 4 February 1755 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.83 (Additional notes for Elizabeth Speller84) Elizabeth is deceased.

He made a will 25 May 1765 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.85 Samuel had his will probated March 1766 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.86

Samuel Spruill, Jr. and [--?--] Spruill w-o Samuel had the following children:

34 i. Samuel4 Spruill87 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina circa 1745.88 He married Martha Wallace 10 April 1766 in Perquimans County, North Carolina.89 Martha was born in Perquimans County, North Carolina. (Additional notes for Martha Wallace90)
\+ 35 ii. John Spruill was born before 1755.
36 iii. Joseph Spruill91 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina before 1755. Joseph is deceased.
37 iv. Steven Spruill92 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina before 1755.
\+ 38 v. Simeon Spruill.

15. Elizabeth3 Spruill (Samuel2, Dr. Godfrey1)93 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Elizabeth died before 19 August 1760 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina, at approximately 35 years of age.94

She married Matthew Caswell in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.95 (Additional notes for Matthew Caswell96)

Elizabeth Spruill and Matthew Caswell had the following children:

39 i. Matthew4 Caswell, Jr.97.
40 ii. Samuel Caswell98.
41 iii. Elisha Caswell99.
42 iv. Joanna Caswell100.
43 v. Elizabeth Caswell101.
44 vi. Jemima Caswell102.
45 vii. Tabitha Caswell103.

22. Godfrey3 Spruill (Joseph2, Dr. Godfrey1)104 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.

He married [--?--] Spruill w-o Godfrey in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.

Godfrey Spruill had the following children:

46 i. Godfrey4 Spruill105 was born in Tyrrell County.

North Carolina. Godfrey is deceased.

47 ii. Thomas Spruill106 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Thomas is deceased.

23. Joseph3 Spruill, Jr. (Joseph2, Dr. Godfrey1)107 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Joseph died 1804 in North Carolina.108

He married Ann Chesson in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.109 (Additional notes for Ann Chesson110)

Joseph Spruill, Jr. and Ann Chesson had the following children:

48 i. Charles4 Spruill111. Charles died 1814 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.112

49 ii. Zilpha Spruill113. She married John Davenport 4 August 1782 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. (Additional notes for John Davenport114)

50 iii. Josiah Spruill115. Josiah died before 1804.116

51 iv. Elizabeth Spruill117. She married [--?--] Cullipher.118

52 v. Mary F. Spruill119.

53 vi. Thomas Spruill120.

54 vii. Benjamin Spruill121 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina about 1770.122 Benjamin died 1822 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina, at 52 years of age.123

32. Hezekiah3 Spruill (Joseph2, Dr. Godfrey1)124 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina 22 January 1731.125 Hezekiah died 20 March 1804 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina, at 73 years of age.126

He married Rhoda Baum in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.127 (Additional notes for Rhoda Baum128)

He made a will 20 May 1802 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.129 Hezekiah had his will probated 1804 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.130

Hezekiah Spruill and Rhoda Baum had the following children:

55 i. Samuel4 Spruill131 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina 22 January 1772.132 Samuel died 30 October 1832 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina, at 60 years of age.133

56 ii. Anne Spruill134 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Anne is deceased. She married [--?--] Midgett in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.135 (Additional notes for [--?--] Midgett136) [--?--] is deceased.

\+ 57 iii. Rosina Spruill.

58 iv. Lois Spruill137 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Lois is deceased. She married John Midgett 1 November 1806 in Tyrrell County, North

Carolina.138 John was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. (Additional notes for John Midgett139) John died December 1838 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.140

\+ 59 v. [daughter] Spruill.

Fourth Generation

35. John4 Spruill (Samuel3, Samuel2, Dr. Godfrey1)141 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina before 1755. John died January 1808 in Abbeville County, South Carolina, at 60 years of age.142

He married twice. He married Sarah Caswell 15 April 1766 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.143 Sarah was born in North Carolina. Sarah144 was the daughter of William Caswell. He married Ruth Mitchell Nash circa 1800 in South Carolina.145

(Additional notes for Ruth Mitchell Nash146) Ruth died in Abbeville County, South Carolina.

He made a will 25 January 1808 in Abbeville County, South Carolina.147

John Spruill and Sarah Caswell had the following children:

\+ 60 i. William5 Spruill was born circa 1767.148
\+ 61 ii. George C. Spruill was born circa 1768.
62 iii. Luke Spruill149 was born in South Carolina.
63 iv. Simeon Spruill150 was born in Abbeville County, South Carolina before 1784.151 He married Catherine Bigby in Abbeville County, South Carolina. Catherine was born in Abbeville County, South Carolina. (Additional notes for Catherine Bigby152) Catherine is deceased.
64 v. John Spruill153 was born in South Carolina.
65 vi. Mary Spruill154 was born in South Carolina.
66 vii. Samuel Spruill155 was born in South Carolina.
67 viii. Nancy Spruill156 was born in South Carolina.
68 ix. Sally Spruill157 was born in South Carolina.
69 x. Gabriel M. Spruill158 was born in South Carolina. He married three times. He married Sarah Ann Mann 20 November 1844 in Lowndes County, Mississippi.159 (Additional notes for Sarah Ann Mann160) Sarah is deceased. He married Charity Evans in Carrollton, Georgia. He married Isabella Beard in Carroll County, Georgia.
70 xi. Peggy Spruill161 was born in South Carolina. Peggy died before 25 January 1808 in South Carolina, at approximately 28 years of age.162
71 xii. Jeptha Spruill163 was born in South Carolina circa 1789.164 Jeptha died 11 October 1873 in Talbot County, Georgia, at 84 years of age.165 He married Mary Mitchell.
\+ 72 xiii. Thomas Wesley Spruill was born 1793.166

38. Simeon4 Spruill (Samuel3, Samuel2, Dr. Godfrey1)167 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Simeon died January 1796 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina, at 41 years of age.

He married [--?--] Spruill w-o of Simeon. [--?--] died before January 1796 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.168

He made a will 2 January 1796 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.169

Simeon Spruill and [--?--] Spruill w-o of Simeon had the following children:

73 i. Hezekiah5 Spruill170 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Hezekiah is deceased.
74 ii. Simeon Spruill171 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Simeon is deceased.
75 iii. Joanna Spruill172 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Joanna is deceased. She married Zebulon Tarkinton 24 January 1792 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. (Additional notes for Zebulon Tarkinton173) Zebulon is deceased.
76 iv. Sarah Spruill174 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Sarah is deceased. She married James Jackson 7 April 1766 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. James is deceased.
77 v. Mary Spruill175 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Mary is deceased.
78 vi. Zilpah Spruill176 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Zilpah is deceased.

57. Rosina4 Spruill (Hezekiah3, Joseph2, Dr. Godfrey1)177 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Rosina is deceased.

She married Richard Leigh in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.178 Richard is deceased.

Rosina Spruill and Richard Leigh had the following children:

79 i. Elizabeth5 Leigh179 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Elizabeth is deceased.
80 ii. Sarah Leigh180 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Sarah is deceased.
81 iii. Charlotte Leigh181 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Charlotte is deceased.
82 iv. Lois Leigh182 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Lois is deceased.
83 v. Hezekiah Guilbert Leigh183 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina 23 November 1793.

59. [daughter]4 Spruill (Hezekiah3, Joseph2, Dr. Godfrey1)184 was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. [daughter] died before 20 May 1802 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina, at approximately 21 years of age.185

She married John Foster in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.186 (Additional notes for John Foster187) John died after 1802 in Tyrrell County, North Carolina.

[daughter] Spruill and John Foster had the following child:

84 i. Keziah Permela5 Foster was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina. Keziah is deceased.

"The Spruills, A Family of Colonial Notables" - by David E. Davis

n the fall of 1962, Mrs. Catherine Yerby of Columbia donned boots and dungarees and with son, Columbia merchant T. K. Yerby, Jr., started exploring the forbidding forest of Tyrrell's Alligator Township. Had anyone asked Miss Katy the purpose of her intrusion into this mosquito and cottonmouth infested wilderness he would hardly have believed her, for the Yerbys were searching for a man dead almost two hundred years.

Partly through good luck and good clues the Yerbys located and uncovered the tomb of a member of Tyrrell's most illustrious lost generation. The grave was that of Colonel Hezekiah Spruill (born 1732, died 1804), planter, member of the Provincial Congress, and Revolutionary leader. Reclaimed by the dense forest a century ago, the weather-beaten tombstone is probably one of the few physical mementoes of a family that was as much a part of Tyrrell for two centuries as the quiet black Scuppernong itself.

Dr. Godfrey Spruill, patriarch of the family, was born in 1650, thirteen years before King Charles issued the celebrated Carolina Charter. A tobacco planter, surgeon and patron of the sport of kings in the Cavalier colony, he had probably heard stories from ship captains who had plied the Carolina River (Albemarle Sound) in search of hides, furs and naval stores, of the inviting forests along this body's south shore. Between 1693 and 1697 he and his wife Joanna bought land in the area and moved to Carolina. They were among the section's first white settlers.

The original Spruill grant included over a thousand acres of the south shore of Albemarle Sound and west side of Scuppernong River between Back Creek and Bunting Bay (now Bull's Bay). In this beautiful, primitive setting, called Heart's Delight by explorers a decade before, the Spruills set down their roots. Behind the high banks of the sound shore lay ridges cut here and there by quiet creeks and forested with virgin timber.

One of the Spruill Crests

On this location about 1705 was founded Roundabout Plantation, the seat of the Tyrrell Spruills for the next century.

Unlike many of Scuppernong's colonial land barons -- the Pettigrews, Collinses and others who held land on the South Shore but whose interests lay elsewhere -- the Spruills settled in Scuppernong and began the task of clearing and exploiting the rich dark land.

Dr. Godfrey Spruill, probably one of Carolina's first medical men, became well-known throughout the struggling Albemarle Colony, being called on numerous occasions across the sound to Queen Anne's Creek, the site of present Edenton, to care for the sick. At his death the Roundabout fell to his son Samuel Spruill and then to his grandson Joseph Spruill. Around 1710 near Backlanding, the private wharves of the Roundabout, was erected Saint Paul's Chapel, one of the earliest churches in

...
the Spruills settled in Scuppernong and began the task of clearing and exploiting the rich dark land.

"The Spruills—a Family of Colonial Notables." Our State magazine. August 1, 1964 by David E. Davis

...the Spruill family, established in Alligator by Colonel Hezekiah, remained on the North Shore...

ONLY A FEW TYRRELL COUNTIANS NOW BEAR THIS OLD NAME.

Carolina. Thirty years later Joseph Spruill gave this chapel to St. Andrew's Parish.

The Roundabout and the Spruill lands at Backlanding were the center of colonial activity in Scuppernong. Here in 1746 was erected "His Majesties Warehouse" and twenty years later Benjamin Spruill invited the county court to meet at the "big house." Subsequently he gave the land for the building of the Tyrrell Courthouse at Backlanding following the outbreak of the Revolution. Here also sailing schooners docked momentarily on their voyage from Ocracoke to Edenton.

For the next five generations Spruills played important roles in local as well as state religious and political life. Probably not many families in Carolina can boast such a continuous record of public service. Samuel Spruill served in the Provincial Assembly from 1754 until his death in 1760. His brother Joseph Spruill, an early vestryman of South Chowan Parish, was major of the county militia, magistrate and supervisor of "the King's high roads." He also served as sheriff and a member of the Assembly. It was his brother Colonel Hezekiah Spruill who was among Tyrrell's leaders in the Revolution. Benjamin Spruill, a member of the General Assembly, introduced the bill creating Martin County from Tyrrell in 1774.

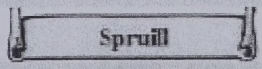
Nemeniah Spruill built the first bridge across Scuppernong River near Cool Springs (now Creswell) during early colonial times. This crossing is still called Spruill's Bridge today. It opened transportation into a new territory above Creswell and Lake Phelps to settlers.

Two Spruills, Joseph and Benjamin, were members of the First and Second Provincial Congresses in the turbulent opening days of the Revolution. Joseph Spruill was a signer of the Halifax Resolves and was appointed a major in the battalion being gathered in Tyrrell at Lee's Mill under the leadership of Colonel Edward Buncombe. Hezekiah Spruill and Stephen Lee were appointed by the Second Provincial Congress to "receive, procure and purchase firearms for the use of the troops and to receive, maintain and repair all swords, dirks, pistols and other implements of war which have been taken by the Tories."

Like many of the hard-pressed farmers of the southern Albemarle many Spruills migrated to the Deep South and to the Mid-West. Today seldom a week passes that the Tyrrell Register of Deeds office does not receive inquiries from genealogists and researchers about this now fairly widespread name. Many take the time and expense to come to Columbia to search the county's colonial records for information about this lost generation of early Carolinians. John W. Melson of Columbia, who has for several years done research on the history of the Spruills, has uncovered most of the information known today about the family.

From 1750 until 1860 there was hardly a North Carolina General Assembly without a Spruill representing Tyrrell or neighboring Washington County.

The main branch of the Spruill family, established in Alligator by Colonel Hezekiah, remained on the north shore until the latter part of the 1800's when the place was sold and gradually passed away, much of it reclaimed by the dense forests. Only a few Tyrrell countians now bear this old name.



"The Spruills—a Family of Colonial Notables." Our State magazine. August 1, 1964 by David E. Davis
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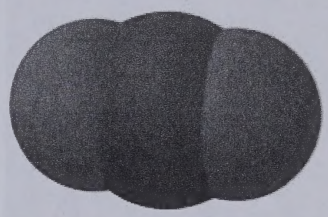
- it's still carbon dioxide
by Sunny Lemme

I've been investigating producer gas as an alternate fuel. Basically, producer gas is the incomplete combustion of carbon or hydrocarbon based fuel. By introducing steam into a hot carbon matrix, the result in carbon monoxide and hydrogen (C + H2O -> CO + H2). These gasses can then be burned in an internal combustion engine or as a gas. This is the poisonous gas that people used when they put their heads in the oven as a means of suicide before natural gas became abundant. That is, coal gas and producer gas are one in the same, and the CO content of producer gas is toxic. If you are going to make producer gas, be sure you understand this and don't let any of the gas escape into a living space. The nice thing about CO toxicity is that it readily reacts with the oxygen in the air to produce non-toxic carbon dioxide. The bad news is that carbon dioxide is poisoning the entire planet.

The argument for using producer gas made from biological sources is that nature made the cellulose from CO2 in the atmosphere, and will recycle it. Though this is true, all carbon dioxide is the same in the atmosphere, whether it is made from coal, respiration, alcohol, biodiesel, or producer gas. Even coal was biologically derived before its geological processing, but I certainly don't advocate burning it on that basis. So here is the real problem of using any carbon-based fuel; how can we keep the results from becoming atmospheric pollutants?

Sequestration seems to be the only way we can do that. We have to store the CO2 somewhere, somewhere it will not be able to return to the atmosphere. There are a lot of candidates, each with its own problems. Deep ocean freezing works until there is enough heat to melt it. Underground storage, with or without hydrocarbon extraction, doesn't seem to be as reliably permanent as it should be. Chemical reaction works well and is binds it for a considerably long time, until there is another chemical reaction, but is expensive and uses scarce mineral resources. Biochemical reaction, that is, using photosynthesis to change it back into hydrocarbons, will also work, but it is slow and inefficient. The hope for biochemical reaction lies in genetic research. If bacteria can transform carbon dioxide and water into sugar at a fast enough rate, or some other technology can sequester carbon, then biofuels and producer gas will become truly nonpolluting technology. Until we reach that point, biofuels will only reduce our dependence on oil, and not do anything to reverse global warming.



Carbon dioxide from Wikipedia

A green world, disaster management and emergency response are my current passions. I'm an Emergency Manager (which I actually get paid for) firefighter, HazMat Tech, EMT, and Confined Space Tech (as a volunteer), and am hoping to complete the rest of the Technical Rescue and Medium Level Collapse requirements this year. I'm looking to use solar energy to purify water, real important in a disaster, and otherwise to combine my interests. I'm a collector of facts and skills, not all important, though some are, especially if you need help. My focus is more often in the Emergency Response field, but the more important practice is in Emergency Management; in the long term, more lives are saved by avoiding hazards than by correcting their effects.

- in the long term, more lives are saved by avoiding hazards than by correcting their effects.
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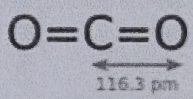

Little Alligator Summers
by Jim Dean

The black-water run of the Little Alligator River isn't very wide where it passes under U.S. 64 east of Columbia in Tyrrell County, but its cypress-rimmed shorelines spread rapidly as you head downstream into a huge embayment that joins the even larger mouth of the Big Alligator River. This is big water, almost invariably choppy, the color of steel, streaked with wind. On a clear day, you can look east across the Big Alligator and see the hazy, distant shores of Durant Island and Dare County. To the northeast, only sky and water meet on the near-invisible horizon of Albemarle Sound.

On a late-fall day in 1968, eight months after the death of my grandfather W. S. Dean, I helped my old high school friend Charlie Ogletree load his boat near the 64 bridge, then we ran down the Little Alligator and steered a course across its broad mouth until I began to pick out landmarks that were familiar to me. Several miles to the west lay the rotting remains of the old ferry slip at Fort Landing, so named, according to local history, because it had been a Confederate encampment.

"That heavily wooded island back there towards Fort Landing is called Eagle Island -- not sure you can distinguish it from the mainland at this distance," I said. "We always passed it when we came out here, and it had a massive nest in a tall, dead tree on the east end. It was probably an osprey nest, however, not an eagle's. We would load up at the old ferry landing and run the three miles out here in a big juniper skiff loaded with all our stuff. Granddad's 4.5 Martin would barely move those heavy boats. It seemed to take forever and, sometimes, we had to make several trips."

"How long has it been since you were last here?" Charlie asked.

"Not sure," I said. "Could have been in 1955, but probably a year or so after that." Charlie and I began to round a long grassy point, staying well off to avoid the shallow water I remembered.

Photo: John & Karen Hollingsworth, USFWS

"This low marsh is actually a small island," I continued. "There is, or was, a house built on pilings like all the rest that sat in a little gut on the backside of the island. The cats that lived their entire lives at that house and on its surrounding boardwalks had no tails; born that way, isolated like everything else out here.

"Up that way," I said pointing north to a distant line of marsh, "is the entrance into a short winding creek not much wider than a skiff that led to the goose pond."

Just around the grassy point we entered a small, sheltered cove. Two of the cabins that I remembered were still standing against the righthand shore, weathered sentinels crouched low on pilings over the dark water. They were little changed, and were apparently being cared for and used by someone. We idled slowly until we came abreast of another cabin on the left, the one I had come to see. Charlie killed the motor and we drifted.

"That's it, isn't it?" he said.

Reprinted from Jim Dean's book, "The Secret Lives of Fishermen," published by The UNC Press

It was an adventure filled with delicious possibilities. Maybe, I half hoped, a bear would charge.

OR THE TRAILER WOULD CATCH FIRE -- AGAIN.

I nodded. The main building -- a central room, heated by a large pot-bellied stove, flanked by four small bedrooms and fronted by a screened porch -- was window-deep in the water, and most of the deck and boardwalks that had once spread out around it like the white of a fried egg were long gone. The separate cook shack, dining room and wood shed had a crazy tilt, half submerged, but the outhouse still stood like some ancient blue heron, looking as solid and ready for company as ever. We said nothing for awhile.

"I wonder," I said finally, "if that old game of Chinese checkers is still in there?"

Charlie laughed quietly. "You're not going to try to go in and look, I would hope. Probably full of cottonmouths."

"Always was," I said.

****

In the early 1930s, my grandfather and some of his friends and associates in the cotton business took a long-term lease on this cabin just inside the hook of a marshy island on the north side of the mouth of the Little Alligator. They fixed it up, repaired the boathouse, added more boardwalks and installed a Delco generator for electricity. Except for rainwater that collected in a wooden gutter and ran into a large barrel, all other supplies -- ice, food, bedding, gear -- had to be brought out each trip. For years, until they began to get too old, my grandfather and his friends gathered here to fish in the summer and hunt waterfowl and deer in the fall and winter. It was livable enough that Geneva and Graham, my mother and father, spent part of their honeymoon there in 1939. I once did the math to see if that explained my existence. It didn't compute, but it would have explained a lot.

My memories of this place begin a year or two after Dad returned from Germany in 1945. We would leave Halifax County hauling a dangerously overloaded trailer, cross the Cashie River at Windsor and strike Rt. 64 near Plymouth, then head east across the Scuppernong River at Columbia and on to Fort Landing through seemingly endless swamp forests on a narrow road flanked by deep canals where it was not uncommon to see a bear. Even at age 7 or 8 -- maybe especially at that age -- I felt that we were leaving the known boundaries of civilization for a place mysterious beyond knowing.

It was an adventure filled with delicious possibilities. Maybe, I half hoped, a bear would charge. Or the trailer would catch fire -- again. I had often heard the story about the time when granddad and his friends were on the last leg of the trip and noted with appreciation how friendly on-coming drivers seemed to be. They all waved and continued waving. Granddad waved back. Finally, someone noticed that the tarp over the trailer was on fire. Granddad quickly pulled over, but the flames rushed forward threatening to engulf the trailer which not only held all the tackle, but also gas cans and shotgun shells. Bait buckets that might have been used to get water from the ditch were all under the burning tarp.

"Everybody out," Granddad ordered. "I'll drive fast enough to put it out."

Back on the road, he gunned his old Buick faster and faster past waving motorists, but everytime he slowed down to check the status of the fire, it blazed higher, and closer. Finally, it reached the gas cans and shells with spectacular results.

In desperation, Granddad backed the trailer into the flooded ditch. That saved the outboard motor and most of the tackle, but the blue paint on the trunk carried the speckled reminder of that event for as long as he owned the car, and I still have my father's old South Bend casting reel with melted knobs. to be continued .....

Reprinted from Jim Dean's book, "The Secret Lives of Fishermen," published by The UNC Press

Clan MacFarlane

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Clan MacFarlane (Scots Gaelic: Clann Mhic Pharthalain) is a Highland Scottish clan. The clan claims a descent from the old line of the Earls of Lennox.[1] For some time there had been some controversy as to the descent of these earls, with both Gaelic and Anglo-Saxon origins given. Though today it is accepted that Clan MacFarlane is of Gaelic descent.[2] The clan takes its name from a Malcolm MacFarlane, who lived in the fourteenth century.[3] Clan MacFarlane took part in several conflicts including brutal fighting for Scottish Independence alongside Robert The Bruce.[3] The clan was also noted for its daring night time raiding on English army divisions, and as such, it is said that the full moon became known throughout the highlands as "MacFarlane's Lantern".For many years Clan MacFarlane was one of the most respected and feared clans in the highlands until the clan was denounced by the English government. The ancestral lands of the clan were Arrochar, located at the head of Loch Long and further northwest of Loch Lomond. The lands of Arrochar were first granted to an ancestor of the clan in the thirteenth century,[1] and were held by the chiefs until they were sold off for debts, in 1767. The last descendant of the chiefs, in the direct male line, died in 1886. Since the modern clan is without a chief can be considered an Armigerous clan.[4]

A Victorian era, romanticised depiction of a member of the clan by R. R. McIan, from *The Clans of the Scottish Highlands*, published in 1845.

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History

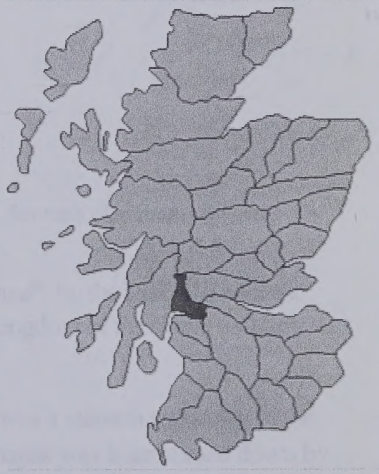
Origins

Clan MacFarlane claims descent from the original Earls of Lennox, though the ultimate origin of these earls is murky and has been debated. The nineteenth century Scottish antiquary George Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, quoting the twelfth century English chronicler Symeon of Durham, wrote that the original Earls of Lennox descended from an Anglo-Saxon – *Arkil*, son of *Egfrith*. This Arkil, a Northumbrian chief, was said to have fled to Scotland from the devastation caused by the Harrying of the North by William the Conqueror, and later received control of the Lennox district from Malcolm III of Scotland.[5] However, today it is generally thought that the original Earls of Lennox were of Gaelic descent.[2][6]

Clan MacFarlane claims its descent from the original line of the Earls of Lennox, through Gille Chriosd, brother of Maol Domhnaich, Earl of Lennox, who received in charter, "de terris de superiori Arrochar de Luss", the lands of Arrochar which the MacFarlanes held for centuries until the death of the last chief.[1] Gille Chriosd's son, Donnchadh, also obtained charters for his lands from the Earl of Lennox, and appears in the Ragman Rolls as "Dunkan Makilcrift de Leuenaghes"[7] (*Duncan son of Gilchrist of Lennox*). Donnchadh's grandson was Parlan (or Bartholomew), from whom the clan takes its name from. Maolchaluim Mac Pharlain, the son of Parlan, was confirmed the lands of Arrochar and others, and "hence Maolchaluim may be considered as the real founder of the clan".[3] Maolchaluim, in turn, was succeeded by his son, Donnchadh, who obtained by charter the lands of Arrochar, dated in 1395 at Inchmurrin. Donnchadh seems to have married Christian, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Loch Awe,[8] as stated in a charter of confirmation by Donnchadh, Earl of Lennox, also dated in 1395.[1] Iain Mac Pharlain, in 1420, received confirmation to his lands of Arrochar.

In support of the Stewart earls of Lennox

Not long after, the ancient line of the Earls of Lennox died with the execution of Donnchadh, Earl of Lennox, by James I of Scotland in 1425. After the earl's death it seems that the MacFarlane's claimed the earldom as heirs male.[3] This claim though, proved disastrous, and the family of the chief were murdered, with the clan's fortunes suffered severely.[3] The destruction of the MacFarlanes would have been inevitable but for an Anndra MacFarlane, who married Barbara,[2] daughter of John Stewart, Lord Darnley, who had been created Earl of Lennox in 1488.[3] Skene claimed that even though Anndra Mac Pharlain, through his marriage, had saved the clan from destruction, he still was refused the chiefship of the clan.[5] Skene also showed that even his son, Sir John MacFarlane, assumed the subordinate designation of "Capitaneus de Clan Pharlane" (*Captain of the clan*).[5] Though Alexander MacBain, in a later edition of Skene's work, pointed out that *Capitaneus* was really Latin for *Chief*.[5] From this period on the clan appears to have loyally supported the Stewart Earls of Lennox, and for several generations there is little history attributed to the clan.[3]



Map of the district of Lennox.

Battle of Glasgow Muir

In the mid sixteenth century, Donnchadh Mac Pharlain of Mac Pharlain, appears to have been a steady supporter of Matthew Stewart, 4th Earl of Lennox.[3] In 1544, Mac Pharlain lead three hundred of his men, and joined Lennox and Glencairn at the Battle of Glasgow Muir, where they were narrowly defeated.[3] The Mac Pharlains were affected by the forfeitures that followed, though were saved by their very powerful friends, and the chief

obtained a remission for his lands.[3] After the defeat, the Earl of Lennox was forced to flee to England, and married a niece of Henry VIII, and afterward returned to Scotland with a huge force supplied by the English king. For fear of further repercussions, the chief of the clan didn't personally support Lennox, but instead sent a relative, Walter MacFarlane of Tarbet, with four hundred men, in support of the Earl.[3] The MacFarlane clansmen are said to have acted as light troops, and as guides to the Earl's main force. The sixteenth century, English chronicler, Raphael Holinshed described this MacFarlane force as follows: "In these exploytes the Erle had with him Walter McFarlane of Tarbet, and seven score of men of the head of Lennox, that spoke both Irishe and the English Scottish tongues very well, light footmen very well armed in the shirtes of mayle, with bows and two-handed swords; and being joined with the Scottish archers and shotte, did much avayleable service in the streyghts, marishes, and mountayne countries".[9]

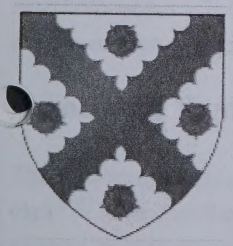
Battle of Pinkie Cleugh

Further information: Battle of Pinkie Cleugh

Scottish clan map.

At Irwine in 1545, a bond of manrent was granted to Hugh, Master of Eglinton to Duncan, uncle of the Laird of MacFarlane.[10] Later in 1547 the clan suffered grievously at the Battle of Pinkie Cleugh, in which the chief, Duncan was slain along with many of his men.[3] The clan, led by Duncan's son, Andrew, fought under the Regent James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, against the forces of Mary, Queen of Scots, at the Battle of Langside in 1568.[3][10] The clan's part in the battle is related to by Holinshed: "In this battayle the vaiancie of an Hie-land gentle-man named M'Farlane, stood the Regent's part in great steede; for in the hottest brunte of the fight, he came in with three hundred of his friends and countrymen, and so manfully gave in upon the flanke of the queen's people, that there was great cause of the disordering of them".[9] After the battle, the clan also boasted of capturing three standards of the Queen's army, which were preserved as trophies for a long time afterwards.[9] For his clan's aid, Andrew was awarded the crest of a "demi-savage *proper*, holding in his dexter hand a sheaf of arrows, and pointing with his sinister to an imperial crown, *or*, with the motto, *This I'll defend*", by the Earl.[3] The crest bestowed on the MacFarlane chief alludes to the defence of the Crown and Kingdom of Scotland, as Mary was seen as rebellion against the Crown.

Nothing is known of Andrew's son, though his grandson, Walter MacFarlane was a staunch supporter of the King.[3] In his time, he was twice besieged in his house, and his castle of Inveruglas was later burned down by English forces.[3]



Fall of the clan

The clan was denounced by the English Government in 1594, to have committing theft, robbery, murder, and tyranny. Later, in 1624, many members of the clan were tried and convicted of such acts, with some being pardoned and others executed.[3] Many others were removed to Aberdeenshire and Strathaven in Banffshire, where they assumed the names *M'Caudy*, *Greisock*, *M'James* and *M'Innes*. Most were forced to flee to Ireland

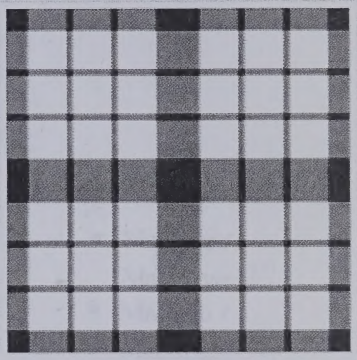
Arms of the last chief of MacFarlane

to escape where the surname would evolve to McFarland.[3]

According to the *International Clan MacFarlane Society* website, the last descendant of the chiefs, in the direct male line, died in 1886. Most of the clan left and settled in Ireland, during the reign of James VII,[3] and the leading representative of this branch, McFarland of Hunstown House, from Dublin, claim to be the chiefship of the clan.[3] Today the chiefship of the clan is dormant, and the clan can be considered an Armigerous clan.[4]

Clan profile

- Clan Badge: Two plant badges have been attributed to the clan.
  - Cranberry.Story of the Clan (http://www.macfarlane.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1&Itemid=72) Retrieved on 2007-11-08</ref> The clan shares this badge with Clan MacAulay, which tradition gives a descent from the old Earls of Lennox.
  - Cloudberry.[1] (Attributed to the clan by Skene).
- Clan Slogan: Loch Sloidh (Anglicised as: Loch Sloy) (translated from Gaelic: The Loch of the Host).
- Clan Motto: This I'll Defend.
- Clan Crest: A demi-savage brandishing in his dexter a broad sword Proper and pointing with his sinister to an Imperial Crown or standing by him on the wreath.
- Clan Pipe Music (*Pibroch*):
  - 'Thogail nam bo (translation from Gaelic: Lifting the cattle).[10] or, Thogail nam Bo theid sinn (translation: To Lift the Cows We Shall Go).
  - Spaidsearachd Chlann Pharlain (translation from Gaelic: MacFarlane's march).[5][11]
  - Saved from extinction by Robert Macfarlan in the late 1800's. [12]
- Clan Tartan: There are six reported MacFarlane tartans:[13] Red (Modern, Ancient, Weathered); Hunting (Modern, Ancient, Weathered); Black & White / Mourning (Modern, Ancient), Black & Red; Dress; and Lendrum.[13]



MacFarlane tartan as published in the dubious *Vestiarium Scoticum*.

Origin of the name

The surname *MacFarlane*, and other variations of the name, are Anglicisations of the Gaelic patronymic *Mac Pharlain*, meaning "son of Parlan".[14] The Gaelic Parlan or *Parthalán* is likely an Gaelicisation of the Latin *Bartholomaeus*.[14] In Moncreiffe's opinion the name was linked with Partholón of Irish mythology, writing: "*Partholon* or 'Sea-Waves' appears in Irish mythology as the first to take possession of Ireland after the flood".[6]

Associated Names

The following names are considered, by the International Clan MacFarlane Society, to be associated with the clan.[15] Note that the prefixes *Mac*, *Mc*, and *M'* are interchangeable. Many of the associated names listed are claimed by other clans.[15]

Associated names of Clan MacFarlane

- Condey / Condie / Condy.[15]
- Gruamach.[15]
- MacCondey / MacCondie / MacCondy.[15]
- MacIock / MacJock.[15]
- MacInally.[15]
- MacNide / MacNite.[15]
- MacNoyer / MacNuyer.[15]
- MacWalter.[15]
- Monach / Monnock.[15]
- Parlane [15]
- Weaver.[15]
- Webster.[15]
- Weir.[15]

Associated names of Clan MacFarlane that are also claimed by other clans

- Allan / Allen.[15]
- Allanach.[15]
- Allanson.[15]
- Allison.[15]
- Arrell / Arroll.[15]
- Barclay.[15]
- Bart.[15]
- Bartholomew.[15]
- Bartie/y.[15]
- Bartson.[15]
- Brice / Bryce.[15]
- Caa / Caw.[15]
- Calla/ende/ar.[15]
- Cunnison / Kennison.[15]
- Galbraith.[15]
- Galloway.[15]
- Grassick / Griesk.[15]
- Greusaich.[15]
- Knox.[15]
- Lea/iper.[15]
- Lenox / Lennox.[15]
- MacAllan / MacAllen.[15]
- MacAndrew.[15]
- MacAndro.[15]
- MacCaa / MacCaw.[15]
- MacCause.[15]
- MacEa/och.[15]
- MacEachern.[15]
- MacEoin.[15]
- MacErrachar.[15]
- MacFarquhar.[15]
- MacGaw.[15]
- MacGreusich/k.[15]
- MacInstalker.[15]
- MacJames.[15]
- MacKin(d)la/ey.[15]
- MacNair / MacNayer.[15]
- MacRob / MacRobb.[15]
- MacWilliam.[15]
- Michie.[15]
- Millar / Miller.[15]
- Rob / Robb.[15]
- Spruell.[15]
- Stalker.[15]
- Williamson.[15]
- Wilson [15]
- Wylie / Wyllie.[15]

See also

- Armigerous clan
- Scottish clan
- Earl of Lennox

Notes

1. ^ *a b c d e* Skene, pp. 149–161.
2. ^ *a b c* Macfarlane01 (http://www.stirnet.com/HTML/genie/british/mac/macfarlane01.htm) Retrieved on 2007-11-21
3. ^ *a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t* Maclauchlan & Wilson & Keltie, pp. 173–175.

Associated names of Clan Donnachaidh

- Cooney / Cooney
  Cooney, [5]
- Cormack, [6]
- MacCoddy
  MacCoddy
  MacCoddy
- MacIntyre
  MacIntyre, [7]
- MacIntyre, [8]
  MacIntyre, [9]
- MacIntyre, [10]
- MacIntyre, [11]
- MacIntyre, [12]
- MacIntyre, [13]
- MacIntyre, [14]
- MacIntyre, [15]
- MacIntyre, [16]
- MacIntyre, [17]
- MacIntyre, [18]
- MacIntyre, [19]
- MacIntyre, [20]
- MacIntyre, [21]
- MacIntyre,

4. ^ a b Official Scottish Clans and Families (http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/clanmenu.htm) Retrieved on 2007-11-21
5. ^ a b c d e Eyre-Todd, pp. 91–98.
6. ^ a b Moncreiffe of that Ilk, pp. 201–203.
7. ^ Thompson, p. 145.
8. ^ Campbell01 (http://www.stirnet.com/HTML/genie/british/cc4aq/campbell01.htm) Retrieved on 2007-11-21
9. ^ a b c Nisbet, pp. Appendix 60–61.
10. ^ a b c *The Scottish Clans and Their Tartans*, p. 49.
11. ^ Adam, p. 420.
12. ^ [1] (http://www.clanmacfarlane.org/public_html/Gathering/thogail-nam-bo.html) Thogail nam Bo, The Clan MacFarlane Gathering
13. ^ a b [2] (http://www.clanmacfarlane.org/public_html/Tartans/macfarlane-tartan.html) MacFarlane Tartan
14. ^ a b McFarlane Name Meaning and Origin (http://www.ancestry.com/facts/McFarlane-name-meaning.ashx) . Retrieved on 2007-11-08
15. ^ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z aa ab ac ad ae af ag ah ai aj ak al am an ao ap aq ar as at au av aw ax ay az ba bb bc bd be bf bg bh bi bj Septs & Tartans (http://www.macfarlane.org/septs-tartans) Retrieved on 2007-11-08

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The Nathaniel Weares

By F. B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass.

Reprinted from *The Granite Monthly*, 1909, pp.157-166

There has been much confusion and ambiguity in the historical publications concerning the early history of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, in regard to the various members of the large Weare family, and especially the Nathaniels and Peters, who appear in the records of courts and assemblies from 1660 to 1720. The late Judge S. D. Bell of Manchester, who had married Mary Healey of Kensington, a descendant of several of these Nathaniels, and the aunt of Mrs. Caroline Healey Dall, did in 1866, in a volume of the *Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society*, clear up some of this confusion; and the recently discovered Weare papers will settle other ambiguities by the evidence of land-titles and wills, in respect to which there can be no uncertainty except, perhaps, the exact location of some of the lands sold or bequeathed. I may remark in passing that the volume (VIII) of the collections in which Judge Bell's contributions appear was most carelessly edited and printed, so that it gave rise to almost as many errors as it corrected.

The Weare family of New Hampshire originated at Wear-Gifford in Devonshire, England, and for a few generations in this country continued to seal with the arms of that landed family. The paper herewith given in fac-simile, signed by the second Nathaniel Weare, of Hampton Falls, bears his seal-at-arms, distinctly legible on the wax after more than two centuries. He was the most distinguished and important of all the New England Weares, until his grandson, President Meshech Weare, also of Hampton Falls, but in another location, appeared on the scene and spent more than forty years of his life in public offices, to his great credit and the singular benefit of his people.

Councilor Nathaniel Weare, as we may term him for distinction, was of English birth, being the son of an undistinguished Nathaniel Weare, who came over to New England about 1637, with his brother, Peter Weare, and settled in Newbury, Mass. His name, variously spelled, but always pronounced as if "Wire," appears on the Newbury records from 1638 to 1659, when he migrated to Nantucket, and there died March 1, 1681. His brother Peter, who had settled in York County, Maine, was an Indian trader, apparently, from 1640 onward, and was engaged in some of the controversies over the ownership and government of Maine, sometimes imprisoned himself, and sometimes imprisoning others, but died quietly on his property in Maine about 1690. He is not to be confounded with his nephew, Peter Weare of Newbury, son of the first Nathaniel, who died in Newbury, a youth, October 12, 1653; nor with Peter, the son of Councilor Nathaniel, who lived in Hampton Falls; nor with a third Peter, brother of President Weare, who also settled in Maine (at North Yarmouth) and died there in 1743, leaving a widow, Sarah (Felt) Weare. The first American Peter was born in England in 1618, and lived to be about eighty. His brother, Nathaniel, was older, had married in England, probably about 1628, and there Councilor Nathaniel was born in 1631. As a child he accompanied his father, Nathaniel, to Newbury, and there married Elizabeth Swayne, December 3, 1656. She was the daughter of Richard Swayne, one of the

original proprietors of Hampton, N. H., and it was upon land of Swayne that Councilor Nathaniel settled in Old Hampton (now Seabrook) in 1662. Four of his wife's brothers were already landowners in Hampton, but two of these, with their father, Richard, removed to Nantucket soon after 1660. One of them, John Swayne, married Mary Weare, a sister of Councilor Nathaniel, in November, 1660. An older sister, Hester Weare, had married, in 1647, Capt. Benjamin Swett of Newbury, and removed with him to Hampton in 1663, settling in the Falls parish, afterward Hampton Falls, near Councilor Nathaniel. Captain Swett had been a lessee with his brother-in-law Weare of the Newbury farm of "the Honorable John Woodbridge, for seven years, from 1655," as Weare afterwards testified. Mrs. Swett was born in England in 1629, probably the first child of the first Nathaniel Weare. She outlived her warrior husband (who was slain fighting Indians in 1677) by more than forty years, and married, in 1678, Ensign Stephen Greenleaf of Newbury, of the same family from whom the poet Whittier was descended. It is worth noticing that her first husband, Swett, lived on the homestead at Hampton Falls where Whittier died; that Christopher Hussey's great farm lay at the foot of the Swett Hill, and that a part of that farm probably went to the third Nathaniel Weare, who married a grand-daughter of Christopher Hussey, November 16, 1692, six years after her grandfather's death at the age of eighty-nine.

Councilor Nathaniel Weare's Career

Having reached Hampton in 1662, this second American Nathaniel soon began to hold public office by election and appointment. He was one of the Hampton selectmen in 1667, 1671, 1673, 1679, 1683 and 1699, after which his sons, Nathaniel, the Deacon, and Major Peter take his place in town offices. He became active in the general affairs of the new province from 1680 onward, and was prominent, along with William Vaughan, Major Waldron and his son, Col. Richard Waldron, and Edward Gove, in opposition to the oppressive land-claims of Robert Mason, supported by the tyrannical royal governor, Edward Cranfield, from 1680 to 1686. In 1694 he was made one of the royal councilors of the province, and in the same year was appointed chief justice for two years. Being a large landholder, he was naturally included in the suits brought by Robert Mason in 1682-'83 against, first, his intimate friend, William Vaughan of Portsmouth, and soon after against the two Waldrons, John Gilman of Exeter, John Sanborn, brother-in-law of Christopher Hussey, John Pickering, and some twenty more, for the payment of annual rent on the lands they had held and lived on for forty years or more, under various grants from English corporations, colonies and New England towns. In 1684 these suits were extended to include more than one hundred landowners, large and small; and Cranfield, the governor, had enlisted his authority actively on the side of Mason, being induced thereto by a yearly fee of £130 promised by Mason and secured by a mortgage of the expected rents. In December, 1682, Cranfield had written to the Lords of Trade and Plantations in London a true and moderate statement of affairs, containing these words:

> "Had I yielded to the violent course that Mason and Chamberlain urged, I should have greatly disturbed the people without promoting the King's interest. The attempt to settle the way of the Church of England here will be very grievous to the people, whatever Mr. Mason may have said. They are very diligent and devout in their own worship, very tenacious of it, and very grateful for the King's indulgence to them therein."

But the bribe accepted from Mason turned Cranfield, who came over here for money, and was not getting so much as he expected, to the side of the oppressor, and the lawsuits soon began to alarm the people, both rich and poor. Edward Gove, an ancestor of mine and a neighbor of Weare in Seabrook, had been a member of the Elective Assembly under Cranfield in 1682, and had refused, with the rest of the members, to pass Cranfield's revenue bills. The Assembly had been dissolved, in consequence, thus leaving the whole legislative and judicial power in the hands of Cranfield and his creatures, for he could remove and appoint councilors at his pleasure, and had so done. This gave him the opportunity to pack juries, and the prospect was that the suits brought by Mason would be won by him, and the hateful rents be collected. Gove, therefore, who had not the steadiness

and wisdom of Weare (though he could spell rather better), broke out into an armed demonstration against the governor and his council. After consulting more or less with the Puritan ministers and magistrates, but against their advice, Gove (January 27, 1683) armed himself, his son, John Gove, and his servant, William Healey (ancestor of Judge Bell's wife) and started on horseback for Exeter, eight miles northward. Passing the house of Justice Weare, at what is now called "Fogg's Corner," the prudent magistrate tried to stop him, and issued a warrant for his arrest. But Gove refused to be stopped, and in Exeter and Stratham he enlisted eight more men, three sons of Robert Wadleigh, a mill owner and leading man, Mark Baker, the ancestor, I suppose, of the celebrated Mrs. Eddy, Thomas Rawlings, John Sleeper, Edward Smith and John Young, -- together with a trumpeter, who escaped arrest, and whose name has not come down to us. All were armed and mounted, and most of them were young men. Taking the road to Old Hampton, they were met there by the foot-soldiers of the town, one of whose officers was John Sanborn, whose son had married Gove's daughter, and were arrested under Weare's warrant, making no resistance. Under this warrant he was taken to Great Island, now New Castle, where the province prison was; indicted by a grand jury hastily summoned, and tried by a special jury February 2, 1683, with Major Waldron as presiding justice. Gove and his followers were convicted of high treason under the indictment forced by Cranfield; and Gove, as the leader, was sentenced by Waldron to be hanged, drawn and quartered, "and your head and quarters disposed of at the king's pleasure."

King Charles II had pleasures of different sorts, and did sometimes behead his Puritan enemies, but he was usually good natured, and when Edward Randolph, the great opponent of Puritan government in New England, carried my ancestor over to England in June, 1683, and lodged him in the Tower, along with Russell and Sidney, the king soon signified that Gove's head and quarters might remain together; and he was pardoned two years after by James II, and took part in the government of New Hampshire along with Weare, after his return to Seabrook, where he died in his bed under William and Mary. But the rapacity of Cranfield and the weakness of Mason and Chamberlain, the secretary and prothonotary of the province, continued to alarm and exasperate the inhabitants, who, with the exception of a small minority, were against the governor and his supporters, Mason, Walter Barefoot, Henry Green (a next neighbor to Weare in Hampton Falls) and a few others. On the subsequent proceedings Judge Bell says:

> The people were thoroughly roused and alarmed. Consultations were privately held, and arrangements made to send an agent to England to make complaint to the King against Cranfield and Mason for their oppressive conduct. Money was collected to defray the expense, and petitions drawn up and circulated in the four towns, which very strongly indicate the fears entertained by the people, of the oppressions of the government. They set forth in very general terms their first settlement under the encouragement of letters patent to the Council of Plymouth, by purchase or consent of the natives, and the difficulties they had met with. They say that by the unreasonable conduct of Mason "and sundry other reasons that are either effects or concomitants thereof" they are in a worse condition than any of the other plantations, and reduced to confusions and extremities. They therefore pray His Majesty "to give leave to Mr. Nathaniel Weare, one of ourselves, whom we have sent for that end, to spread before your sacred Majesty, and your most honorable Privy Council, our deplorable estate, the beholding of which we doubt not will move compassion towards, and your Majesty's propensity to justice will incline to the using of such means as to your wisdom shall seem best, that the oppressed may be relieved, the wronged ones righted, and we, your Majesty's almost undone subjects, now prostrate at your feet, may, upon the tasting of your equity and goodness be raised" etc.
>
> This petition was signed at Exeter by 34, at Hampton by 67, at Portsmouth by 60 and at Dover by 56 of the principal inhabitants of those towns. The arrangements being completed, Mr. Weare privately withdrew to Boston, and sailed for England in February, 1684. Major Vaughan accompanied him to Boston and was appointed to procure depositions and other evidence to send after him. They evidently did not dare to apply for copies of records, or to take depositions in the Province, until their agent was beyond the reach of the government.

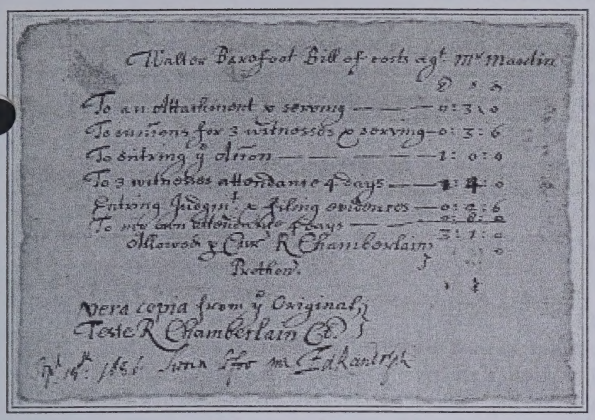
Mr. Weare was doubtless a very wise selection as agent, being a grave and magisterial person, who in the affairs of Gove had stood on the side of law and order, and was of that gentlemanly bearing which at that time, and indeed at all times, is so impressive to Englishmen, among whom he was born and in whose native Devonshire he probably had relatives who could vouch for him. He carried money, without which nothing could be done or attempted at the court of the Stuarts, and he doubtless gained the ear of Lord Halifax, who had rendered King Charles good service in the matter of defeating the Exclusion Bill (to shut out James II from the succession), but who was a keen opponent of tyranny. He was in 1684 president of the privy council, and before him, in July, 1684, Weare presented his petitions, complaints and evidences. These have mostly been printed. The originals of a few of the printed pages exist among the Weare papers found in Doctor Cram's possession last year, and which I quoted in the *GRANITE MONTHLY* for January, 1909. They probably existed in a less fragmentary form in the house of Nathaniel Weare (fifth of that name in America) at Deerfield, at the very time Judge Bell was writing his account, three years before that house was sold to Doctor Cram's father (in 1869), with all these papers lying perdue in the garret. Alluding to them, Judge Bell said: "It is to be regretted that the papers of Mr. Weare have passed beyond the reach of inquirers in the only state where such inquiries are likely to be prosecuted. They are supposed to be in the Collections of the New York Historical Society." Some of them seem to have stuck with Doctor Belknap, who used them, and others with his friend, Mr. Hazard of Philadelphia; but a few had disappeared before they came into the hands of President Weare, at the death of his father. Deacon Nathaniel, in March, 1755. Judge Bell goes on:

> The Hampton records, there is no doubt, were taken and carried by Mr. Weare to Boston, before he went to England, for fear of their falling into the hands of Mason and Cranfield. Soon after his return In 1685, if not earlier, warrants were issued for his arrest, to answer the charge of embezzling the records of Hampton; and he was subjected to a fine of £50. A hearing in London was had upon Mr. Weare's complaint, on Tuesday, March 10th, 1685, before the Lords of Trade, who reported to the King on the articles of the complaints which alleged
>
> That Cranfield had not pursued his instructions with regard to Mason's controversy, but instead thereof had caused courts to be held and titles to be decided. with exorbitant costs; and that he had exceeded his powers in regulating the value of coins.

This report was approved by King James on the 8th of April, 1685, and signified to Cranfield by command of the king. It would seem that the decision of titles in Cranfield's courts was represented by Halifax as extrajudicial, and a royal order issued to suspend further proceedings in the matter of Mason till it should be brought before the king in council. The actual rebuke to Cranfield by Halifax (April 28, 1685) was in these words:

> You have not pursued your instructions in reference to the propriety of the soil which Robert Mason, Esq., claims in the Province of New Hampshire. You were instructed, in case the inhabitants should refuse to agree with the said Mason, that you should interpose and endeavor to reconcile all differences; which if you could not effect, you were then to send to His Majesty such cases, fairly and impartially stated, together with your opinion, for His Majesty's determination. Instead whereof, you have caused courts to be held in New Hampshire, and permitted titles to lands to be decided there, and unreasonable costs to be allowed.

A sample of these costs appears in this certified copy of Walter Barefoot's charges in a suit against Richard Martyn, in 1683, the very year when these eases were put upon trial and decided against Waldron, Vaughan, Weare, etc. Cranfield, in the meantime, had prudently foreseen the evil day and withdrawn to Barbadoes and Jamaica, under a leave of absence, in June, 1685. In November, 1683,


Walter Baxofoot Bill of costs agt Mr Mason

To an attachment & serving — 0:3:0
To sumons for 3 witnesses & serving — 0:3:6
To entring y action — 1:0:6
To 3 witnesses attendance 4 days — 1:4:0
Entring Judgmt & filing evidences — 0:2:6
To my own attendance 6 days — 3:1:0
Witness Jno R Chamberlain
Pattison

Vera copia from y Original
Teste R Chamberlain Cl

when informed by Halifax that Edward Gove was not to be executed, but "continued in the Tower," where he stayed at King James' cost until March, 1686, Cranfield wrote that "the news of Gove's pardon has had a very ill effect on the people"; who, when pursued by the marshals for rents and taxes, rose and repelled force with force. Eight months later Randolph, then in London, had written to a Boston friend (July 26, 1684)," Wyre hath lately put in articles against Mr. Cranfield, which render him here a very ill man, and in time will do his business." And it was the influence of Nathaniel Weare through Halifax and others in England, which caused the release of Gove and the retirement of Cranfield. Randolph, who had much good sense mingled with perversity and time-serving, wrote in March, 1685, that any man who went over to govern New Hampshire to make his own selfish fortune will "disserve the King, disappoint himself and utterly ruin that country." He added:

> They are a great body of people, sober and industrious, and in time of war able to drive the French out of all their American dominions. Cranfield by his arbitrary proceedings, has so harassed that poor people that, although they had cause to complain of the hard usage of the Boston governors, yet they have greater reason now to pray an alteration, and wish to be again under the Bostoners.

This was true, but when the day of decision came, in 1692, as between remaining a province or coming under Massachusetts again, Councilor Weare appears to have settled the affair, so far as Hampton was concerned, by waiting for a new charter. His language, like Sir Henry Vane's, is so perplexed that it is hard to make the meaning out, but the effect was against "trotting after the Bay horse." The provincial government was in fact continued, only one governor was to have by royal appointment the general powers of governor, both in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, from 1692 to 1741, when Benning Wentworth succeeded Belcher as governor of New Hampshire. Under this establishment it was that Mr. Weare became councilor and chief justice, and he continued in public activity till a few years before his death, at the age of eighty seven, in May, 1718.

The suits of the claimants under John Mason's grant of New Hampshire continued, however, till after Councilor Weare's death, and were never finally settled by distinct decree, either of a New Hampshire court or by act of the privy council in England. During these suits, lasting some forty years, various forged papers were put in, the most famous of which was the Indian deed to Wheelwright and others (one of them my ancestor, Thomas Leavitt) who died without knowledge of any such grant. Among the Weare papers I find a mysterious document which I suspect to be (in part at least) one of these convenient forgeries, intended in some way to counteract the Mason claims. It must have been in the hands of Councilor Nathaniel Weare, I believe, but if so, he may have had no knowledge of its real character. It runs thus, bearing dates from 1669 to 1722:

The Champernoun Deed Of Old And New Farms

> This indenture, made the seven and twentieth day of March in the one and twentieth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord Charles the Second, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith etc.
>
> Between Capt. Francis Champernoone of Kittery in the County of York Esq. of the one part, and Nathaniel Fryer,

Henry Longstaff and Philip Lewis of Portsmouth in the River of Piscataqua of the other part, witnesseth that the said Capt. Francis Champernoone, for and in consideration of the sum of Three Hundred Pounds of lawful pay of New England in hand before the ensealing and delivery of these Presents well and truly paid, the receipt whereof the said Francis Champernoone doth hereby acknowledge, and himself to be fully satisfied, contented and paid, and thereof, and every part parcell and penny thereof doth acquit, exonerate and discharge them the said Nathaniel Fryer, Henry Longstaff and Philip Lewis, their heirs, executors and administrators, and every one of them for ever, by these Presents hath given, granted bargained and sold, aliened enfeoffed. conveyed and released, assured, delivered and confirmed, and by these Presents doth give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, convey and release, assure. deliver and confirm unto them the said Nath'l Fryer. Henry Langstaff, and Philip Lewis, their heirs and assigns,

All that tract, piece, and parcel of land situate, lying and being at Greenland, within the Territory and precincts of the town of Portsmouth and Strawbury Bancke, and commonly called and known by the Old and New Farms, or by what other name or names soever the same is or heretofore hath been called and known; and also all houses, edifices and buildings, barns, stables and outhouses whatsoever to the said farm or farms belonging or in anywise appertaining, and now or heretofore used, occupied and enjoyed as part, parcel or member thereof, or of any part or parcel thereof; and also all ways, paths, passages, trees, woods, and underwoods, comoridths, easements, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said farmes belonging or in any wise appertaining; and to or with the same now or heretofore used, occupied and enjoyed as a part, parcel and member thereof, or of any part, parcel or member thereof, or of any part or parcel thereof; and also all the right, title, claim, use, possession, reversion, remainder and demand whatsoever of him the said Champernoon of in and unto the said premises and of, in and unto every or any part or parcel thereof; To have and to hold the said before hereby granted and bargained premises, and every part and parcel thereof, and also uses, edifices and building, commons, easements, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said tract, piece or parcel of land and farms belonging and appertaining, unto them the said Nath'l Fryer, Henry Longstaff and Philip Lewis, their heirs and assigns forever, to the sole and only proper use and behoof of the said N. F., H. L. and P. L. their heirs and assigns forever, and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever;

In witness whereof the parties above named to these present indentures interchangeably have set their hands and seal, the day and year first above written.

Francis Champernown, (Seal.)

This deed or instrument was acknowledged to be the act and deed of Capt. Champernown, before me this 30; March 1669.

(Signed) Rich'd Waldron.

Sealed and delivered and quiet and peaceable possession and seazon of the lands above granted was given and delivered by the above named Francis Champernown in name of possession and seazon of all other lands and easements in the Deed above written contained; to have and to hold unto them the said Nathaniel Fryer, Henry Langstaff and Philip Lewis their heirs and assigns forever according to the sincere and true meaning of the Deed above written, in presence of

Walter Nealle
John Shurburn
Sam'l Haines Sen'r.
James X Kidd
his mark
Abraham Corbett
Province of New Hampshire.

Capt. Walter Neale personally appearing before me the subscriber, owned voluntarily and freely that his name which is underwritten for the livery of seizin above mentioned, togather with John Shurburne, Samil Haines, James Kidd and Abraham Corbett, was his the said Neal's own hand, this 15th of November, 1705, in the fourth year of hir Majesty's Reign. (Signed) Thomas Phipps, Justice of Peace.

Entered and recorded according to the Origenall, the 22;d day of Agust: 1713 (Erased) per Hunking Record'r. 'substituted) Pr. A'm Vaughan Recorder.
A trew Copy taken from the Province Records for New Hampshire, Book no. 9, peag; 63; this 27th day of December, 1722 Per H. Hunking Recorder.

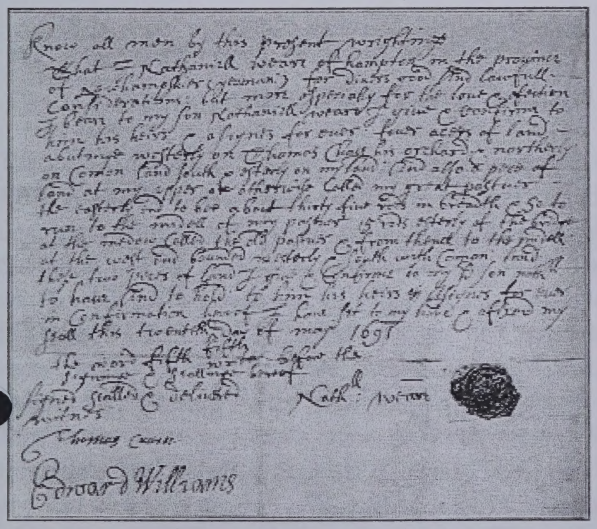
This is all that properly belongs to this curious instrument. But on the untorn half of page 4 of the foolscap sheet, of which the watermark is a crown, is this further entry:
Hutchinson to Partridge (erased).
A Copica out of the Province New Hampsheir Record-Book No. 9, page 63; for Holbrook:
December 27th 1722.
Champernon to Fryor etc.
On another fold of this page,
Copy. Champernoon to Fryer & others

DEED.

On the middle fold: "Champroons Deed."

There are differences of ink and spelling in this document, yet the whole may be in the same hand. By Champernown himself and Waldron, the grantor's name is spelled as he spelled it; elsewhere it is spelled as pronounced, *ow* being then sounded like *oo*, -- thus "Cowley" was pronounced "Cooley." I see no natural relation of this paper to Councilor Nathaniel Weare.

When this agent of the New Hampshire planters went to England for the first time -- for he and his friend Vaughan went again in 1686-'87 -- he seems to have given some of his land in trust to his son Nathaniel, who in youth was called "Ensign" and in later life "Deacon." This may have been for fear of defeat and confiscation, as in the case of his neighbor, Gove, whose release from the Tower Weare must have promoted. After his second return from England, the town of Hampton, then the most populous of the four towns, though not the wealthiest, voted (June 19, 1689) "to raise £.75 in silver to pay the expense of sending Messrs. William Vaughan and Nathaniel Weare to England; and for other expenses in a course of law in defence of proprietary interests." The cost of the first and more important agency is not certainly known, but was probably £.150.



In 1706, Councilor Nathaniel, being seventy-five years old, and Ensign Nathaniel thirty-seven, the son executed an agreement to support his father and mother in their infirm age, which ran as follows:

To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come:

Know ye that whereas I, Nath'll Weare Junior, of Hampton in the Province of New Hampshier, having received a deed of gift of house, barn and orchard, and several pieces of land specified in said deed which deed bears date of; 25 of October, 1706, of my honored father, Nath.ll Weare Esq.:

Now be it known to all men by these presents that I, Nath'll Weare Junior, do covenant, promise and engage to my honored father Nath'll Weare Esq., and to my mother, Elizabeth Weare that I will be careful, and faithfully endeavor for their comfort and

[Ed. note: The text of this letter does not appear in this article] honorable maintenance during the time of their natural lives in manner as followeth, viz.

My said father possessing and enjoying house, barn and orchard, with planting-land and pastuer, as he does usually make use of for sowing and planting and pastuer, I will find a man or suitable help to the improvement thereof for the use of my said father and mother, and for the keeping of the stock of Cattle to have half of the hay of the grass that yearly grows on the marsh and meadow specified in the deed I received of my said father, as also on the eight acres he have reserved for his son Peter, until he shall see cause to dispose of it to him: and further, if by the providence of the Almighty my said father should be so aged and weak, being incapable to look after his affairs, that he shall see cause to surrender the whole of the premises specified in the said deed, of gift into my hands: then I promise and engage to provide suitable and honorable maintenance and help the time of their natural lives. And if it should please God that my said mother should outlive my said father Weare, my mother is to have and shall enjoy one room in the dwelling house, (which room she shall please to choose), and keeping of two cows, winter and summer, and half the orchard, and 40 shillings a year and every year if she shall desire it, during her natural life. I also promise and engage that I will bring home or cause to be brought my father's hay yearly and every year, and supply them with convenient firewood during the time of their natural lives.

To the particulars and promises herein mentioned I bind myself, my heirs and administrators truly to perform; and if it should please God that I should die before my said father, and myself or my heirs and administrators should not perform the articles herein mentioned, it shall be lawful for my said father to reenter on these lands specified in the deed of gift to me from my father; myself or my successors being paid the charge that I or my successors shall be at.

In confirmation of the above said promises I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 26th of October 1706, and in the fifth year of her Majesty's reign.

Nath'll Weare Junior (Seal.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us,

Jabez Dow, Henry Dow.

Province of New Hampshire. Ensign Nathaniel Weare personally appeared the 26th of October, 1706 and acknowledged this above instrument to be his voluntary act and deed. Before me,

Henry Dow,
Justice of Peace.

Nathaniel Weare, Ensign and Esquire (1669-1755).

This third Nathaniel lived almost to his father's age, and in the house still standing which his father gave him in 1706. It was then a good house and is still habitable, standing a few rods west of the "Line Church," so-called, in Seabrook, on the south side of the road leading to his father's residence, which road is there the line between Seabrook and the present restricted Hampton Falls. This Nathaniel prospered; was twice married, and had thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters, of whom ten grew up and married. Four were the children of his first wife, Huldah Hussey, grand-daughter of Christopher, and eight of the second wife, Mary Wait. He succeeded his elder brother, Col. Peter Weare, as Speaker of the Assembly in 1727, and was for four years a justice of the Superior Court, of which his son, Meshech, was for some twenty years a justice, and for ten years chief justice. Deacon Weare's sister, Elizabeth, married Thomas Cram, ancestor of many of that name in New Hampshire; and his niece, Susanna (Colonel Peter's only daughter), married Nathaniel Healey, son of William, and had a son, Nathaniel, who married another Susanna Weare, granddaughter of Deacon Nathaniel, from whom the wife of Judge Bell was descended. The prosperity of the early Weares came down, along with the

name Nathaniel, to the Healeys, but the fourth Nathaniel Weare, son of Ebenezer, who was the son of Colonel Peter, did not distinguish himself. He was a ward of his cousin, Meshech, colonel. judge and president; and Meshech had a son, Nathaniel, who was an esquire, town clerk and clerk of the Rockingham County Court, with his home in Deerfield, and with the family papers in his custody. He was the only one of the five Nathaniels who graduated at Harvard, where he succeeded his father, Meshech, at an interval of forty-three years, from 1735 to 1778. The letters of Meshech's family of ten children, so far as preserved, were mainly in the hands of Nathaniel of Deerfield, and being found among the older papers in the Deerfield house of this last Nathaniel Weare will contribute something to the memoir of President Weare, which I am now preparing.

** Joan, b. ca. 1618.*
** John bapt. Jan 25 1620.*
** William, b. ca. 1622; returned to England with George Denison and d. there fighting for Cromwell.*
** Samuel (twin), b. ca. 1628; bapt. Aug 16 1629.*
** Nathaniel (twin), b. ca. 1628; bapt. Aug 16 1629.*

Flock

Posted by Kevin Flick at 8:24 PM
Labels: Gallop , Gallup , John Gallop

1 comments:

Mikhail said...

I just started doing some family history and looking through records and came to a Captain John Gallup. It seemed he could be important since he was a captain so I decided to search him on Google and this record came up. I am so grateful for this record which is actually his father's. Nonetheless, it is such an amazing opportunity to read about your ancestors. Thank you for your work and for making this available online.

Extremely Grateful,

Mikhail Christiansen

September 18, 2011 9:11 PM

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bed due to shock and weakness, Swain appeared to be recovering, but he succumbed to his injuries on 27 August. He was buried in the garden of his home in Chapel Hill, but was later reinterred in the Historic Oakwood Cemetery [[Raleigh, North Carolina|Raleigh, N.C.]

References

- *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Robert Sobel and John Raimo, eds. Westport, CT: Meckler Books, 1978. (ISBN 0-930466-00-4)

External links

- Early Times in Raleigh, addresses delivered by the Hon. David L. Swain, 1867 (http://digital.ncdcr.gov/u?/p15012coll11,361) Raleigh: Walter, Hughes & Co., 1867.
- Inventory of the David L. Swain Papers, 1807-1877 (http://www.lib.unc.edu/mss/inv/s/Swain,David_L.html) , in the Southern Historical Collection, UNC-Chapel Hill

Political offices		
Preceded by **Montfort Stokes**	**Governor of North Carolina** 1832–1835	Succeeded by **Richard D. Spaight, Jr.**

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1850 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules

Gender:	Male
Race:	Black
Age:	51
Home in 1860:	North Banks, Currituck, North Carolina
Name of Slave Owner:	Hodges Gallop

All Slaves Owned:

Age	Gender
61	Male
51	Male
44	Male
27	Male
26	Male
26	Male
26	Male
22	Male
22	Male
19	Male
16	Male
20	Male
11	Male
9	Male
4	Male
6 M	Male
35	Female
33	Female
33	Female
17	Female
15	Female
15	Female
6	Female
6	Male
4	Female
5	Female
3	Female

Source Information:
Ancestry.com. *1850 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004.
Original data: United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Seventh Census of the United States, 1850*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1850. M432, 1,009 rolls.

Description:
This database details those persons enumerated in the Slave Schedule of the 1850 United States Federal Census, the Seventh Census of the United States. In addition, the names of those listed on the slave schedule are linked to the actual images of the 1850 Federal Census. In most cases, individuals were not named but were simply numbered and can be distinguished only by age, sex, and color; the names of owners are recorded. However, some enumerators listed the given names of slaves, particularly those over one hundred years of age. Learn more...

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Gallop Family of Currituck Co., NC

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Gallop Family of Currituck Co., NC

JeanOSchroeder (View posts) Posted: 13 Feb 2000 10:59AM GMT

Edited: 15 May 2005 4:51PM GMT

Seeking any and all information of Willis Gallop of Currituck Co., NC who died in 1849.
He was married to Mary Perry.

Reply Report Abuse Print

john gallop

ligons4007_1 (View posts) Posted: 16 Mar 2000 7:44PM GMT

Edited: 20 Feb 2002 12:29AM GMT

HELLO MY NAME IS PATRICIA LIGONS MY FATHER WAS NAME JOHN GALLOP FROM MAMIE, NC IN CURRITUCK COUNT, NC. I ALSO HAVE BEEN TRYING TO LOOK UP FAMILY MEMBER, GET BACK TO ME

Reply Report Abuse Print

gallops in currituck co, n. c.

ruth gallop stevens (View posts) Posted: 5 Dec 2000 1:10AM GMT

Check oout th eBook Heritage of Currituck Co. It is full of all the early Gallops in Northeast N.C.

Reply Report Abuse Print

Re: gallops in currituck co, n. c.

Clyde Gallop (View posts) Posted: 22 Jul 2004 5:15PM GMT

Classification: Query

Ruth
My great uncle was John Lloyd Gallop who died in the late 1980's. Uncle John gave me the needed start and I was able to take off. My immediate line is Willis gallop son of Elisha Gallop son of Oliver Gallop and Freelove Eldridge. Oliver was the son of Oliver Gallop and Sarah Wood. From this point earlier we go back to the Capt. John from the joseph gallop line because we have Esther Prentice in our line.
As we come forward from Willis my line is Rov. Hodges Gallop and Mary Melson whose name is a corruption of nelson it was the census taker that messed up some of her earlier line. We do have the william Melson and Sarah Pledger but we go into the virginia Nelson line of Yorktown. The early Melson that is refrred to in the Acomack Va. is probably the line that again should be nelson and that could be the earlier line of Scotch Tom Nelson that is buried at Yorktown. I have been told there is a Hugh Nelsonthat is probably the earlier line of Scotch Tom but several generations gurther back than the nelson's themselves can see at this time. I had traced our line to a William Nelson who narried a Nelson first cousin that meant a double line of William Nelson and elizabeth Burwell. The census takers did well to do as good as they did with the little education they had in that time but there were mistakes because I have had my handwriting mis read many times. The Melson line will go into the Nelson line. The Miles family is one of where to find how it goes into the Yorktown area. I would not doubt that the early William Melson listed in Eastern Shore would be William Nelson.
Hiram clyde Gallop is my 2gt. grandfather and he was the son of Hodges. from that point it is marian Clyde Gallop,

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▼ January (4)

Be Bolde. Be Wyse.

John Gallop, thirteen generations back

Ice Storm in 1920

Why we started the Flick Family Tree

About Me

KEVIN FLICK

At one time writing poetry was part of my daily life, but it's been quite a while since I picked up the pen. I've recently decided to revive this exercise, and will share poems, photography and various forms of creative expression here at The Softer Light.

March 1, 2012
Kevin Flick

View my complete profile

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 2008

John Gallop, thirteen generations back

John Gallop came to Boston in 1630. He lived a fascinating life, and holds an important place in American history. This account is taken from the Gallup Family Genealogy book (reprinted in 1987), and I thought I would share this with you.

Descendants of John Gallop include President Bush, Senator Kerry, George Gallup (founder of the Gallup Poll), Emily Dickinson, and over twenty veterans of the Revolutionary War. John Gallop and Coralynn Flick are separated by thirteen generations.

For more information, visit:
Gallup Family History
Virtual American Biographies
John Gallup Biography (son of Captain John Gallop)
John Winthrop Society
The Mary and John Clearing House

John Gallop, son of John and Mary (Crabbe) Gollop, b. Ca. 1590 England (of Mosterne); d. Jan 11 1650 Boston, Mass.; m. Jan 19 1617 St. Mary's, Bridport, Dorsetshire, England to Christobel Brushett who d. Sep 27 1655 Boston, Mass.

John Gallop set sail for Boston on Mar 20 1630 on the Mary and John, captained by Thomas Chubb. The reason for his departure is speculation; conceivably he may have wished to explore the possibilities of settling in New England; perhaps he may have desired to consider the prospects of, engaging in transporting immigrants to the New World.

"Seventy-one days later, on May 30 1630, Capt. Chubb nosed the Mary and John into the cove behind Nantasket Beach and dropped anchor off where the village of Hull stands; in violation of his contract to land his 140 passengers on the bank of the Charles River, he discharged them on the sand dunes of Nantasket. The stranded passengers hired a boat to carry them to Watertown and subsequently the party removed to unoccupied land in what is now Dorchester, Mass." (Captain J. Gallup)

John Gallop did not remain in Dorchester long. He removed to Boston and "was one of the earliest grantees of land at the northerly part of the town, where he had a wharf-right and house." (James H. Stark) The locality was known as Gallop's Point and was the southeast part of the peninsular. He had acquired a ship; was

engaged in coastal trade and, on occasion, served as pilot for ships entering Boston harbor.

His wife and children had not accompanied him on his trip to the New World. Apparently Christobel hesitated to undertake a long and uncertain sea voyage to an undisclosed country, in spite of urgent encouragement by her husband. "John Gallop was so concerned that he contemplated returning to England. He had become an important man in the colony and this disturbed Governor Winthrop who wrote to the great Puritan leader, the Rev. John White in Dorchester:'

'I have much difficultye to keep John Gallop here by reason of his wife will not come. I marvayle at the woman's weaknesse. I pray pursuade her and further her coming by all means. If she will come, let her have the remainder of his wages; if not, let it be bestowed to bring over his children, if so he desires. It would be about £40 losse to him to come for her. Your assured in the Lord's worke, J. Winthrop, Massachusetts, Jul 4 1632'" (Withrop Papers)
The Rev. Mr. White evidently persuaded Mrs. Gallop and successsfully furthered her coming. She and the children arrived on Sep 4 1633 on the Griffin, after an eight weeks' crossing; her husband piloted the ship into Boston Harbor thru a new channel he had discovered, the channel running by Lovell's Island, a quarter of a mile east of his Gallop's Island.

He was made a freeman in April 1634. He was admitted to First Church, Boston Jan 6 1634; his wife was admitted Jun 22 1634.

John Gallop was a pioneer in the vitally important coastal trade between Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. "Within a year after he moved to Boston, there was great concern in the Providence Plantation when his shallop and its cargo of foodstuffs was overdue, and Roger Williams wrote thankfully to his friend Governor Winthrop', 'God be praised, Capt. Gallop hath arrived.'"

On Dec 6 1632, Gallop and his vessel were engaged by the Massachusetts Magistrates for the first naval task force sent out by any New England colony. The French had fortified a couple of outposts and from these footholds, they raided Penobscot, carrying off 300 weight of beaver skins belonging to the Plymouth colony, and they also captured and robbed an English sea captain, Dixy Bull. To add to the troubles, Bull, having been stripped of his cargo, turned pirate and was preying upon Massachusetts fishing and shipping. Capt. Gallop's ship, manned with 20 volunteers under command of his friend, John Mason, was dispatched to police these depredations. Head winds and a blizzard forced Capt. Gallop to take refuge in Cape Ann Harbor; here he was storm-bound two weeks, returning to Boston on Jan 2. When Spring came, he sailed forth again, but he failed to find his quarry, for Bull had sailed south to Virginia. The General Court of Massachusetts voted £10 each to Gallop and Mason "to pay for any expenditures."

In 1635, John Gallop was engaged to transport the Cogswell family from Maine. John Cogswell had embarked from Bristol, England, on May 23 1635; the passage was long and disastrous; those on board were washed ashore from the broken decks of their wrecked ship Angel Gabriel, at Pemaquid (now Bristol, Maine). John Cogswell and his family were spared their lives. Fortunately, they had salvaged a

large tent which was pitched upon the beach and sheltered them until help arrived. At his first opportunity John Cogswell took passage for Boston, where he engaged Capt. Gallop, who commanded a small bark, to sail to Pemaquid and transport the Cogswell family to Ipswich, Mass. Bay Colony. (Hollbrook and Allied Families)

In the spring of 1636, John Gallop, bent on a spring trading cruise, cast off from his wharf in Boston Harbor in his sloop with his son William and a hired man as crew.

Having rounded Cape Cod he laid course by dead reckoning for Saybrook Point.

Off Block Island they sighted a small ship anchored in a broad cove close inshore. She appeared to be deserted; there was no watch on deck. Her rigging was loose and her gaff swung wildly to and fro as she rocked in the choppy sea. Gallop hove to and on approaching recognized a pinnace of John Oldham, a coastwise trader; on deck there was a score of Indians lying asleep. He hailed and a couple of Indians jumped into a heavily laden canoe lashed alongside and paddled rapidly for the shore. There was great confusion aboard the pinnace, but the natives succeeded in slipping the cable and standing off before the wind headed for Narragansett Bay.

Convinced that Oldham was in trouble, Gallop hauled up alongside and was greeted with a shower of spears and arrows and a volley from several muskets. His sons opened fire with two great duck guns mounted on swivels – no mean armament – and the savages took refuge below deck. The odds were too great to risk boarding so Gallop put up his helm and beat to windward, then, coming about, bore down on the pinnace before the wind. The 20-ton sloop rammed the smaller vessel with such force that she heeled over on her beam end and water poured down the hatchway. Panic-stricken, the Indians scrambled on deck; several leaped overboard and were drowned; the others hid in the hold. Gallop withdrew to repeat his ramming maneuver.

He had the sudden inspiration to make the blow more devastating by lashing his anchor to the bow, its sharp flukes pointing outward, thus improvising an iron-clad ram two centuries before naval architects adopted this idea. The pinnace was now virtually adrift, falling off to leeward, and when the sloop again crashed into her windward quarter the flukes of the anchor-ram penetrated the hull. The two ships were clamped fast together.

The Gallop boys double-loaded the duck guns, but their shots into the hold had little effect, and their father loosened his fasts and hauled up to windward a third time. Several more Indians jumped overboard, but one, obviously a sachem, stood up on the deck making signs of surrender. Capt. John drew up alongside; took the prisoner aboard and bound him hand and foot. Another came on deck, but fearing to keep two such wily savages, however securely shackled, together in the tiny cabin, he was thrown overboard. Two of the redmen still lurked in the hold, but Gallop and his sons boarded the pinnace, and leaving one of the boys on guard with a pistol at the hatchway, they inspected the shambles.

In the cabin they found John Oldham's head, the skull crushed,

hacked from the body which lay in a corner, stripped naked, slashed with wounds, disgracefully mutilated. "God give you peace, Brother Oldham," prayed Capt. John as they lowered the corpse into the ocean.

They collected whatever of the murderers' plunder that seemed worth salvaging; stripped the pinnace of her sails and rigging; took her in tow and laid a course towards Fisher's Island. But the wind was rising rapidly. It was soon evident that to save themselves the unwieldy tow must be cut loose. She drifted away towards Narragansett Bay and probably fetched up on the rocks off Point Judith.

In 1636 his name first appears in the town records; "It is ordered that John Gallop shall remove his payles at his yarde ende within 14 days, and to rainge them even with the corner of his house, for the preserving of the way upon the Sea Bancke."

In Jun 1637, several Massachusetts ships arrived at Saybrook, Conn. with reinforcements to supplement land operations against an uprising of the Pequot Indians in the area. It was mutually agreed "that the Bay men should persue the fleeing Pequots in a joint land and water operation. Gallop may have been the skipper of one of the ships in the little flotilla that brought the Massachusetts troops. We know that his was one of the supply ships that accompanied the land expedition and he was on hand in Fairfield harbor, for Bradford wrote in his History: 'Those that were wounded were fetched off soon by John Gallop who came with his shalop in a happie hour to bring them vituals and carrie their wounded men to ye pinass where our cheefe surgeon was with Mr. Wilson, being about 8 leagues off.' "

John Gallop shows on the 1640 Boston plan on the southeast side of Middle St., near Gallop's Wharf, as shown on Bonner's map of 1722 and Burgiss' map of 1729. He is shown on the 1645 Boston plan at the same location, and in addition, the plan indicates Gallop's Point northwest of the wharf. The Bonner map (1722) shows Gallop's Wharf at the foot of Wood Lane and Gallop's Alley between Middle and Fish Streets. The Burgiss map (1729) shows Gallop's Wharf and island in Boston harbor, as does the DesBarres map of Boston, 1775. (Esther G. Snyder)

In his will, dated Oct 10 1649, his widow "is the sole executrix and to her is left all 'goods and lands' with three exceptions. To son, John, who might be expected to be the chief beneficiary, he left 'the new shallop' and to daughter, Joan, 'my haeffer.' The two younger sons 'shall imploy the bark,' the first year all for their mother's benefit and thereafter two-thirds for them and one-third for her. Upon her death, they will inherit everything 'if they carry themselves as obedient children,' otherwise 'she shall have liberty to dispose of all . . . as she shall thinke good.'

The inventory of his estate, dated Dec 26 1649 lists "Owne house and ground lying in Boston, that is to say ye flattes for liberty of wharfage granted by ye towne; The Island called by ye name of Gallop's Island, containing about 16 acres; Foure acres lyinge at Long Island; owne vessel' or pinnis, called by name of ye Buck. Whole am't of inventory £311 1os. 8d."

Children, registered in St. Mary's Church, Bridport:

Currituck County Tales and Legends

Legends of Willis and Hodges Gallop: A Cautionary Tale

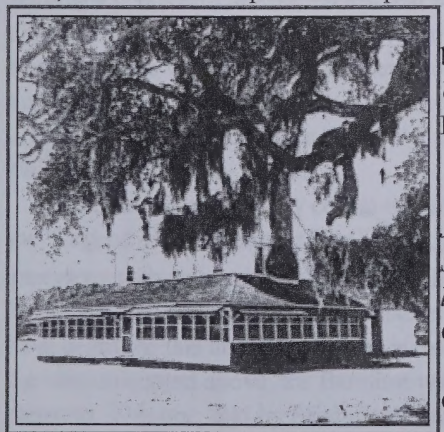
Submitted by Marty Holland

History is merely gossip.
--Oscar Wilde

I was new to this family research stuff, not very knowledgeable and not yet addicted, and had run across a published account about a man who I knew to be one of my Currituck County ancestors, Hodges Gallop. Intending to share the excitement, I wrote to a Gallop cousin-several-times-removed and related the highlights of the story. "Our ancestor, Capt. Hodges Gallop," I said, with an authoritative air, "made his fortune in Philadelphia by stealing the safes from some of the waterfront shops while everyone was distracted during a harbor fire, and then evaded capture by hightailing it down to Currituck in his schooner!" I knew that what I was telling her was the truth, because I had read it in a book.

My cousin had been about the business of family research far longer than I. She was a long-time school teacher with boundless stores of patience. Her response was kind but pointed: "It was not Hodges Gallop, dear, but his father Willis Gallop who stole the loot," she informed me. "And he didn't come from Philadelphia, he came from Baltimore."

Feeling unjustly chastised, I snatched my book from its shelf, quickly flipped to the appropriate pages and re-read the story. And there he was, pretty as you please, in published print…Hodges Gallop. I was vindicated! Until I noticed that the story did say he sailed from Baltimore, not Philadelphia. So I was half-vindicated. Or so I thought. Years later, my cousin now has two dates beneath her name on the family tree (how I miss her!), and I am still trying, for both of us, to extract a clear pool of Gallop family fact from a murky sea of fiction.



Gallop plantation house at Martin's Point,

The story I had shared with my cousin was from the book *Touring the Backroads of North Carolina's Upper Coast*, and here it is as published by Daniel W. Barefoot in 1995:

Martins Point Creek, better known to locals as Jean Guite Creek, empties into Currituck Sound. Somewhere under the silt and sand of the creek may lie a treasure that was unwittingly buried during the Civil War.

In the years leading up to the war, Hodges Gallop, a North Carolinian, developed a lucrative enterprise by hauling lumber from Martins Point Creek to the West Indies on his schooner. Much to

Currituck County, now Dare County, North Carolina [Photo by Robert Cobb, 1982]

his consternation, the war disrupted regular shipping, forcing Gallop to seek business where he could. His schooner happened to be in Baltimore during the early part of the war when a serious fire broke out in businesses near the waterfront. Terrified shopkeepers and clerks, attempting to save their money from the conflagration, rolled their safes onto Gallop's ship. The following morning, after the flames had been quenched, the local proprietors returned to the harbor to discover that the schooner had disappeared.

Captain Gallop made his way to Martins Point Creek, where he planned to enjoy his windfall. Once again, however, the war altered his plans. He looked across the sound and saw Union troops making their way down the Currituck mainland. To avoid possible arrest and the loss of his newfound wealth, Gallop decided to put out to sea, but the weight of the loaded safes made it impossible to sail at low tide. After he dumped the safes, the schooner was able to bear Gallop to safety.

Gallop returned to Martins Point Creek after the enemy troops left the area. He carried out a laborious but unsuccessful search for the safes. Apparently, they had sunk deep into the mud on the bottom of the creek. Tales of Gallop's treasures brought others to the creek. One treasure hunter reported making contact with the bed of the creek, yet there is no reliable record that the safes have been recovered.[1]

It seems unlikely that a southern sailor would have been in Baltimore during the beginning of the Civil War, and even less likely that any Yankee shopkeeper would trust a Rebel with the safekeeping of his valuables. But it is true that during the early part of that "War of Northern Aggression," water trade between Currituck and Baltimore had been going on for quite a long time and was still underway. So we'll concede that point to Mr. Barefoot. For now, at least.

I hope you haven't already forgotten that within a very short time after having first read this story (less than an hour, I think), I had "disremembered" Baltimore and had made Hodges Gallop sail to Currituck all the way from Philadelphia. If I could make that mistake in a matter of minutes, what other alterations and confabulations, I wonder, might this story have gone through while being told and re-told for a hundred years or more? After all, a good storyteller doesn't spin a yarn for the purpose of conveying accurate historical facts; what makes a story good is it's entertainment value. It is intended to amuse, to surprise, even to shock the listener. So if I tell a story one way and get only a chuckle or an "oh," at the next telling I might try a little embellishment or exaggeration and aim for a belly laugh or a gasp. As George Banks said in *Mary Poppins*, "Kindly do not attempt to cloud the issue with facts!" Daniel Barefoot's tale is a good one, well told, complete with a "pirate" and his "buried" treasure. But its issues are definitely not clouded with facts. The story is well-crafted so that all elements lead up to the punch line, which is: *There might still be treasure down there!*

To set me straight, my cousin sent me several versions in print of what I have come to call the "Legend of the Baltimore Fire," and I have since found a couple more. Most were based on interviews with one man, a fellow named Elijah Tate,[2] who, as a boy in the early 1900s, actually lived for a time in the old Gallop plantation house at Martins Point, which put him in a position to have heard the tale from the old salts in the area. If there are some elements of truth to the tale, then the version quoted above, the Barefoot version, is probably the farthest removed from those elements. This one, told by Elijah Tate some time before his death in 1985 may be a little closer to the truth:

"[Willis Gallop] was in Baltimore harbor in about eighteen and four—possibly before that—with a schooner. And there come what they call a Baltimore waterfront fire and they moved his vessel down the wharf...And they put all their strongboxes in his boat to keep the fire from getting them. It was sweeping the waterfront...and when they got his boat loaded, wind was in the northwest and blowing hard. And he just put sail on to her and took off with all those safes. And when daylight come, he was down the Chesapeake out of sight.

And the first place he came after he come out of Chesapeake Bay the first inlet was what was known as [Caffey's] inlet; he went in that inlet with his schooner and went up [Martin's] Point creek.

And he got afraid that the revenuers would get ahold of him and he dumped all those safes overboard, in what was known as [Gun] Cove. And, course he stayed there for quite a while till he found out the revenuers were not gonna get him. And he fished up those safes so this is the story I've heard. And I've heard it from good authority that he got gold and silver from that—and he bought property down there. And he owned six thousand acres—tracts of timber down there—and this creek and along [Martin's] Point.

And he had a hundred slaves at one time. And he farmed and he built three vessels in that creek that sailed to the West Indies and brought back salt or whatever, rum or whatever they had and carried nails down to them, and run a general—general trading with the West Indies and Martinique, Bermuda and those different islands down there.

And when the war came on with the...he died in eigh...teen...and forty eight. But he had a grown son that took over—his name was...[Hodges]—[Hodges Gallop]...and when the war come on between the states, he got his three boats in Oregon Inlet or Hatteras Inlet and got 'em up this creek—wanted to save 'em. But this old Burnside come up there and cleaned things up, for the Yankees—he took one of these was loaded with nails and tried to run her up—run her up [Hog Quarter] Creek to save her—run her up there and take the masts out of her and cover her over with bushes and maybe save her.

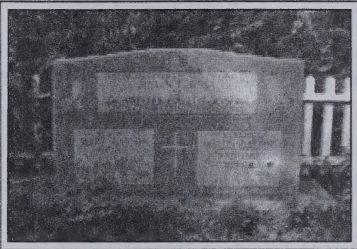
But they caught him on the way over and burnt him up—came with fire and burnt him up, and that was the end of her...but they say that when the Yankees come there they—to capture the place—they put his gold—he had two boxes, two brass boxes, that he kept his money in—they put 'em down in the bottom of a well and after they were gone, course he fished it up. I imagine they did—I've never heard they did fish it up..." [3]

It would be hard not to notice that there are some major differences between the Barefoot version and the Tate version of this story, but the punch lines are intriguingly similar. In his last paragraph, Tate first says that Hodges Gallop later retrieved the money from the well, but in the end, he fudges and says, well, he never actually heard that Hodges retrieved the money. Meaning, *there might still be treasure down there!* Call me crazy, but I'm beginning to suspect that that final element of both versions might have been an embellishment.

There are other similarities, of course—both tales include Hodges Gallop, both tell of a theft during a fire in Baltimore, both include events which take place during the Civil War, but the differences are stark in contrast. In the Barefoot version, the man who absconded with the safes from Baltimore was Hodges Gallop, while in the Tate version the thief was Willis Gallop. In the Barefoot version, the action took place towards the beginning of the Civil War (early 1860s), while in the Tate version, the Baltimore fire occurred around 1804 or possibly earlier. In the Barefoot

version, the lost treasure might still be on the bottom of Gun Cove, while in the Tate version, it might still be at the bottom of a well at Martin's Point. The Barefoot tale belongs solely to Hodges Gallop, while Tate carries the story across two generations and a span of almost sixty years. From the telling of Elijah Tate's story to the publication of Daniel Barefoot's story, a lapse of about ten years, Willis and Hodges Gallop, father and son, the principal characters in two distinct tales, had been distilled into a single character in a single tale with twice the action. Once again, I find myself thinking about the metamorphosis of a factual event into a fanciful legend and wondering whether or not it is ever possible to separate the fact from the fancy.

The old gravestones of Willis and Mary Gallop.



The new monument to Willis and Mary Gallop.

Given these two stories, one question that might arise in the mind of the reader is, who were these events really about? Willis Gallop, Hodges Gallop, or both? It would be helpful to know when these men actually lived. Miraculously, the original gravestones of Willis Gallop and his wife, Mary, still survive and are located in a little stand of woods at Martins Point. The original stones are nearly unreadable now, but in 1984, some thoughtful cousins planted a new monument which gives us the years of birth and death of Willis and Mary Gallop, and if you look very closely, you can see that the information on the new memorial conforms with the information on the old weathered slabs. Willis Gallop's headstone reads:

In memory of Willis Gallop who died October 2D, 1848 Aged 81 years and 21 days

Barring the discovery of a long-lost Bible record (and I trust that if you have it, you'll forward a copy to me immediately), this is the best source we'll ever have for the birth and death dates of Willis Gallop. And lucky to have it, too, since few headstones of that era and in that geographic area have withstood the extreme conditions. At any rate, now we know that Willis Gallop lived from 1767 to 1848, which falls right in line

with what Elijah Tate told us.

A few miles to the west of Martins Point and across the Currituck Sound, in an area known as Powells Point, is another little cemetery in which we find the graves of Hodges Gallop, his two wives, and other assorted family members. The headstone of Hodges Gallop reads:

Elder Hodges Gallop
22 Jan. 1807
20 Feb. 1877[4]

This confirms, at least, that Hodges Gallop was alive during the Civil War.

Willis Gallop would have been about thirty-seven years old at the time Elijah Tate places him in Baltimore (circa 1804). Hodges Gallop would have been about fifty-five years old at the time Daniel Barefoot places him in Baltimore/Currituck (stealing the safes/tossing them overboard) and Elijah Tate places him in Currituck (having his schooner burned by Union General Ambrose Burnside's men). Since we know that Willis Gallop could not have taken any part in the Civil War, being deceased at the time, the question is actually whether Barefoot was correct in saying that Hodges Gallop was the culprit in the Baltimore fire incident, or whether Elijah Tate was correct that Willis Gallop was the Baltimore culprit and Hodges Gallop was the hapless Civil War victim.

There do exist some clues to the personalities of these two men, Willis and Hodges Gallop, which might help us to capture the thief (figuratively and posthumously, of course). If you will recall, Hodges Gallop's headstone called him "Elder Hodges Gallop." There was a reason for this, and it wasn't because he had a son named "Younger Hodges Gallop."

A book called *Voyage of the Paper Canoe*, published by N. H. Bishop in 1878, chronicles Bishop's solo trek by water from Quebec to the Gulf of Mexico during the years 1874-1875. As Bishop paddled south along Currituck Sound, he heard about Hodges Gallop, who would then have been 66 or 67 years old:

On a narrow point of the shore was the comfortable house of Hodges Gallup (sic), the Baptist minister, a generous old gentleman, who seemed to be loved by all the watermen along the sound. He was described as being "full of fun and hospitality." His domain extended for several miles along the beach, and, with deer quietly browsing in his grand old woods, formed a pretty picture.[5]

So, Hodges Gallop was a Baptist preacher. Tip the scales of truth toward Elijah Tate. But if that isn't enough to convince you that Willis was our villain, read on. We are fortunate to have also a biographical sketch of Elder Hodges Gallop which was published in the *Biographical History of Primitive or Old School Baptist Ministers of the United States* in 1909, thirty-two years after his death:

Gallop, Elder Hodges, son of Willis Gallop, was born Jan. 22, 1807, lived all his life in Currituck County, NC, and died there Feb. 20, 1877 in the seventieth

year of his age. His father was one of the wealthiest men of his county, but manifested no interest in religion nor made any effort to bring up his son in a right and proper manner. Thus the subject of our sketch was reared amid a sordid, selfish influence and in love with sin. But God began a work in his heart, and so killed him to the love of sin, that even as a boy, he refused to obey his father's orders to enter into the dance and revelry. He was a staunch friend to the Baptists... In 1845 he was ordained as deacon and licensed to preach in 1850 and ordained to the ministry in 1853 by Elders Samuel Tatem and Caleb T. Sawyer. Elder Gallop was not considered an able expounder of the scripture but was a good, sound practical preacher and perhaps came as near living the truth he preached as any. He was one of nature's noblemen, a man of good judgment, kind disposition, and very charitable to the poor. Before he died he made preparations for his departure and on his death bed selected two hymns to be used at his funeral. [6]

It would be near impossible to believe that "one of nature's noblemen" could have robbed those good folks in Baltimore. Obviously, the "sordid, selfish" Willis Gallop is our man. But before we begin handing out prizes for accuracy, remember that Elijah Tate came perilously close to forgetting to tell us that his tale was about two different men:

And when the war came on with the...he died in eigh...teen...and forty eight. But he had a grown son that took over..."

And in fact, in another published tale told by Tate, he says, *"Hodges Gallop started this plantation* [Martin's Point] *in the early 1800's."*[7] The distillation process had already begun!

Whether the elements of action in the story of the Baltimore fire are true or not, I don't know. I have made a small effort to confirm the incident, but so far have not been successful. I have never found mention of a fire there that occurred in 1804. The nearest I have come is this incident, reported in the Baltimore *American* on Wednesday, May 29, 1799:

Dreadful Fire!

Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, it pleased Almighty God to allow a most tremendous fire to brake out at the Bakehouse of Patrick Millian, in South-street, and to rage with the utmost fury, until three fronts of one square of new and valuable buildings were entirely destroyed.

We could not, although we used the most unremitting exertions for that purpose, obtain any precise information, of the manner in which the fire commenced; some attribute it to the bursting of the Oven; others to the wood taking fire previous to the workmen having awoke.

Such was the stillness of the morning, that almost the whole pile was

enveloped in flames, before a sufficient number of citizens were collected to oppose the progress of the devouring element with any effect.

By this dreadful catastrophe, a number of our most worthy and enterprising citizens have been deprived, in a few moments, of the accumulated fruits of years industry.

There follows a list of 14 houses which burned in the fire, and a list of "Incidental Losses," which includes, "Rogers and Owens, 300 bags coffee, besides a large quantity of Flour" and "Woods, Taylor & Co., 19,000 dollars in liquors." But nowhere does the article mention shopkeepers who unwittingly lost their valuables to a wicked stranger in the harbor. Perhaps they were too embarrassed to report it.

In all fairness, I admit to not having made an exhaustive search of Baltimore fires, mainly because I do not have access to the records of Baltimore. Is there a cousin in Baltimore who would like to follow up on this? If so, I would hope that our cousin would not be searching the records in vain, but it's possible that that would be the case. There seem to be grains of truth to every tale, but we still don't know which grains are true in this particular tale. There is no good reason *not* to believe the Legend of the Baltimore Fire, but another possibility has occurred to me which could have provided the skeleton over which the flesh of this story was formed.

It is well documented in the court records of Currituck County that by the early 1800s, Willis Gallop had been appointed a "Commissioner of Wrecks." A Commissioner's job was to take possession of shipwrecks along the Outer Banks. After securing whatever pieces, parts and contents that were salvageable, if the captain or owner of the vessel was dead or not to be found, the Commissioner was to advertise these items so that they could be claimed. If not claimed, the items were auctioned. I'm sure every precaution was taken to guarantee that this position was not abused, in fact, commissioners were required to post bond of £1,000 to ensure the faithful undertaking of their duties; however, the situation would have been ripe for the picking for a man like Willis Gallop, who was "in love with sin." Is it possible that the real basis in fact for the Baltimore Fire legend was actually a plundered wreck--a gift from the sea? Willis Gallop did own property on the North Banks (now in the area known as Southern Shores) which bordered on the ocean. His "windfall," as Barefoot called it, could have floated right up to his own back door. Maybe the ship was on fire and it hailed from Baltimore? I'd better stop here before giving birth to yet another fanciful tale. But even if the Baltimore Fire story is true, it's ironic, isn't it, that Willis Gallop would later be appointed Commissioner of Wrecks?

Let's change course and take a look at the second part of Elija Tate's story, which is a legend in it's own right--the tale of Hodges Gallop and the Burning of the Ship. Here is another Elijah Tate version of that story:

Well, Burnside come up, from Hatteras, from inside and started to clean up the sounds and clean up the boats and take over this section of country. And when he come up there to [Hodges']—[Hodges] knew he was coming—he had a

boatload of nails, bound for the West Indies. But he couldn't get her out.

So he run her out of the creek and tried to run her into [Hog's Quarter] Creek which is on the other side of the sound, about four miles, and take the masts out of her—with the intention of taking the masts out of her and covering her with trees up that creek to keep the Yankees from burning her up. But they caught him in the middle of the sound and burnt him up.

Course he weren't aboard if his captains were. Then they went ashore at [Martin's] Point.

And he had took his gold and silver and supposedly put it down a well, at [Martin's] Point, in brass boxes, he had had it in brass boxes—put it down the well.

And when the Yankees come there to get him they knew he had gold and they knew he had silver—cause he was a trader and they beat him nearly 'bout to death to try to get him to tell where it was. And he wouldn't. And he didn't. And that was about eighteen and sixty...three, and he...I've never been to look at his tombstone. But I don't think he lived more than four or five years after it. I think they beat him up so bad he didn't live long.[8]

But we know that Hodges Gallop lived a full fourteen more years and died at the ripe old age (for that time) of 70. Here is yet another Tate version:

Willis Gallop died before the Civil War and his son concealed the ships in Martin's Point Creek, but the Federals found out they were there. One of the ships was loaded with nails, slated for the West Indies. Mr. Gallop learned they were coming to confiscate them and started to move them to Hog Quarter Creek which was on the Powells Point side of the Sound. He was caught before arriving at his destination and I do not remember what happened then. This information came through my father from the Captain of the vessel's son, who has been dead for many years.[9]

This tale of Hodges Gallop and the Burning of the Ship has an interesting variety of endings. In Barefoot's version, Hodges was never captured by Union Troops, but he had to dump the booty in order to escape, never to find it again. Tate gives us three different endings. In one version, the dumping of the safes was done by Willis Gallop in the Baltimore Fire story, and he managed to retrieve the money and spend it on land and slaves. In the second part of this version, Hodges hid his loot many years later in a well to keep the Yankee invaders from getting it. In a second Tate version, he tells us that Hodges hid the gold and silver in brass boxes down a well, and then he reveals yet another sordid detail—the Yankees beat poor Hodges "'bout to death" to get him to yield up the treasure! And in a third version from Tate, Hodges moves his ship across the sound, and then…and then…well, Tate can't quite remember what happened after that. He's forgotten that a ship was burned by Yankee troops and that Hodges Gallop was beaten to within an inch of his life for not revealing the location of his treasure.

The gentleman in each of the two photographs below is said to have been

Hodges Gallop.[10] The photo on the left dates from the early 1860s, and the one on the right from the 1870s. It does look to me as if he might have been through some unfortunate circumstances in the years between those two sittings. Was it harsh treatment in the hands of "the Federals?" Maybe it was just age taking it's toll.

On March 28, 1982, Richard Cobb, a writer for the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* added another dimension to the Gallop legends in a much abbreviated version of the Burning Ship story. In fact, it is so abbreviated that he leaves out the burning of the ship:

Hodges Gallop, according to local legends, had a fleet of schooners that were in trade between the east coast and the West Indies. He might have been a blockade runner during the Civil War. At least, according to old memories, when Gen. Ambrose Burnside and his federal troops landed on Roanoke Island, Hodges Gallop was captured. He was beaten to try to force him to tell the location of his treasure. They got nothing out of him.[11]

Cool! My ancestor, Hodges Gallop, was a blockade runner! I'm sure it's true —I read it in the paper!

Here is an interesting version of the Baltimore Fire legend from Cobb, which was apparently paraphrased from an interview with Elijah Tate:

[Willis Gallop] sailed past Norfolk for fear he would be intercepted. Caffey's Inlet (on the Outer Banks) was then open and Gallop sailed through to Currituck Sound. Fearing pursuit, he unloaded the chests in the shallow water of Gun Cove (on the western shore of Southern Shores). Later he recovered the chests, used part of the money to buy his plantation land and hid some of the chests in wells on the property.[12]

Did you notice that in this version Willis Gallop dumped the chests in Gun Cove *and* later stashed the loot in the wells?

The *Virginian-Pilot* published two stories on that day in 1982. One, "Homes on Way to rustic area of Outer Banks" contained the first excerpt above. The second excerpt is from "Memories of point as it was." I think the author of both articles was Richard Cobb, but am not sure because "Memories of Point" did not have a byline. It's obvious that Cobb did his homework—he interviewed Elijah Tate, visited Martin's Point and the graves of Willis and Mary Gallop, and located copies of Willis' and Hodges' wills. But in spite of Cobb's efforts at good research, it's amazing how much misinformation made it into the final drafts of these articles. Unfortunately, some of that misinformation has led many of us Gallop family researchers astray.

From "Homes on Way to rustic area of Outer Banks:"

Willis Gallop (1764-1848) came to the point in his own schooner sometime in his early life. It was popularly believed that the ship also bore chests of silver and gold of dubious ownership...[12]

And from "Memories of point as it was:"

"Did you ever hear how Willis Gallop got here?" [Tate] asked...[then Cobb paraphrases Tate]: *...Willis Gallop had a schooner in the Baltimore harbor when he was a young man. One night a fire broke out...*[13] [and you know the rest of the story].

Aside from Willis Gallop's birth year being off by three years, a critical element of these two excerpts is the suggestion that Willis Gallop made his very first landfall in Currituck County right after having made off with the ill-gotten booty from Baltimore. In fact, there are Gallop cousins with whom I have corresponded who are convinced that this is so, and they have concentrated their research efforts toward finding Willis' parents in the Northeastern states. If Willis Gallop did come solo from Baltimore in about 1804, then it is a very odd coincidence that he escaped to the North Carolina coast and landed in the midst of a whole bunch of other folks by that same last name.

In neighboring Camden County (which before 1777 was a part of Pasquotank County), the name "Gallop" actually appears on the 1770 John Collet map. Some

early Gallop settlers in that area were Mark (by 1748), Abel (by 1751), Jonas (by 1752) and John (by 1754). On a 1779 list of married men who paid taxes in Currituck County, a Jonah (same as Jonas?) Gallop is listed. By 1790, Jonas, John, James, Demsey and Shadrick Gallop are heads of household in Currituck. Willis Gallop makes his first appearance in Currituck as head of household on the 1800 census, in the same vicinity as Jonas, Shadrick, Peter and Anthony Gallop. The fact that Willis was already thirty-three years old by 1800 may explain in part why it was tempting to believe that he had arrived on his own—why was he not on the 1790 census? The explanation lies in the fact that not every adult was listed by name on the census; only heads of household were listed by name. On the 1790 Currituck census, there are two Gallop men, John and James, whose households contain an additional male adult, either one of whom could have been our Willis of about age twenty-three. And if we dig a little deeper into the records, we find proof that Willis Gallop was in Currituck by 1794--a full ten years before he is supposed to have slipped down from Baltimore. On January 14, 1794, Willis Gallop purchased land from George Caffee (also spelled "Caffey"). The land was 25 acres on the Banks, beginning at John Gallop's line and running to the sea (Currituck Co. DB7, p. 22).

You may have heard it said that "the devil is in the details." Well, here is a case in point, also from "Homes on way to rustic Outer Banks":

Willis Gallop died at 84. He and his first wife, Mary, who died at 25 in 1808, are buried in adjacent graves in woods near their home. Willis acquired a second wife, Polly. ...Willis had four children. ...He wrote his will in 1884 and died four years later.[14]

Where do we start with this one? Of course, if the writer thought Willis Gallop was born in 1764 (instead of 1767) and died in 1848, then he would have thought Willis was 84 when he died, but he was actually 81. And having him write his will in 1884 was obviously a misprint. The correct date was 1844. But the most unfortunate elements of this excerpt for Gallop family researchers are that the writer gave Willis Gallop an extra wife and not enough children. This bit really started the rumor mills working, and it is now widely circulated that Willis had one wife, Mary, who was the mother of his first two children (Britainia and Hodges), and a second wife, Polly, who was the mother of two additional children (Mavey and Golden). It is known that Willis had a fifth child, Zadock Gallop, who is referred to in Willis' will as "my legitimate son." Additionally, in a lawsuit brought against the executors of Willis Gallop's will, several of the plaintiffs were not people who were named as children or grandchildren in Willis Gallop's will. But you can bet that they were Willis' descendants, because only those who stood to gain more from an intestate division were permitted by law to contest a will. And by law, only those who were direct, legitimate descendants could receive a portion of the estate. Since these plaintiffs did not bear the Gallop surname, they may have been grandchildren. This implies that Willis Gallop had an additional child or children, not yet identified, who likely predeceased him. And, of course, there could have been other descendants, not named in the will, who simply chose not to

contest it. It was beyond the scope of Cobb's article to mention the fact that Willis Gallop also fathered a number of illegitmate children.

The question of Willis Gallop's two wives is a ticklish one, but I think I can explain how this mistake was made. I think Cobb misread Mary Gallop's headstone. Cobb visited the gravesite in 1982, so he would have had only the very old, worn headstone to go on—the new monument was erected two years later. Mary Gallop's memorial reads:

In memory of
Mary Gallop
who died
Oct. 12, 1848
Aged 73 years

I have inspected the old, eroded stone, and it is easy to see how 1848 might have been mistaken for 1808 and 73 might have looked like 25. As for the two names, Mary and Polly, the headstone says Mary, but in his will, Willis calls his wife Polly. Cobb may not have known that at that time, Polly was a common nickname for Mary.

Since we have so far focused nearly all our attention on two of our male ancestors, I can't resist going off on a tangent about the identity of Willis Gallop's wife, Polly. Some of you will be surprised at her true identity because it has been rumored for years, and in fact has been published in many places, that she was Polly Perry, daughter of Josiah Perry, Sr. This was based largely on two documents: the 1844;1848 will of Willis Gallop in which he names his wife Polly, and the 1838;1839 will of Josiah Perry, Sr. in which he names his daughter Polly Gallop. Since we are attempting to reveal the traces of truth hidden behind the veil of legend, let us unveil her now.

Her name was…drum roll, please…

POLLY BINSHAM!

Surprised? I was. A Dare County cousin, who collects Outer Banks people with the same passion that some of us collect seashells, recently brought to my attention a document located in Currituck County Deed Book 19, pp. 136-138. The document's significance wasn't apparent until put into context. It's a power of attorney from the heirs-at-law of a man named Hodges "Bencham" to Spence Hall, requesting that Hall reclaim and sell property to which the heirs were entitled from Bencham's estate. Hodges Binsham, Bencham or Benson (the name has all manner of variations), it turns out, was a sergeant who served in the Revolutionary War and died in 1778 at Valley Forge. For his ultimate sacrifice to our fledgling country, his children were entitled to 640 acres of land located in Sumner County, Tennessee. Among the heirs listed in the power of attorney is one Polly Gallop, wife of Willis Gallop. Please make a note that in future we should turn our attention to finding Polly Perry Gallop's real

husband so that we can return her and her father, Josiah Perry, Sr., to their rightful descendants. So as not to stray too far from our principal characters, Willis and Hodges Gallop, I've outlined the evidence relating to Polly Binsham and placed it here: Polly Binsham Gallop evidence page.

There are just a few more devilish details to consider before we conclude. A Currituck Cousin from Powells Point recently shared this version of yet another Gallop legend. The story was conveyed to him by John Lloyd Gallop and Zuliem Snow Wright, who were both fifth generation descendants of Willis Gallop, and who told the story as they all stood by the Gallop gravesite at Martin's Point in the spring of 1972:

Willis Gallop is buried in a standing or upright position facing east so that he can keep his eye on his girlfriend, who lived across Jean Guite Creek. ...Also Willis Gallop was supposedly buried with his walking stick or cane in his hand so that he could beat his unruly slaves if necessary.

Interesting…an allusion to the mother of Willis' supposed illegitimate children. And remember, Elijah Tate told us that Willis Gallop had about a hundred slaves, so the cruel master had his work cut out for him in the afterlife. Compare the tale above with the following, published by David Stick in 1958:

All of what is now Martins Point and Southern Shores, plus considerable land adjoining, was owned then [1850s] by a man named Hodges Gallop... Gallop is the subject of numerous local legends. At one time a preacher, he was a hard man on family and slaves, and it is said he was buried standing up in order that he might keep an eye on his property.[15]

And this from a current Outer Banks Real Estate internet site:

In the 1850s, all of what is now Southern Shores and Martin's Point was owned by a man named Hodges Gallop. Gallop is the subject of a multitude of local legends. A one-time preacher turned farmer, he cultivated a portion of the Martin's Point area. He was a hard man on the family and slaves, and it is said that he was buried standing up in order to keep an eye on his property.[16]

Once again, we find Willis and Hodges Gallop blended together to form a composite man who led a double life as an evil slavemaster and a preacher/farmer. But we now know that these stories were about two separate men and it is more likely that Willis rather than his son Hodges was the tyrant. But the question remains, what are the elements of truth in these legends? Are we any closer to knowing?

Do we know for sure that Willis Gallop was the true protaganist in the Baltimore Fire story? If our storytellers, all of whom lived in the twentieth century, blended elements of Willis and Hodges Gallop, is it possible that there were elements of still earlier ancestors, whose names are lost to us now, who were blended in by the

storytellers of the nineteenth or even the eighteenth century? If the waterfront fire incident actually happened, could the real thief have been Willis' father or grandfather?

Did Willis or Hodges Gallop really have a hundred slaves? It can be verified that they did own slaves, but not a hundred. In 1840, Willis Gallop had twenty-six slaves and Hodges had fifteen.[17]

Did Willis Gallop have a mistress and some illegitimate children? There is a hint of this in his will, when he leaves land to several youngsters whose names are explicit, but whose relationships aren't.[18] But there is still not enough evidence to plug them into the family tree. Update: A Currituck friend has recently shared with me the fact that there is at least one marriage record, c. 1870, which gives the bride's parents as Willis Gallop and Elizabeth Rodgers. Since the youngsters mentioned in the will were all named Rodgers, we can now conclude that this part of the tales is true, and put the Rodgers children in their rightful places on the Gallop Tree.

Were there really brass chests which contained treasure? There was at least one chest, but not brass. In Willis Gallop's will of 1844 he says, "I also Give my son Hodges Gallop [my] Iron chest to him and his heirs forever." And in 1875, Hodges Gallop writes, "I give to my son Clarence D. Gallop…my iron chest with one half of what it contains to school him and the other half of what it contains to my son Marshall P. Gallop."[19] Make of that what you will. Unfortunately, yours truly descends from neither of these lines.

Was Willis Gallop buried standing up and with a stick in his hand? Would we really want to exhume him to find out?

For a span of over seventy years, Willis and Hodges Gallop were two of the wealthiest and most powerful men in Currituck County. Hodges Gallop had a reputation for kindness and generosity, while his father apparently abused his power. It is unfortunate that the characters of two so different men would have been interwoven over time. It is not surprising that a man like Willis Gallop, who lorded over his subordinates with a harsh hand, would be rumored to have arrived at his station in life through ill-gotten means. And surely, a man like that, who was feared by many, would not have been laid to rest in an ineffectual horizontal position. He'd have been buried standing tall, larger than life, to carry on the legends.

And each of these stories had a virtue: as narratives, they seemed plausible, more than everyday or historical reality, which is far more complex and less credible. The stories seemed to explain something that was otherwise hard to understand.
--Umberto Eco, "The Force of Falsity"

In other words, the truth never stands in the way of a good story.

Notes

[1]Daniel W. Barefoot. *Touring the Backroads of North Carolina's Upper Coast* (Winston-Salem, NC: John F. Blair, 1995). pp. 22-22.

[2]Elijah Tate (1902-1985) appears on the 1910 census of Atlantic Township, Currituck Co., NC as an eight-year-old boy. His family was at that time living at the old Gallop plantation at Martin's Point. Elijah's father, W. J. Tate, was listed on the census as "Club House Keeper." Known as a wonderful storyteller, the tales of Elijah Tate are worthy of their own book.

[3, 8]John Forest. *Lord I'm Coming Home: Everyday Aesthetics in Tidewater North Carolina* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1988). The first version cited in this paper is found on pp. 247-250. The second is found on pp. 175-180. In his book, Forest substituted ficticious names for real people and places mentioned in the tale; Willis Gallop is Wallace Tyler, Hodges Gallop is Hyram Tyler, Martin's Point is Tate's Point, etc. The names that were substituted in the book have been changed back to their factual equivalents and appear in brackets in this paper.

[4]The Albemarle Genealogical Society. *Currituck County, North Carolina Cemetery Records* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1995), p. 269.

[5]Nathaniel H. Bishop. *Voyage of the Paper Canoe* (Boston: Lee and Shepard, 1878), Chapter IX., "From Norfolk to Cape Hatteras."

[6]R. H. Pittman, ed. *Biographical History of Primitive or Old School Baptist Ministers of the United States* (Anderson, Ind.: Herald, 1909), pp. 108-109.

[7, 9]Albemarle Genealogical Society. *The Heritage of Currituck County, North Carolina* (Winston-Salem, NC: Hunter Publishing Co., 1985), p. 27.

[10]Photos of Hodges Gallop from the collection of Thomas J. Tillett, Chapel Hill, NC. Copies of these photographs were given to Mr. Tillett by John Lloyd Gallop.

[11, 12, 13, 14]Richard Cobb. "Homes on way to rustic area of Outer Banks" and "Memories of point as it was," The *Virginian-Pilot* and the *Ledger-Star*. Sunday, March 28, 1982, Real Estate, Sec. F.

[15]David Stick. *The Outer Banks of North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1958), p. 262.

[16]Re/Max Ocean Realty website: www.sandandsea.com/southernshores.htm.

[17]1840 Currituck County, NC Federal Census.

[18]Will of Willis Gallop, Currituck County Will Book 4, pp. 132-135.

Hiram Clyde gallop, Shelton clyde Gallop,I and me Shelton clyde Gallop, If I hope this tells more.
If you send me a message send it first hand not from Ancestery because when I have tried to retrieve my messages I have not been able to access them. Send me a first hand message to the hotmail address listed. Thanks
Clyde

Reply Report Abuse Print

Re: gallops in currituck co, n. c.

JeanOSchroeder (View posts) Posted: 25 Jul 2004 10:53PM GMT

Classification: Query Edited: 15 May 2005 4:51PM GMT

Surnames: Gallop, Melson, Griggs, Owens

Clyde,

We discussion this before, about 10 years ago in the NC Archives in Raleigh. You showed me your "proof" on the Gallop line.. You told me that you had traced the Gallop line to 4 BC.

You stated that Willis was the son of Elisha Gallop. I showed you the records that showed Elisha was 4 years old when Willis was born. He therefore, could not be his father. Nowhere in any of your "tree" did you have a documented connection, you did make a lot of assumptions and leaps. If you have come across some valid documentation that connects the Currituck Co. Gallop's with those of New England, please share it will all of us.

The Currituck Co. Gallop's may be related to the Mayflower descendants, but I have not seen any proof of this or even a remote possiblity.

Everyone can not be descended from royalty or from the Mayflower. Finding the truth is far more important. The worrysome thing about what you post to these sites is that others reading them may take them seriously.

There is no corruption of the Melson name. It was NOT Nelson.

The first Melson in the Tyrrell Co. area was William Melson and his wife Jean Aydelette Melson. They were married 2 Feb 1770 in Delaware. Jean was the daughter of John and Mary Aydelett of Sussex Co., DE. William came from Sussex Co., MD, the son of Joseph Melson who was born in Worcester Co., MD, he was the son of Benjamin Melson born in Somerset Co., MD, the son of Samuel Melson, Sr. who was born in Accomack Co., VA, he was the son of John Merlson and his wife Elizabeth Painter both born in England and transported here ca 1655 by a planter, John Renney.

William and Jean moved to Currituck Co. ca. 1772 when they bought from Daniel Lindsey 85 acres of land at Powells Point. They bought more land in Currituck from John Hall. In 1788 he bought 300 acres at Peartree Point in Tyrrell Co. In 1790 he bought an additional 317 acres in Tyrrell at the mouth of the Alligator Creek, known as Rayfield.

William Melson was a Rev. War patriot who fought with the Currituck troops at the Battle of Great Bridge, VA.

If there was a corruption of the name it has persisted in oficial records since 1655.

I know being an indentured servant is not what you want, but that is what they were. This has all been thoroughly documented by Lewis B. Melson in his book "The Melson Family in America"; with contributions by Lemon Ackerley Melson of Williamsburg, VA; and Melson records compiled in 1956 by John Melson of Columbia, NC.

William and Jean Melson's known children were:

John Aydlett Melson b. ca. 1773
Polly Melson b. ca. 1779
Elizabeth Melson b. ca 1780
James Joseph Melson b. 16 Jul 1779
William Melson - it was this William who married Sarah Pledger. They were the parents of Mary Melson (b. 23 Apr 1804 - d. 18 Feb 1854) who married Hodges B. Gallop

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Re: gallops in currituck co, n. c.

what3 (View posts) Posted: 8 Mar 2010 2:07PM GMT

Classification: Query

http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=AHN&d...

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Re: gallops in currituck co, n. c.

what3 (View posts) Posted: 8 Mar 2010 2:14PM GMT

Classification: Query

http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&d...
http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&d...

I am related to Hodges Gallop by his marriage to Jane E Owens.

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Re: gallops in currituck co, n. c.

whal3 (View posts) Posted: 8 Mar 2010 4:11PM GMT

Classification: Query

http://www.johnowens.info/Cemetery_Locations/Location.htm
This is a list of cemeteries where lie a number of persons in which you have shown interest, i.e. Gallop, Owens, Corbell, etc.
I am also a descendant of the Lindsey's of Albermarle.

Reply Report Abuse Print

Re: Gallop Family of Currituck Co., NC

whal3 (View posts) Posted: 8 Mar 2010 4:16PM GMT

Classification: Query

http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=AHN&d...

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Re: gallops in currituck co, n. c.

JeanOSchroeder (View posts) Posted: 8 Mar 2010 4:52PM GMT

Classification: Query

Thanks, I have seen all these sites and I have the Currituck Co., Dare Co. and Tyrrell Co. cemetery books. I also have the book "The Albemarle Lindseys and their Descendants." I joined the DAR about 16 years ago on the service of David Lindsey.

If there is anything I can help you with on any of these lines, I'll be glad to try.

Jean

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Family History

Spotlight on Individual Family Members

The name "Gallup" appears many times throughout history, from the settling of various parts of the United States to decorated military veterans or those who have performed what might be termed heroic sacrifice. Did you know that a Gallup is credited with creating the modern city of New York? Or that both Presidents Bush can trace their ancestries to the Gallup lineage? Following are just a few of the most notable Gallup family members...

John Gallop

The patriarch of the Gallup family is John Gallop. John Gallop was documented to have arrived in this country on the "Mary & John". He left England on March 20, 1630, and arrived in Boston where he settled and became one of the first grantees of land in the northern part of town. John Gallop had a wharf and house, and the area was known as Gallop's Point. Gallop was very important to the development of trade between the Massachusetts Colony and Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Christobel Bruschett

John Gallop's wife, Christobel Bruschett did not travel with her husband to Boston. She stayed behind with their four children: John b. abt 1615, Joan b. abt 1618, William b. abt 1622, Nathaniel & Samuel b. abt 16 Aug 1629 (this is a baptism date). They had one other daughter, Frances, who died at a young age. Christobel was the daughter of Edmund Bruschett and Emma Nichols and was probably born in the 1590's in Dorset, England. Christobel did not want to travel to the Boston... and her husband was ready to return to England. John Gallop had become an important member of the colony and Gov. Winthrop was eager to keep him in America. Gov. Winthrop wrote Rev. John White in Dorchester, England:

> *I have much difficultye to keep John Gallop here by reason of his wife will not come. I marvayle at the woman's weaknesse. I pray pursuade her and further her coming by all means. If she will come, let her have the remainder of his wages; if not, let it be bestowed to bring over his childre, if so he desires. It would be about 40 pounds losse to him to come for her.*
>
> *Your assured in the Lord's worke,*
> *Massachusetts, July 4, 1632*
> *J. Winthrop*

Christobel was apparently persuaded and landed in Boston harbor on the ship "Griffin" on 4 Sept, 1633. John Gallop, himself, piloted the ship through the harbor through a new channel that he had discovered.

Andrew Gallup

Andrew Gallup was an artilleryman at the massacre at Fort Griswold, Sept 6, 1781. While working his gun before the capture of the fort, he was struck by a musket ball coming through the embrasure, passing through his hip. He was soon taken away from his post at the gun, and laid helpless on the ground out of the way, facing the north gate, and saw while lying thus the enemy rush in through the gateway, and heard the shout of the British officer at the head of the advancing column: "Who commands this post!" and the reply of Col. Ledyard, as he advanced to meet him, handing him his sword: "I did, but you do now." The officer took the sword, and infuriated by the unexpected slaughter, immediately plunged it into Ledyard's breast. Afterward Andrew was stabbed with a bayonet as he lay helpless on the ground, the point striking a rib glanced to one side, making a long though not a deep wound, leaving a large scar; he was also stabbed in the arm. He was one of the wounded soldiers who were put in a cart and sent rolling down the hill. Possessing a strong and vigorous constitution, he recovered form his wounds. After the war he settled in Groton as a farmer. *(From Gallup Genealogy, 1966)*

Robert Gallup

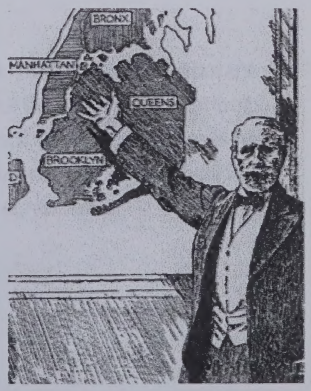
Robert Gallup was severely wounded at Battle of Groton Heights, Sept 6, 1781; twice by a bayonet and felled by the blow of a musket, breaking his hip and rendering him insensible. He was found in this condition the next morning by his mother who went to to the Fort searching for him. He eventually recovered and was one of the first settlers in Plymouth, NY. *(From Gallup Genealogy, 1966)*

Andrew H. Green

Andrew Haswell Green (1820-1903) had an illustrious career in New York City. Among other things, he is credited with creating the modern city of New York by bringing together the five formerly independent boroughs into one city. He also commissioned Frederick Law Olmstead, the renowned landscape architect, to create Central Park and Prospect Park. He was also responsible for building the Metropolitan Museum and the Museum of Natural History.

Each year a ceremony is held to honor this unsung master planner, reformer and preservationist. In November 2007, our association president Bill Pearson was one of the speakers at the tribute.

Click here to read the 2007 coverage in **New York Magazine**.
Click here to see a photo gallery of the 2007 ceremony.
To learn more about Andrew H. Green, visit www.andrewhgreen.net.



Emily Elizabeth Dickinson

Emily Dickinson (December 10, 1830 - May 15, 1886) was an American poet. Born in Amherst, Massachusetts to a successful family with strong community ties, she lived a mostly introverted and reclusive life. After being schooled at the Amherst Academy for seven years in her youth, she spent a short time at Mount Holyoke Female Seminary before retiring to her family's house, the

Homestead. Throughout her adult life she rarely traveled outside of Amherst or very far from home. Thought of as an eccentric by the locals, she became known for her penchant for white clothing and her reluctance to greet guests or, later in life, even leave her room. Most of her friendships were therefore carried out by correspondence.

Dickinson was a prolific private poet, choosing to publish fewer than a dozen of her nearly eighteen hundred poems. The work that was published during her lifetime was usually altered significantly by the publishers to fit the conventional poetic rules of the time. Dickinson's poems are unique for the era in which she wrote; they contain short lines, typically lack titles, and often utilize slant rhyme as well as unconventional capitalization and punctuation. Her poems also tend to deal with themes of death and immortality, two subjects which infused her letters to friends.

Although most of her acquaintances were probably aware of Dickinson's writing, it was not until after her death in 1886 — when Lavinia, Emily's younger sister, discovered her cache of poems — that the breadth of Dickinson's work became apparent. Her first collection of poetry was published in 1890 by personal acquaintances Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Mabel Loomis Todd, both of whom heavily edited the content. A complete and mostly unaltered collection of her poetry became available for the first time in 1955 when *The Poems of Emily Dickinson* was published by scholar Thomas H. Johnson. Despite unfavorable reviews and skepticism of her literary prowess during the late 19th and early 20th century, critics now consider Dickinson to be a major American poet. *(from **Wikipedia.org**)*

Thanks to Jeff Guy for this submission. Lineage:

John Gallop m. Christobel Bruschett
John Gallup m. Hannah Lake
Peter Crary m. Christobel Gallup
John Crary m. Prudence Hayward

Prudence Crary m. Eleazur Fairbanks
Sarah Fairbanks m. Jude Fay
Betsey Fay m. Joel Norcross
Emily Norcross m Edward Dickinson
Emily Elizabeth Dickinson

David Leeds Gallup

Gallup, New Mexico was named for D.L. Gallup. He was born in Mystic, CT in 1842. An excerpt from the **Santa Fe Magazine** of March 1942 calls D.L. Gallup the "grand old man" of the Santa Fe and controller of the system for twenty-three years. He died on February 9, 1924 in New York City. Mr. Gallup was in his eighty-second year and was one of the best known men in the New York railroad financial and banking district. He was survived by two daughters, Mrs. George S. Scott and Miss Agnes Gallup.

Lineage:

John Gallop m. Christobel Bruschett
John Gallup m. Hannah Lake
Benadam Gallup m. Hester Prentice
Lieut. Benadam Gallup m. Eunice Cobb

Col. Benadam Gallup III m. Hannah Avery
Isaac Gallup m. Anna Smith
Russell Gallup m. Hannah Morgan
Edwin Russell Gallup m. Eliza Ann Leeds
David Leeds Gallup m. Fanny Smith Noyes

George Horace Gallup

George Horace Gallup (November 18, 1901 - July 26, 1984), American statistician and inventor of the Gallup poll, a successful statistical method of survey sampling for measuring public opinion.

Gallup was born into a dairy farming family in Jefferson, Iowa. He entered the University of Iowa in 1918, and earned a B.A. (1923), M.A. (1925), and Ph.D. in political science (1928) there. While at Iowa, Gallup served as editor of the student newspaper, **The Daily Iowan**. His doctoral dissertation was entitled *A New Technique for Objective Methods for Measuring Reader Interest in Newspapers*. After teaching at Iowa, he left in 1929 to head the school of journalism at Drake University, leaving there in 1931 to teach and do research at Northwestern University. One year later he joined Young & Rubicam (Y&R), an advertising agency, where he conducted public opinion surveys for its clients and became that industry's first market research director. He remained with Y&R for sixteen years. While still at Y&R, he founded the American Institute of Public Opinion in 1935.

In 1936, his new organization achieved national recognition by correctly predicting, from the replies of only 5,000 respondents, the result of that year's presidential election, in contradiction to the widely respected **Literary Digest** magazine whose much more extensive poll based on over two million returned questionnaires got the result wrong. Not only did he get the election right, he correctly predicted the results of the **Literary Digest** poll as well using a random sample smaller than theirs but chosen to match it.

Twelve years later, his organization had its moment of greatest ignominy, when it predicted that Thomas Dewey would defeat Harry S. Truman in the 1948 election, by five to 15 percentage points. Gallup believed the error was mostly due to ending his polling three weeks before Election Day.

In 1958, Gallup grouped all of his polling operations under what became The Gallup Organization. *(from **Wikipedia.org**)*

Lineage:

John Gallop m. Christobel Bruschett
John Gallup m. Hannah Lake
John Gallup III m. Elizabeth Harris & Benadam Gallup & Hester Prentice
John Gallup IV m. Elizabeth Wheeler & Nathaniel Gallup m. Margaret Gallup*
*Issac Gallup m. Margaret Gallup & Benjamin Gallup** & Amy Kinne*
William Gallup m. Amy Gallup
Nelson Gallup m. Betsey Tanner
John Nelson Gallup m. Happy Kinney Church
George Henry Gallup m. Nettie Ovella Davenport

George Henry Gallup m. Nellie Quella Davenport

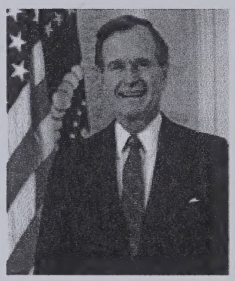
George Horace Gallup m. Ophelia Smith Miller

*Nathaniel Gallup was the son of John Gallup III... also a brother of John Gallup IV.

**Benjamin Gallup and Margaret Gallup (parents of William & Amy Gallup) were both the children of Nathaniel Gallup & Margaret Gallup.... now isn't that confusing?

President George H. W. Bush

George Herbert Walker Bush (born June 12, 1924) served as the forty-first President of the United States from 1989 to 1993. Bush held a multitude of political positions prior to his presidency, including Vice President of the United States in the administration of Ronald Reagan (1981-1989) and director of the CIA. Bush is the father of George W. Bush, the 43rd President of the United States, and Jeb Bush, former Governor of Florida. *(from **Wikipedia.org**)*

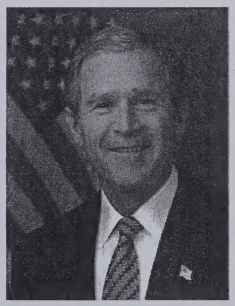


Lineage:

John Gallop m. Christobel Bruschett
John Gallup m. Hannah Lake
Elizabeth Gallup m. Henry Stephens
Henry Stephens, Jr. m. Elizabeth Fellows
Lucy Stephens m. Ephraim Smith
Sanford Smith m. Priscilla Whipple
Harriet Smith m. Obadiah Newcomb Bush
James Smith Bush m. Harriet Eleanor Fay
Samuel Prescott Bush m. Flora Sheldon
Prescott Sheldon Bush m. Dorothy Walker
Pres. George Herbert Walker Bush m. Barbara Pierce

President George W. Bush

George Walker Bush (born July 6, 1946) is the forty-third President of the United States of America. He previously served as the forty-sixth Governor of Texas from 1995 to 2000 and is the eldest son of former United States President George Herbert Walker Bush and Barbara Bush. He was inaugurated as president on January 20, 2001 and his current term is scheduled to end at noon on January 20, 2009. *(from **Wikipedia.org**)*



Lineage:

John Gallop m. Christobel Bruschett
John Gallup m. Hannah Lake
Elizabeth Gallup m. Henry Stephens
Henry Stephens, Jr. m. Elizabeth Fellows
Lucy Stephens m. Ephraim Smith
Sanford Smith m. Priscilla Whipple
Harriet Smith m. Obadiah Newcomb Bush

Harriet Smith m. Obadiah Newcomb Bush

James Smith Bush m. Harriet Eleanor Fay

Samuel Prescott Bush m. Flora Sheldon

Prescott Sheldon Bush m. Dorothy Walker

Pres. George Herbert Walker Bush m. Barbara Pierce

Pres. George Walker Bush m. Laura Welch

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WOODLAND, SAMUEL

State of North Carolina
Tyrrell County
Book 1, page 94
Dated 1 October 1777

In the name of God amen: I **Samuel Woodland** of the County of Tyrrel and state aforesaid being weak in body but of sound memory blessed be God for it do this day being the first day of October in the year of one thousand seven hundred an seventy seven make and publish this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following that is to say first of all I give and bequeath unto my loving son **Stephen Woodland** one hundred & one acres of land lying on South Forke Creek known by the name of the Hill of Dumplin Land and plantation to him and his heirs for ever and in case the said **Stephen Woodland** dyes without an heir lawfully begotten of his body then the said land to be equally divided between my two sons **John Woodland** and **Samuel Woodland** and their heirs forever - - - -

Item- I give and bequeath unto my two loving sons **John Woodland** and **Samuel Woodland** the land and plantation whereon I now live to them and there heirs forever - - - -

Item- I give and bequeath to my loving son in law **Thomas Williams** the land and plantation whereon Indaon **Bet Simpson** now liveth it being the land that I bought of **John Hooker** to him and his heirs forever - - -

Item- I give and bequeath unto my loving son In law **Thomas William** one cow and calf and one feather bed to him and his heirs forever - - - -

Item- I give and bequeath unto my three loving sons **John Woodland Samuel Woodland** & **Stephen Woodland** each of them one feather bed with the furniture thereto belonging to them and their heirs forever.

Item- I give and bequeath unto my two loving sons **John Woodlan** and **Samuel Woodland** three hundred and fifty acres of land on Panters Creek Creek and Robertsons Creek on Citte hauk to be equally divided to them and their heirs forever.

Item- I give and bequeath unto my three loving sons **John Woodland Samuel Woodland** and **Stephen Woodland** all my estate real and personally that is not before mentioned in my will to be equally divided amongst them at the discretion of my executors.

My will and desire is that my beloved wife **Sarah Woodland** have the use of my estate real and personal during her widowhood so that their be no wast made of the said estate-

And I make and ordain hir my said wife excutrix of this my will and Trust for the intents and purposes in this my Will contained and constituted and ordained my loving friend **Seth Phelps** executor to this my last Will and Testament for the same purpose further I do make and acknowledg this to be my last Will and Testament in witness whereof I the said **Samuel Woodland** have hereunto set my hand and seal as my last Will and Testament.

Samuel Woodland (Seal)

In the Presence of

Jeremiah Fraser
James Phelps

☞Return to Tyrrell Co Wills Introduction & Table of Contents

Updated April 30, 2001
Jean Owens Schroeder

Descendants of John Woodland

Generation No. 1

1. JOHN1 WOODLAND died 1741.

Notes for JOHN WOODLAND:
Living in Alligator region of Tyrrell County 1713, 1716

More About JOHN WOODLAND:
Probate: 1741, NC Archives/Tyrrell Co. Estates - C.R.096.508.37

Children of JOHN WOODLAND are:
2. i. SAMUEL2 WOODLAND, b. Bef. 1741, Tyrrell County, NC; d. 1777, Tyrrell County, NC.
ii. JOHN WOODLAND.
iii. ROBERT WOODLAND.

Generation No. 2

2. SAMUEL2 WOODLAND (JOHN1) was born Bef. 1741 in Tyrrell County, NC, and died 1777 in Tyrrell County, NC. He married SARAH. She died 1823 in Tyrell County, NC.

More About SAMUEL WOODLAND:
Will: October 01, 1777, Tyrrell Co. Transcribed Wills - Book 1 Page 94

Notes for SARAH:
Sarah Woodland is listed as head of household in the 1786 North Carolina census residing in the district described as "Mark in poplar swamp to Scuppernong River". Living with her are three white males either under 21 or over 60. There are no slaves listed. The census taker was Stephen Swain

She is listed on the 1782 Tyrrell county tax list as having the following property: 200 acres of land, 1 horse and 5 head of cattle. In 1784, she had 150 acres, no free or black polls. In 1786, she had 200 acres again, and no free or black polls.

More About SARAH:
Probate: 1823, NC Archives/Tyrrell Co. Estates - C.R.096.508.37

Children of SAMUEL WOODLAND and SARAH are:

Home

Descendants of John Woodland

George Franklin Woodley House

Woodley Cemetery

Washington County Genealogy Links

3. i. SAMUEL3 WOODLEY/WOODLAND, b. 1768; d. October 05, 1829.
ii. JOHN WOODLAND, b. Abt. 1766; m. SARAH HAUGHTON, April 16, 1791.
iii. STEPHEN WOODLAND, b. Abt. 1767.

Generation No. 3

3. SAMUEL3 WOODLEY/WOODLAND (SAMUEL2 WOODLAND, JOHN1) was born 1768, and died October 05, 1829. He married NANCY ANN PHELPS June 22, 1791.

Notes for SAMUEL WOODLEY/WOODLAND:
Samuel Woodland is listed in the 1790 Tyrrell census with 2 free white males over the age of 16, 1 free white female and 1 slave. The John Woodland listed on the same census is probably his brother.

More About SAMUEL WOODLEY/WOODLAND:
Property: 1815, 5075 acres of land (value $615), no slaves - 1815 Tyrrell Co. Tax list

Children of SAMUEL WOODLEY/WOODLAND and NANCY PHELPS are:
4. i. SAMUEL P4 WOODLEY, b. February 20, 1806, Washington County, NC, USA; d. July 06, 1878.
ii. ELI WOODLEY, b. 1794; d. 1867; m. HARRIET SPRUILL.
iii. DANIEL WOODLEY, b. Abt. 1799; m. MARY WYNNE, December 29, 1840.
iv. BAILEY WOODLEY, b. 1800; d. 1880; m. (1) CHARLOTTE, Abt. 1830; m. (2) DEBORAH PHELPS, 1845.
5. v. CELIA WOODLEY, b. Abt. 1803.

Generation No. 4

4. SAMUEL P4 WOODLEY (SAMUEL3 WOODLEY/WOODLAND, SAMUEL2 WOODLAND, JOHN1) was born February 20, 1806 in Washington County, NC, USA, and died July 06, 1878. He married (1) MARY DAVENPORT, daughter of HESTER DAVENPORT. He married (2) MARIAH DAVENPORT February 07, 1843, daughter of JAMES DAVENPORT and SUSANNAH. She was born May 25, 1815, and died April 13, 1878.

Notes for SAMUEL P WOODLEY:
In 1850 census, 27 year old Elizabeth Tarkinton is also listed in the household.

More About SAMUEL P WOODLEY:
Occupation: 1850, Farmer - census
Property: 1850, Census valued real estate at $1000
Will: June 06, 1878, Washington County, NC, USA

Children of SAMUEL WOODLEY and MARY DAVENPORT are:
i. WILLIAM BAILEY5 WOODLEY, b. 1828; d. 1844.
ii. JAMES HAMILTON WOODLEY, b. 1830; d. 1836.
iii. SAMUEL WOODLEY, b. 1833; d. 1844.
iv. HESTER WOODLEY, b. 1836; d. 1876; m. JAMES PHELPS.
v. THOMAS SITTLE WOODLEY, b. 1839; d. 1925; m. (1) MARY F. NORMAN; m. (2) MARY A. S. PHELPS.

Children of SAMUEL WOODLEY and MARIAH DAVENPORT are:
6. vi. GEORGE FRANKLIN5 WOODLEY, b. February 08, 1856, Creswell, Washington County, NC; d. June 03, 1933, Scuppernong Twp., Washington County, NC death records, book 9, page 269.
vii. SAMWELL WINFIELD WOODLEY, b. 1849; d. April 15, 1934; m. MARY AMBROSE.

viii. NANCY WOODLEY, b. 1845; d. 1914; m. (1) PHELPS; m. (2) ? AMBROSE.
ix. JAMES JOHNSON WOODLEY, b. 1846; d. 1913; m. ANN PATRICK.
x. SUSANNA WOODLEY, b. 1848; d. 1926; m. HENRY Z.E.B. TARKINGTON.
xi. JOHN GALWAY WOODLEY, b. 1853; d. 1855.

Notes for JOHN GALWAY WOODLEY:
Twin of Mariah.

xii. MARIAH WOODLEY, b. 1853; d. 1855.

Notes for MARIAH WOODLEY:
Twin of John Galway.

xiii. WILLIAM WOODLEY, b. 1841; d. 1842.

5. CELIA4 WOODLEY (SAMUEL3 WOODLEY/WOODLAND, SAMUEL2 WOODLAND, JOHN1) was born Abt. 1803. She married STEVEN DAVENPORT Abt. 1830.

Child of CELIA WOODLEY and STEVEN DAVENPORT is:
i. DOCTINE J.5 DAVENPORT, b. October 02, 1850.

Generation No. 5

6. GEORGE FRANKLIN5 WOODLEY (SAMUEL P4, SAMUEL3 WOODLEY/WOODLAND, SAMUEL2 WOODLAND, JOHN1) was born February 08, 1856 in Creswell, Washington County, NC, and died June 03, 1933 in Scuppernong Twp., Washington County, NC death records, book 9, page 269. He married HESTER ANN OLIVER November 26, 1874 in Home of Hezekiah Oliver, Scuppernong Twshp, Washington County, NC, daughter of HEZEKIAH OLIVER and HARRIET GOODMAN. She was born January 09, 1858 in Creswell, Washington County, NC, and died September 28, 1947 in Scuppernong Twp., Washington County, NC death records, book22, page 429.

Children of GEORGE WOODLEY and HESTER OLIVER are:
i. GEORGE DALLAS6 WOODLEY, b. August 02, 1892, Creswell, Washington County, North Carolina; d. 1975, VA Hospital, Fayetteville, Cumberland County, NC; m. GLADYS LOUDELLA OGBURN, December 13, 1938, Lillington, Harnett County, NC; b. November 18, 1911; d. June 1994, Rex Hospital, Raleigh, Wake County, NC.
ii. HARRIET ANN WOODLEY, b. September 03, 1875; d. November 22, 1931, Scuppernong Twp., Washington County, NC; m. PHELPS.
iii. NANCY MARIAH WOODLEY, b. March 10, 1877; d. June 26, 1966, Creswell, Washington County, NC; m. AINSLEY.
iv. MARY MEG ZILEY WOODLEY, b. Abt. 1879; d. 1884.
v. SABRA BELLE WOODLEY, b. January 05, 1883; d. August 23, 1969, Plymouth, Washington County, NC; m. SAWYER.
vi. EMMA JANE WOODLEY, b. November 01, 1885; d. February 11, 1958; m. DAVENPORT.
vii. MARY CAROLINE WOODLEY, b. April 28, 1888; d. 1983.
viii. BESSIE FRANKLIN WOODLEY, b. May 31, 1890; d. 1984.
ix. IDA LEE WOODLEY, b. December 12, 1894; d. 1990.
x. HELEN IONE WOODLEY, b. May 10, 1898, Creswell, Washington County, NC; d. January 07, 2002, Smithfield Manor, Smithfield, Johnston County, NC; m. W. HERMAN BREECH.xi. WADE LANCELOT WOODLEY, b. May 10, 1898; d. 1991.
xii. AGNES OZELLE WOODLEY, b. February 20, 1901; d. 1990.
xiii. MURREY WOODLEY, b. 1897; d. 1897.
xiv. SAMUEL JAMES WOODLEY, b. 1881.

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NCWASHIN-L Archives

From: "Jean & Tom Schroeder" <jeantom@accucomm.net>
Subject: Re: [NCWASHIN-L] Re: Woodley/Davenport, Washington Co., NC
Date: Thu, 26 Jul 2001 10:58:58 -0400
References:
<848077FBAF15D311AC4E00A0C9770A17031B0428@fmsmsx64.fm.intel.com>

Thanks for your response. Unfortunately, I do not see a connection, although I have no doubt there is one if we could get back a few more generations.

I am always looking for info on Willis Gallop who was born 25 Sep 1767 (place unknown) and died 2 Oct 1848 in Currituck Co. There are all kinds of theories on where he was born, but I personally believe all the Gallops in that area of NC were related.

Thanks again, Jean
----- Original Message -----
From: "Lolli, Carol A" <carol.a.lolli@intel.com>
To: <NCWASHIN-L@rootsweb.com>
Sent: Tuesday, July 24, 2001 10:38 AM
Subject: RE: [NCWASHIN-L] Re: Woodley/Davenport, Washington Co., NC

> Jean,
> This is what I have, hope it helps.
>
> FATHER: JOSHUA G. GALLOP, b. May 18, 1819, d. May 26, 1855. Buried at
> Spruill's Bridge Cemetery, Washington County, NC
> MOTHER: TERESA SPRUILL DUDLEY GALLOP b. November 18, 1813, d. Tombstone at
> Spruill's Bridge Cemetery, Washington County, NC
>
> CENSUS: 1850 Washington County, NC - Lees MIlls District - Census taken Aug.
> 14th
> Joshua G. Gallop (age 31) a farmer with real estate valued at $1500. Wife -
> Teny?? (age 36). Children: Anne (age 2) and Sarah (age 6/12m). Also living

> with them are ELIZABETH DUDLEY (age 13), Susan Clayton (age 18), Nathan (age
> 17) & Franklin (age 16) Furlough. The Furlough farm is the next farm listed
> on the census. Elizabeth, Nathan and Franklin are in school within the
> year.
>
> DAUGHTER: Sarah Francis Gallop, b. March 18, 1850, d. January 12, 1884.
> Buried at Spruill's Bridge Cemetery, Washington County, NC
> Married Daniel Woodley on September 12, 1865 [Washington Co, NC Marriages]
> HUSBAND: Daniel Woodley, b. July 31, 1843, d. December 28, 1881. Buried at
> Spruill's Bridge Cemetery, Washington County, NC
> Ø THEIR SON: Daniel Edgar Woodley, b. December 03, 1867, d. April 07,
> 1962. Buried at St. Davids Episcopal Church
> Ø Married Mary Va. Swain, b. November 19, 1866, d. April 04, 1927,
> Buried at St. Davids Episcopal Church
> o Their Sons: Joshua Gallop Woodley, b. December 27, 1905, d. June 22,
> 1976, Buried at St. Davids Episcopal Church and S.S. Woodley, b. November
> 22, 1895, d. January 27, 1968
>
> DANIEL WOODLEY's Will: Ex: wife Sarah F. Land in Pasq Cty by Pasq. Deed
> Book 4, p 140 - 300 acres. Land in T.C. 200 acres adjoining land formerly
> Charles L. Pettigrew dec'd & further known as the land of the late Daniel
> Woodley, dec'd (my direct descendent), where he last lived & died. Wit:
> Joshua B. Davenport (Daniel's brother-in-law, he married Daniel's sister)
>
> DANIEL WOODLEY's brother Samuel S. Woodley married his first cousin,
> Elizabeth Dudley, Sarah F. half-sister. He was administrator of Theresa
> Spruill Dudley Gallop's will (his mother-on-law). He was also administrator
> of Joshua Gallops will and testamentary guardian of Sarah Gallop.
>
> 1860 Washington County, NC Census
> Samuel L. Woodley (age 31) living with his wife Mary E. (age 23). He is a
> farmer with real estate valued at $900 and personal property valued at
> $9000. Sarah F. Gallop (age 10) is living with them. Samuel S. is guardian
> to her. She has personal property valued at $1700.
>
> 1880 CENSUS - DANIEL & SARAH F. WOODLEY
> Tyrrell County, NC State Census of 1880, Page No: 17, Enumeration Dist. No.
> 134, SCHEDULE 1. - Inhabitants in Scuppernong Township
> Dwelling # = 133, Visitation # = 135
> Woodley, Daniel W M 36, married, Farmer
> Woodley, Sarah F. W F 30, Wife, married, keeping house
> Woodley, Edgar D. W M 12, Son, At school
> Woodley, Sarah J. W F 7, Daughter
> Woodley, Frances O. W F 5, Daughter
> Woodley, Emma C. W F 1/12 May, Daughter
> Spruill, Sarah W F 20, Cousin, single, At Home
>
> Hope that helps.
>
> Carol (Woodley) Lolli, Michigan
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: Jean & Tom Schroeder [mailto:jeantom@accucomm.net]
> Sent: Monday, July 23, 2001 5:09 PM
> To: NCWASHIN-L@rootsweb.com
> Subject: Re: [NCWASHIN-L] Re: Woodley/Davenport, Washington Co., NC
>
>

> Do you know who the parents of Sarah Frances Gallop were? If so would you
> post it. Thanks.
>
> Jean
>
> ----- Original Message -----
> From: <budsmail@earthlink.net>
> To: <NCWASHIN-L@rootsweb.com>
> Sent: Tuesday, July 17, 2001 7:53 PM
> Subject: [NCWASHIN-L] Re: Woodley/Davenport, Washington Co., NC
>
>
> >
> > Hi!
> >
> > Ms. Orde, as she was known but really Frances Orde Woodley
> > was the orphaned daughter of Daniel Woodley and Sarah Frances Gallop.
She
> was my grandmother. I have lots of questions and information if you are
> willing. She died in 1952 and is buried in the Blount cemetery just
outside
> Roper , NC. She married Wm Alfred Blount and had four children.
> > The last surviving child is my father at age 88 years.
> >
> > This is so exciting, hope to hear from you soon
> >
> >
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>
>
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> --- Washington Co NC List ---
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friendly exchanges are alll a part of our genealogy experience.
>
> ==========

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This thread:

- [NCWASHIN-L] Re: Woodley/Davenport, Washington Co., NC by budsmail@earthlink.net
  - Re: [NCWASHIN-L] Re: Woodley/Davenport, Washington Co., NC by "Jean & Tom Schroeder" <jeantom@accucomm.net>
  - RE: [NCWASHIN-L] Re: Woodley/Davenport, Washington Co., NC by "Lolli, Carol A" <carol.a.lolli@intel.com>
    - **Re: [NCWASHIN-L] Re: Woodley/Davenport, Washington Co., NC by "Jean & Tom Schroeder" <jeantom@accucomm.net>**
  - Re: [NCWASHIN-L] Re: Woodley/Davenport, Washington Co., NC by DanielsMags@aol.com

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Woodley/Davenport, Washington Co., NC

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Woodley/Davenport, Washington Co., NC
Shirley Wersinger (View posts) Posted: 10 Dec 2000 12:00PM GMT
Classification: Query
Surnames: WOODLEY, DAVENPORT

Has anyone come across a young woman named Frances Ordie (?Ardie ?Ordis) WOODLEY? She was the ward of my GGgrandfather Joshua B. DAVENPORT of Creswell, Washington County, from the mid-1880s until his death in 1892. JBD kept very careful accounts of all her expenses including tuition (apparently private tutoring). I believe she was his niece, the daughter of his brother-in-law Daniel WOODLEY (?d. 1881). If there are any descendants out there, I have many papers relating to her.

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Re: Woodley/Davenport, Washington Co., NC
G Souza (View posts) Posted: 17 Jul 2001 11:53PM GMT

Hi!

Ms. Orde, as she was known but really Frances Orde Woodley
was the orphaned daughter of Daniel Woodley and Sarah Frances Gallop. She was my grandmother. I have lots of questions and information if you are willing. She died in 1952 and is buried in the Blount cemetery just outside Roper , NC. She married Wm Alfred Blount and had four children.
The last surviving child is my father at age 88 years.

This is so exciting, hope to hear from you soon

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Re: Woodley/Davenport, Washington Co., NC
Norma E. Leibold (View posts) Posted: 9 Oct 2001 3:46AM GMT

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Re: Woodley/Davenport, Washington Co., NC
G Souza (View posts) Posted: 2 Jun 2004 6:56PM GMT
Classification: Query

It is very unlikely. This branch of the Woodleys were originally Woodlands and have been in NC for about 200 years.

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Re: Woodley/Davenport, Washington Co., NC
ecowes (View posts) Posted: 25 May 2011 12:16AM GMT
Classification: Query

Would you Joshua B. Davenport happen to be a lawyer in Northeastern North Carolina, Washington County area?

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Andrew Woodley (b. Abt. 1661, d. Aug 22, 1720)

Andrew Woodley (son of ***John Woodley*** and ***Catherine Bryant***)[13284, 13285, 13286, 13287, 13288, 13289, 13290, 13291, 13292, 13293, 13294, 13295, 13296, 13297] was born Abt. 1661[13298, 13299, 13300], and died Aug 22, 1720 in , Isle of Wight, VA[13301, 13302, 13303, 13304, 13305, 13306, 13307, 13308, 13309, 13310, 13311, 13312, 13313, 13314]. He married **Elizabeth Goddard** on 1677 in Barbados[13315, 13316, 13317, 13318, 13319], daughter of **Nicholas Goddard** and **Mary Reade**.

Notes for **Andrew Woodley**:
WFT 2 Tree # 4332 and WFT 41 Tree # 699
In Virginia prior to 1691
The first of the Woodley's in Isle of Wight was Andrew Woodley. The County Court on March 9, 1693, certified that there is due to Andrew Woodley six hundred acres of land for the transportation of himself four times, wife and two sons...In 1693 James Baron granted to Andrew Woodley for 7000 pounds of tobacco, the 640 acres patented by Anthony Matthews in 1664... Andrew Woodley was a sea captain and made several runs from the Colonies to Barbados and the other islands. In his will he mentions his sea books and instruments. It is known that he transported himself at least four times with his wife and family, two sons, and five negroes.
Andrew Woodley, the youngest son of John Woodley, arrived in the Virginia Colony sometime before 1691. Andrew Woodley was a skilled surveyor. The county court of Isle of Wight requested he assist, and supervise, the commission appointed to run, mark, and bound the dividing line between Isle of Wight and Surry Counties.
His Will left to Thomas, 202 acres called "Little Neck", bought of Edward Cobb: to sons Thomas and John, the land called "Nottoway Neck" we took up together: to son Thomas a negro boy, girl and child, silver tankard that holds five pints, and my surveying books and instruments. To grandson John Copeland land bought of William Pope, to keep him to school, the land to be in his father's possession till age 21: to grandson John a negro boy and if John dies before age or without issue, the said land and negro to grand-daughter Elizabeth Copeland: to grandson John Copeland my Sea Books and instruments: to granddaughter Elizabeth a negro girl Diana and a negro girl Lucy, the latter to be free when Elizabeth reaches 24 years: but if Elizabeth dies in minority, then negroes to go to daughters next child, and if she has none then to grandson John. To daughter Mary Copeland
5 new pewter dishes, new feather bed, green reg, and pair of blanket stands that stand in the Hall Chamber, and a silver cup that holds near a pint. To son John Woodley all land bought of Edward Champion and the land bought of Edward Cobb lying in one patent whereon I dwell: to son 5 slaves and one mulatto girl: residue of estate after debts to son John.

Wife to be executor. Andrew Woodley, Sheriff of Isle Wight County, 1713-1714.

WFT 23 Tree # 668 and WFT 26 Tree # 458 and WFT 27 Tree # 602
deposition of Andrew Woodley, 3 Jul 1688, recorded in Barbados Wills and Administrations, states his age as 27. [However, this age is in conflict with the est date of his daughter's birth about 1675.]
Andrew Woodley is in Isle of Wight by 14 Sep 1691 when he buys land from Edward Cobb, per Isle of Wight Co VA Deed Book 1, p. 42. He receives additional land for importation of himself "foure tymes", his wife and two sons, namely, Henry and Thomas ... per county Deed and Minute Book 1, p 27.
The will of Andrew Woodley was written 25 Sep 1718 and proved 22 Aug 1720 per Isle of Wight Will Book 2, p 42.

WFT 24 Tree # 507
Will dated 9/25/1718, proved 8/22/1720 in Isle of Wight County, VA: mentions sons Thomas and John, grandson John Copeland, gdtr Elizabeth (Copeland?), dtr. "Copeland". Will of son John Woodley mentions "Elizabeth Copeland, dau. of Joseph Copeland".

WFT 110 Tree # 746
Andrew settled in Isle of Wight, VA in 1690

WFT 103 Tree # 46
Sea Captain, Surveyor, Planter, Sheriff
NOTES TAKEN FROM WFT 43432:
1) Andrew Woodley was the youngest son of John Woodley and the first Woodley in Isle of Wight Co., Virginia. He arrived in the Virginia Coloney sometime before 1691. He apparently was skilled as a surveyor and was requested by the county court of Isle of Wight to supervise the comission appointed to run, mark, and bound the dividing line between Isle of Wight and Surry Counties.
2) Andrew Woodley was a sea captain and made several runs from the colonies to Barbados and other islands. His sea books and instruments were mentioned in his will. He is recorded as having transported himself at least four times, with his wife and family, and five negroes.
3) The Isle of Wight County Court, on March 9, 1693, certified that there is due to Andrew Woodley six hundred acres of land for the transportation of himself four times, wife and two sons. In 1693 James Baron granted him for 7000 pounds of tobacco, the 640 acres patented by Anthoney Mathews in 1664.
-----Excerpt regarding the settlement of Jamestown and Virginia from: WILDERNESS AT DAWN - The Settling of the North American Continent by Ted Morgan, 1993 --- "... the biggest inducement to settle was the head-rights system launched in 1618. This awarded fifty acres of land for every person whose passage over was paid. If you brought over ten servants you were entitled to 500 acres, on condition that the land be farmed within three years. The head right was not for a particular piece of land, but the right to stake out acreage wherever you could find it; this fostered chaotic and piecemeal expansion with minimal oversight. There were plenty of loopholes to exploit: A Virginia gentleman returning from a vacation in England could claim a head right. So could a sailor touching at a Virginia port. A head right might require no more than taking an oath in a county court before a friendly judge. Captains on tobacco ships entered head-right claims each time they landed in Jamestown. No one checked for duplicate entries. Fraud became an integral part of land acquisition. A study of head rights in local Virginia reccords showed that between 1635 and 1639, eighty-two thousand claims were made, adding up to a nice parcel of land----4.1 million acres."-----GLM
4) He was Sheriff of Isle of Wight County 1713 - 1714.
5) His Will left to Thomas, 202 acres called 'Little Neck', bought of Edward Cobb; to sons Thomas and John, the land called "Nottoway Neck' we took up together. To son Thomas a negro boy , girl, and child, silver tankard that holds five pints, and my surveying books and instruments. To grandson John Copeland, land bought of William Pope, to keep him in school, the land to be in his father's possession until age 21. To grandson John, a negro boy and if John dies before 21 or without issue, the said land and the negro to grand-daughter Elizabeth Copeland. To Grandson John Copeland,

my sea books and instruments. To granddaughter Elizabeth a negro girl Diana and a negro girl Lucy, the latter to be free when elizabeth reaches 24 years; but if Elizabeth dies in minority, then negroes go to daughters next child, and if she have none then to grandson John. To daughter Mary Copeland, 5 new pewter dishes, a new feather bed, green rug, and pair of blanket stands that stand in the hall chamber, and a silver cup that holds near a pint. To son John Woodley all land bought of Edward Champion and the land bought of Edward Cobb lying in one patent whereon I dwell; to son 5 slaves and one mulatto girl; residue of estate after debts to son John. Wife is to be executor.

More About **Andrew Woodley**:
Date born 2: Abt. 1654, Devon, England.[13320]

More About **Andrew Woodley** and **Elizabeth Goddard**:
Marriage: 1677, Barbados.[13321, 13322, 13323, 13324, 13325]

Children of **Andrew Woodley** and **Elizabeth Goddard** are:

i. +**John Woodley, Sr**, b. 1680, Prob Barbados[13326, 13327, 13328, 13329, 13330, 13331, 13332, 13333, 13334], d. 1724, , Isle of Wight, VA[13335, 13336, 13337, 13338, 13339, 13340, 13341, 13342, 13343, 13344, 13345, 13346].

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Re: Davenport, Tyrell County, NC b.1747 VA>NC

Posted by: Douglas Davenport (ID *****5918)

Date: May 22, 2010 at 14:22:09

In Reply to: Re: Davenport, Tyrell County, NC b.1747 VA>NC by J. Nell Beck Truitt

Nell: The Davenports of Tyrrell County NC are all decended from one Richard Davenport born in Kilby Parish, Leciestershire England in 1640. In England they are known as the Great Wigston Davenports and in America as the Albemarle Davenports. Richard first appears in North Carolina in about 1663 in what is now Perquimanns County on the north shore of the Albemarle Sound. His three sons later moved to the south shore in what is now Tyrrell and Washington Counties. Richard may have come to Virginia as an indentured servant for two men in New Kent County. These two men were named Webb and Rea. Both of these families later appear in the Albemarle region of North Carolina. Another Davenport family appeared in Pitt County NC in the mid to late 1700s but are not related to the Albemarle Davenports. The John Doctor Davenport that you refer to was in all probability named John Doctrine Davenport. I have no evidence that any Albemarle Davenports were medical doctors in the 18th century. My grandfather was named James Doctrine Davenport. The name "Doctrine" began appearing in Tyrrell County just after the great religious awaking of the 1730s. The James Monroe Davenport that I referred to in my earlier message was related to me but not directly. My James M Davenport of the same time period was James Madison Davenport b. 1825-d.1876. I have a deed showing the division of James Monroe Davenport's land after his death that I can make a copy and send to you. Also there is a tombstone for James Monroe Davenport in Tyrrell County. My James Madison Davenport was buried in Washington County and there is no tombstone. My James Madison Davenport's father was William May Davenport and his father was John "the marriner" Davenport his father was Jacob Davenport. DNA testing has related all the Albemarle Davenport's to the Richard line and also to the Great Wigston line. In August I will be going to England to meet 33 (we hope) other related Davenport cousins. We have been work one the connection of our line back to the original Davenport who came to England with William the Conquer in 1066.
I do not live in North Carolina but get back there about once a year. Let me know of some of the specific Davenports you need info on and maybe I can help. D. Harold Davenport

Notify Administrator about this message?

Followups:

- Re: John Davenport, Tyrell County, NC b.1747 VA>NC **Nell Truitt** *5/22/10*

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David Edward Davenport - 1905-1972

Lidia McGowan Davenport - 1902-1974

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Lots of Names

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davenports ignet

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Goshen Hill Cemetery
Davenport Family
Cherry/Creswell, Washington Co, NC

Linda Haas Davenport

Coming from Cherry / Creswell on New Land Road. You will pass Mt. Hermon Methodist Church on your left. As you continue on down New Land Road you will pass a mobile home on your left and the cemetery is next to it. This cemetery is on land owned by James "Red" Davenport and is a Davenport family cemetery.

The graves are laid out parallel to the road in one row. There is a very large headstone with just the name Davenport on it and each of the individual gravestones are flat stones located at the foot of each grave.

I walked this cemetery July 16, 1988 and again in June 1999. The following is the information from 1988 and as soon as I can locate my information from 1999 I'll add it.

Beginning with the grave closest to the road and moving toward the back

Chester A Davenport, Aug 27, 1911 - May 30, 1983 - US Army WWII

Laura Ambrose Davenport - 1875-1958

Ulysses Grant Davenport - 1870 - 1950

James Edward Davenport - 1875-1948

Mary Furlough Davenport - 1879-1955

(an error occurred while processing this directive)

Davenport Families of Tyrrell County, NC and Whitley County, KY

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cmdaven@comcast.net

Introduction Davenport Line Williams Line Some Useful Links References

Introduction

Rather than load down the Web with a complete family genealogy, I will sketch the lines through my maternal and paternal grandfathers [contact me for data sources]. I present this information in the hope that it will be useful to others and that others may provide me with information on Jacob Davenport (ca.1745-1815) of Washington County, North Carolina. I have quite a bit of information on Jacob, but not enough to absolutely tie down the link. A will, deed, or bible record that mentions children would be heavensent.

Basically, several generations of my Davenport ancestors lived in Sevier County, Tennessee. The earliest of those came from Whitley County, Kentucky, where several more generations of Davenports lived. The earliest Davenport in Whitley County came from Tyrrell County, North Carolina (from a section that is now in Washington County), where the line can be traced to 1642. On my mother's side (Williams), several generations lived in Sevier County, and before that came from South Carolina with a short stint in North Carolina. Corollary lines in Sevier County include Shults, Kelly, Rauhuff, Roberts, Atchley, Watson, Ball, Clabaugh, Duggan, McMahan, and others.

To trace the North Carolina Davenports, I went through all the colonial, state, and county records for Tyrrell, Whitley, Chowan, and Perquimans Counties, and excerpted every mention of a Davenport for the period 1642-1800, with selected records up to 1840. I compiled these notes as an Appendix to my family history book, completed in 1997. It is entitled *"The Davenport Families of Sevier County, Tennessee, Whitley County, Kentucky, and Tyrrell County, North Carolina."* These notes amount to 115 pages, and obviously would be of value to anyone researching their Davenport line(s) in that time and place. I put copies in the McClung Collection of the East Tennessee Historical Society Library in Knoxville, Tennessee; the Sevier County Library in Sevierville, Tennessee; the Sevier County Historical Society collection in Sevierville, Tennessee; the Gatlinburg Library, Gatlinburg, Tennessee; the Corbin City and Whitley County Libraries in Kentucky; the Washington County Library, Plymouth, North Carolina; the Tyrrell County Library, Columbia, North Carolina; the Chowan County Library, Edenton, North Carolina; the Washington County Genealogical Society, North Carolina; and the Tyrrell County Historical & Genealogical Society, North Carolina. A version of these notes is available at Linda Haas' genealogical site, http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~haas under Lots of Names > Davenport Name Index > Colonial Records of NC. Top

Following is a brief sketch of my Davenport and Williams lines:

Davenport Line:

Samuel Marion Davenport (grandfather)
b. May 15, 1879, Sevier Co, TN
m. Nov 4, 1901, Sevier Co, TN to Mary Miranda Rauhuff
d. Jan 8, 1960, Sevier Co, TN
Buried Shiloh Cemetery, Sevier Co, TN

Simeon C. Davenport
b. Oct 5, 1849, Whitley Co, KY
m. About 1873, Sevier Co, TN to Margaret E. Roberts
d. Sep 30, 1917, Sevier Co, TN
Buried Shiloh Cemetery, Sevier Co, TN

Andrew Russell Davenport
b. 1830, Whitley Co, KY
m. Jun 4, 1848, Whitley Co, KY to Charlotte Ball
d. About 1896, Sevier Co, TN
Burial place unknown

Daniel Davenport
b. 1805, Whitley Co, KY
m. Oct 26, 1826, Whitley Co, KY to Mary "Polly" Strunk
d. Jul 4, 1886, McCreary Co, KY
Buried Bethel Baptist Cemetery, McCreary Co, KY

Zechariah Davenport
b. Jun 6, 1774, Tyrrell Co, NC
(Date from KY death record, census says born NC)
m. Oct 10, 1799, Washington Co, VA to Jean Douglass
d. 1856, Whitley Co, KY
(Death record names parents Jacob & Elizabeth Davenport)
Speculate buried Wolf Creek Cemetery, Whitley Co, KY

Jacob Davenport (This link verified by DNA; see below)
b. About 1745-48, Tyrrell Co, NC
m. Feb 1, 1768, Tyrrell Co, NC to Joanna Garrett
(Second marriage Feb 17, 1779 to Elizabeth Duncan)
d. Before 1815, Washington Co, NC

Richard Davenport
b. About 1699, Tyrrell Co, NC
m. About 1720, Tyrrell Co, NC to ??
d. Nov 1773, Tyrrell Co, NC

John Davenport, Sr.
b. Nov 3, 1677, Perquimans Co, NC
m. About 1698, Perquimans Co, NC to Ann ??

Richard Davenport
b. 1642
m. About 1672 to Johannah ??
d. Before Mar 1713/14, Perquimans Co, NC

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Williams Line:

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William Williams, Jr. (grandfather)
b. Dec 1, 1870, Sevier Co, TN
m. Jan 8, 1891, Sevier Co, TN to Elizabeth Ann Kelley
d. Oct 16, 1941, Sevier Co, TN
Buried Ridings-Williams Cemetery, Sevier Co, TN

William Williams
b. Dec 9, 1843, Sevier Co, TN
m. Sep 18, 1866, Sevier Co, TN to Sarah Catherine Shults
d. Jan 13, 1921, Sevier Co, TN
Buried Ridings-Williams Cemetery, Sevier Co, TN

Collins Williams
b. 1814, South Carolina
m. About 1832, Probably Cocke Co, TN
d. Aug 5, 1892, Sevier Co, TN
Buried Ridings-Williams Cemetery, Sevier Co, TN

Jorden Williams
b. About 1774, South Carolina
m. About 1799, Probably York Co, SC
d. Before 1850, Probably in Cocke Co, TN
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Some Useful Links:

The above Davenport family line is supported by genetic DNA research. See http://www.davenportdna.com for the details.

A very comprehensive source for Sevier County, Tennessee genealogy is the Sevier County Library at http://history.sevierlibrary.org/FamilyLinks.htm. They have many good genealogy resources, with more coming online regularly. A large collection of Sevier County genealogy is given in David L. Beckwith's site at www.Smokykin.com. The Whitley County, Kentucky Genealogy Society's home page is at http://www.wchgs.org. See Tracie Stanley's site at http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=traciels&id=I48 for descendant charts for Zechariah Davenport (1774-1856). The Tyrrell County, North Carolina genealogy site is at http://www.ncgenweb.us/tyrrell/TYRRELL.HTM. The Washington County, North Carolina genealogy site is at http://www.rootsweb.com/~ncwashin/washing.htm. Another good source for Washington/Tyrrell County, NC Davenport data for the 1800s is Steven Davenport's Web pages at http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~sdavnprt. The publications of Donald B. Reagan, 801 Henrietta Drive, Knoxville, TN 37912, on Sevier County Genealogy are very helpful, as are those of Dr. Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., 114 Sixth Avenue, Lawrenceville, VA 23868 for Tyrrell and Washington County, North Carolina. James R. Shults, 6515 Hammer Road, Knoxville, TN 37914, jrshults@icx.net, has compiled an extensive history of the Shults families of Sevier County, Tennessee. Linda Haas' genealogical site, http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~haas contains a large amount of Davenport material under Lots of Names > Davenport Name Index > Colonial Records of NC. Finally, an index of the extensive genealogy records of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter

Day Saints (Mormon) in Salt Lake City has been made available at www.familysearch.com.

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References:

Below, we list a few books that are major sources of information on the family lines mentioned above and their ancilliary lines.

"Smoky Mountain Williams," by Jean Rowe, 103 Greeneville Highway, Brevard, NC, (704)884-6469, jeanrowe@citcom.net, 1998. (Copy in the Sevier County Library, Sevierville, Tennessee.)

"Early History of Doctor Martin Shultz and Julianna Stentz," published by Donald B. Reagan, 801 Henrietta Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee, 1989.

"An Early American Family," giving early East Tennessee Schultz genealogy, by Earl K. Schultz. Some early differences from the preceding, and not as extensively documented (copy in the East Tennessee Historical Society Library in Knoxville, Tennessee).

"Smoky Mountain Clans," Vol. 2, Revised Edition, giving Shultz, McCarter, Trentham, Bradley, Watson, Conner, Swearingen, Oakley, and Clabaugh families; published by Donald B. Reagan, 801 Henrietta Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee, 1983.

"In the Shadow of the Smokies - Sevier County Cemeteries," listing all headstone information from all cemeteries in Sevier County; published by the Smoky Mountain Historical Society, Post Office Box 286, Sevierville, Tennessee 37862, 1984.

"Footprints on the Sands of Time," by Ruby Catoe, Houston, Texas, 1964. Gives some of the early Emert Family history in Sevier County, Tennessee (copy in the East Tennessee Historical Society Library in Knoxville, Tennessee).

"Atchley Family History," by Maud Horn, 1935. A second edition was published by Dr. Paul L. Atchley and Mary Ann Morris Thompson, Knoxville, Tennessee, 1965 (copy in the East Tennessee Historical Society Library in Knoxville, Tennessee).

"The Balls of Fairfax and Stafford in Virginia," 3rd Edition, by Bonnie S. Ball, James Elihu Ball, and Estelle Ball Brady, 1961 (copy in the East Tennessee Historical Society Library in Knoxville, Tennessee).

"Tennessee Cousins," by Worth S. Ray, Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1950, giving Henderson family history for Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee (copy in the East Tennessee Historical Society Library in Knoxville, Tennessee).

"Henderson Ancestors and Descendants," by Ethyln Henderson Fisher and Alvena Wells Henderson, privately published, 1989 (copy in the East Tennessee Historical Society Library in Knoxville, Tennessee).

"The Rauhuffs," by Bradford Roy Rauhuff, 2030 Ridge Road, Sevierville, Tennessee, 37862, August, 1994 (copy in the Sevier County Library in Sevierville, Tennessee).

Periodical, "Hathaway's North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register," only three volumes, 1900-1903. Many references in the colonial records of the earliest North Carolina Davenports. (Copy in the East Tennessee Historical Society Library in Knoxville, Tennessee).

Compendium, "The Colonial/State Records of North Carolina," 30 volumes, published by the State of North Carolina, 1886; reprinted by Broadfoot Publishing Company, Wilmington, North Carolina, 1993. (Copies in the Raleigh Archives and the Tyrrell and Washington County, North Carolina libraries). The Davenport family line before 1800 that is presented above was constructed from these records, and should be considered tentative; except, see the DNA studies link, above.

A series of abstracts of deeds, wills, and court actions booklets published by Dr. Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., 114 Sixth Avenue, Lawrenceville, Virginia 23868. Cover the colonial period and up to 1800 for Tyrrell and Washington County, North Carolina. Contain many valuable references to Davenport families.

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Clyde M. Davenport

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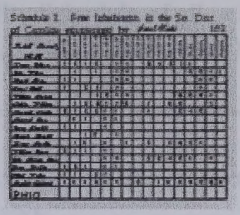

Davenport Surname

1850 Census Records

Washington Co, NC

(c) Linda Haas Davenport

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Honesty on the Web is much like the Golden Rule - If you don't want your work stolen, then please don't steal someone else's.

Washington Co NC was formed in 1799 from Tyrrell County NC

It is bounded by: Bertie, Beaufort, Hyde, Martin and Tyrrell counties

The courthouse is located in Plymouth, NC and was burned in 1862, 1869 & 1873. Deed records survived all the fires and are intact from 1799 to present. Marriage records are available from 1851 to present. Court minutes for the superior court start in 1822. Most other records begin in 1873 after the last fire. Birth & Death recording began in 1913 and records are at the courthouse.

The 1850 Census was the first census to record the names and information on each individual in a household. Schedules are broken down by: Dwelling # in the order visited; Family # in the order visited; The Name of Every Person Whose Usual Place of Abode on the 1st Day of June 1850 was in this family; Age; Sex; Color (White, Black or Mulatto); Profession, Occupation or trade of each male person over 15 years of age; Value of Real Estate; Birthplace naming the State, Territory or Country; Married within year; In school within year; Cannot read or write; Whether Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Insane, Pauper or Convict.

Davenport Surname

1850 Census Records

Washington Co, NC

(c) Linda Hise Davenport

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Washington Co, NC was formed in 1799 from Tyrrell County, NC

It is located in Eastern, Beaufort, Hyde, Martin and Tyrrell counties.

The county seat is located in Plymouth, NC and was burned in 1862, 1863 & 1873. Deed records survived all the fires and are intact from 1777 to present. Marriages occur in are available from 1851 to present. Court minutes date back to court start in 1777. Most other records begin in 1873 after the last fire. Birth & death recording began in 1913 and records are at the courthouse.

The 1850 Census was the first census to record the names and information on each individual in a household. Households are broken down by: Dwelling # in the order visited; Family # in the order visited; The Name of Every Person Whose Usual Place of Abode on the 1st Day of June 1850 was in this family; Age; Sex; Color (White, Black or Mulatto); Profession, Occupation or trade of each male person over 15 years of age; Value of Real Estate; Birthplace, naming the state, Territory or Country; Married within year; If married within year; Cannot read or write; Whether Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Insane, or Pauper or Convict.

The 1850 Census also included a Mortality Schedule of all persons who died in the Census Year (Jun 2, 1849 & Jun 1, 1850)

Jas Davenport, pg 68B, fm 66, 14 Aug 1850 Lees Mills district
Davenport, Jas; 62. M, W, Farmer, 1500, NC
Davenport, Pamilia F, 28, F, W, NC
Davenport, Snowd W B, 24, M, W, NC
Davenport, Jerome B, 17, M, W, NC
Blount, James, 18, M, W, Laborer, NC
Names before & after: Alfred Leggett; William Woodley; Mary Hassel; Everett James; Sarah Chesson; George W Chesson; Reddin Peacock; Jordan Meazel; Jas Davenport; Rich Peacock; Solomon Patrick; Jerry Pierce; Jas B Leggett; Bally Oliver; Charlotte Woodley; Jesse Sawyer
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Samuel Davenport, pg 71A, Fm 109, 14 Aug 1850 Plymouth District
Davenport, Samuel; 56; M; W; Farmer; 1000; NC
Davenport, Deborah; 62; F; W; NC
Davenport, Henry H; 28; M; W; Teacher; NC
Davenport, Edna A; 23; F; W; NC
Davenport, Thos. J; 18; M; W; Farmer/School; NC-
Davenport, Mary L; 1; F; W; NC
Names before & after: Margaret Wilkinson; George W Armstrong; Spencer Tetterton; Thos H Harrison; Jos. Toxey; Jas. Truman; Edwin S Everett; Samuel Davenport; Malachi Cradock; Abner Cradock; Jacob D Windley; Mary Garrett; Alfred F Garrett; Thos S Latham
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Mary Davenport, pg 72B, fm 127, 21 Aug 1850 Plymouth District
Watters, Enoch, 57, M, W, Farmer, 500, NC
Watters, Sarah, 57, F, W, NC
Watters, Hardy B, 16, M, W, In School, NC
Watters, Benjamin F, 14, M, W, In School, NC
Davenport, Mary, 17, F, W, In School, NC
Names before & after: Jarvis Mariner; Carson Fulcher; Jos. Lewis; Jno Q A Lewis; Elvy Corpren; Josh White; King Hackett; Enoch Watters; Mary Davenport; Hardy Everett; Betsy Davenport; Henry M Bateman; Baily D Bateman; Jas Miller
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Betsy Davenport, pg 72B, fm 129, 21 Aug 1850 Plymouth District
Davenport, Betsy 42 F W NC R/W
Davenport, William 13 M W NC In School
Davenport, Jane 15 F W NC In School
Davenport, Asa 19 M W NC In School
Davenport, Angenya 22 F W NC R/W
Davenport, Ann 21 F W NC
Names before & after: Josh White; King Hackett; Enoch Watters; Mary Davenport; Hardy Everett; Betsy Davenport; Henry M Bateman; Baily D Bateman; Jas Miller; Hardy Everett; Lovey Harrison; Isaac Harrison

The 1850 Census also included a Mortality Schedule of all persons who died in the Census Year (Jun 2, 1849 & Jun 3, 1850)

Jas Davenport, pg 68B, fm Co, 14 Aug 1850 Lees Mills Gazette

Davenport, Jas; 62, M, W, Farmer, 1500, NC

Davenport, Pamela F, 28, F, W, NC

Davenport, Steed W A, 24, M, W, NC

Davenport, James R, 17, M, W, NC

Stone, James, 13, M, W, Laborer, NC

Names below & above Alfred Leggett: William Woodey; Mary Hassell; Everett James; Sarah Chesson; George W Chesson; Reddin Peacock; Jordan Mizell; Jas Davenport; Eli Peacock; Solomon Patrick; Jerry Perry; Jas B Leggett; Billy Owen; Langdon Woodey; Jesse Sawyer

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Amos Davenport: Pg 74b, Fm 163, 24 Aug 1850 Plymouth District
Davenport, Amos 50 M W Farmer 500 NC
Davenport, Penelope 51 F W NC R/W
Davenport, Cornelius G 26 M W NC In School
Davenport, Harvey S 12 M W NC In School
Davenport, Asa 10 M W NC In School
Names Before & After: William Bowen; Alfred Gaylord; Jesse Allen; Asa Allen; W L Bowen; William Allen, Marina Everett; Edw W Ayres; Mary A Adams; George Watson; Jos W Phelkps; Benson Barber; John Green; Amos Davenport; David T Ayres; Eliz McClenny; ; Edward Davis; Reuben Wells; Edmund Harrison; Amariah Stubbs; Arnet Watters
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Betsy Davenport, Pg 78b, Fm 234, 29 Aug 1850 Plymouth District
Davenport, Betsy 50 F W NC
Davenport, Susan 21 F W NC
Davenport, William A 1 M M NC
Blount, Afy 60 F W NC
Names Before & After: Maria Deavern; Asa J Watters; Jas Billips; Thos S Johnston; Jas Allen; Joel Dickerson; Mary A Dickerson; Gabriel Griffin; Thos Spruill; Allen Osborne; Henry B Gerkins; William Gerkins; Betsy Davenport; Jesse Griffin; Hardy H Watters; Benjamin Slade; Maria Hamilton; Lewis Todd; Sol White; Bill Brooks; Nicholas Brooks
****

Amasa Davenport, Pg 82a, Fm 286, 4 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, Amasa 51 F W Farmer 100 NC
Davenport, William 17 M W Farmer NC In School
Davenport, Hasty 13 F W NC
Davenport, Amasa 10 F W NC
Names Before & After: Franklin Spruill; William Sims; Mary Spruill; A Eneas Tarkington; Esther Phelps; Jos J Phelps; Alex McCabe; William Overton; Amasa Davenport; Jeptha Davenport; Eli Woodley; Jon S Woodley; Charles Woodley; Samuel Newberry, Ham W Davenport; Samuel Woodley
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Jepha Davenport, Pg 82a, Fm 287, 4 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, Jeptha 45 M W Farmer 100 NC
Davenport, Eurina 43 F W NC
Davenport, W H 22 M W NC In School
Davenport, Mary A S 12 F W NC In School
Davenport, Eurina 8 F W NC In School
Davenport, Matilda 5 F W NC
Names Before & After: Franklin Spruill; William Sims; Mary Spruill; A Eneas Tarkington; Esther Phelps; Jos J Phelps; Alex McCabe; William Overton; Amasa Davenport; Jeptha Davenport; Eli Woodley; Jon S Woodley; Charles Woodley; Samuel Newberry, Ham W Davenport; Samuel Woodley
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Eunice Davenport, Pg 82a, Fm 288, 4 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Woodley, Eli 55 M W Farmer 1000 NC
Woodley, Harriet 50 F W NC

Woodley, Mary A 23 F W NC
Woodley, Samuel 21 M W Farmer NC
Woodley, Henry 17 M W Farmer NC In School
Woodley, Jos 15 M W NC In School
Woodley, Dancy 10 M W NC In School
Woodley, Eli 10 M W NC In School
Woodley, Caroline 9 F W NC In School
Woodley, Harriet J 9 F W NC In School
Woodley, Daniel 7 M W NC In School
Davenport, Eunice 12 F W NC In School
Names Before & After: Amasa Davenport; Jeptha Davenport; Eli Woodley; Jon S Woodley; Charles Woodley; Samuel Newberry, Ham W Davenport; Samuel Woodley
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Ham W Davenport, Pg 82b, Fm 292, 5 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, Ham W 43 M W Farmer 2000 NC
Davenport, Julia 34 F W NC
Davenport, Bethsheba 13 F W NC In School
Davenport, Hamilton 9 M W NC In School
Davenport, Ephraim 6 M W NC In School
Davenport, Absalom 4 M W NC
Davenport, Abraham 1 M W NC
Spruill, Samuel 18 M W Farmer NC In School
Harrison, Thos 17 M W Farmer NC In School
Harrison, Wilson 12 M W NC In School
Names Before & After: Amasa Davenport; Jeptha Davenport; Eli Woodley; Jon S Woodley; Charles Woodley; Samuel Newberry, Ham W Davenport; Samuel Woodley; Bailey Phelps; Aaron Davenport Jr; Levi W Hassell; William Brown; Benjamin Phelps; Alexander Phelps; Nathan Phelps; Bailey F Ambrose; Mary Ambrose

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Aaron Davenport Jr: Pg 83a; Fm 295, 6 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, Jr, Aaron 62 M W Farmer 1000 NC
Davenport, Jemima 60 F W NC
Davenport, Ezirriah 16 F W NC In School
Davenport, Eliz 14 F W NC In School
Cradock, J B 12 M W NC In School
Names Before & After: Amasa Davenport; Jeptha Davenport; Eli Woodley; Jon S Woodley; Charles Woodley; Samuel Newberry, Ham W Davenport; Samuel Woodley; Bailey Phelps; Aaron Davenport Jr; Levi W Hassell; William Brown; Benjamin Phelps; Alexander Phelps; Nathan Phelps; Bailey F Ambrose; Mary Ambrose
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Robertson Davenport, Pg 84a, Fm 309, 9 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, Robertson 44 M W Farmer 200 NC
Davenport, Maria 38 F W NC
Davenport, Elizabeth 13 F W NC In School
Davenport, Samuel 11 M W NC In School

Davenport, Robertson 10 M W NC In School
Davenport, Jos 6 M W NC In School
Davenport, Haywood 5 M W NC In School
Davenport, Charles 3 M W NC
Names Before & After: Bailey F Ambrose; Mary Ambrose; Martin Garrett; Aaron Furlaugh; William Furlaugh; Jos Allen; Daniel Long; Benjamin Hassel; Robertson Davenport; Zebulon Alexander; Nathan Davenport; Aaron Davenport Jr; Steph A Davenport; Zach Alexander; Jon Clifton; Sally Bodmane; Moses Spruill; Moses Davenport; Daniel Spruill; Martin Cradock
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Olly Davenport Pg 84 Fm 310 9 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Alexander, Zebulon 50 M W Farmer 50 NC
Alexander, Mourning 50 F W NC
Alexander, Harmon 21 M W NC
Davenport, Olly 16 M W NC In School
Alexander, Nelly 15 F W NC In School
Alexander, Noah 12 M W NC In School
Alexander, Jas 10 M W NC In School
Alexander, Alethea 8 F W NC In School
Names Before & After: Bailey F Ambrose; Mary Ambrose; Martin Garrett; Aaron Furlaugh; William Furlaugh; Jos Allen; Daniel Long; Benjamin Hassel; Robertson Davenport; Zebulon Alexander; Nathan Davenport; Aaron Davenport Jr; Steph A Davenport; Zach Alexander; Jon Clifton; Sally Bodmane; Moses Spruill; Moses Davenport; Daniel Spruill; Martin Cradock

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Nathan Davenport, Pg 84a, Fm 311, 9 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, Nathan 38 M W Farmer 300 NC
Davenport, Maria 38 F W Nc
Davenport, Penny 9 F W NC In School
Davenport, Ann 8 F W NC In School
Davenport, Mary 3 F W NC
Davenport, Stephen 1 M W NC
Names Before & After: Bailey F Ambrose; Mary Ambrose; Martin Garrett; Aaron Furlaugh; William Furlaugh; Jos Allen; Daniel Long; Benjamin Hassel; Robertson Davenport; Zebulon Alexander; Nathan Davenport; Aaron Davenport Jr; Steph A Davenport; Zach Alexander; Jon Clifton; Sally Bodmane; Moses Spruill; Moses Davenport; Daniel Spruill; Martin Cradock
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Aaron Davenport, Jr: Pg 84a Fm 312, 9 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
312 Davenport, Jr, Aaron 24 M W Farmer 200 NC
Davenport, Mary 20 F W NC
Davenport, Eliz 1 F W NC
Names Before & After: Bailey F Ambrose; Mary Ambrose; Martin Garrett; Aaron Furlaugh; William Furlaugh; Jos Allen; Daniel Long; Benjamin Hassel; Robertson Davenport; Zebulon Alexander; Nathan Davenport; Aaron Davenport Jr; Steph A Davenport; Zach Alexander; Jon Clifton; Sally Bodmane; Moses Spruill; Moses Davenport; Daniel Spruill; Martin Cradock

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Stephen A Davenport, Pg 84a; Fm 313, 9 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, Steph A 41 M W Farmer 800 NC
Davenport, Celia 44 F W NC
Davenport, Nancy A E 18 F W NC In School
Davenport, Aaron 16 M W Farmer NC In School
Davenport, Sarah F 5 F W NC In School
Names Before & After: Bailey F Ambrose; Mary Ambrose; Martin Garrett; Aaron Furlaugh; William Furlaugh; Jos Allen; Daniel Long; Benjamin Hassel; Robertson Davenport; Zebulon Alexander; Nathan Davenport; Aaron Davenport Jr; Steph A Davenport; Zach Alexander; Jon Clifton; Sally Bodmane; Moses Spruill; Moses Davenport; Daniel Spruill; Martin Cradock
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Moses Davenport, Pg 84b, Fm 319 10 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, Moses 34 M W Farmer 300 NC
Davenport, Ruth 25 F W NC
Davenport, Doctrine 8 M W NC In School
Davenport, Ananias 4 M W NC
Davenport, Mary 3 F W NC
Davenport, Caroline 2m F W NC
Names Before & After: Nathan Davenport; Aaron Davenport Jr; Steph A Davenport; Zach Alexander; Jon Clifton; Sally Bodmane; Moses Spruill; Moses Davenport; Daniel Spruill; Martin Cradock; Levi Ambrose; Stephen Biggs; Henry Ambrose; Charles Carson; Andrew Phelps
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Josh B Davenport, Pg 86a, Fm 335, 14 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, Josh B 23 M W Farmer 1000 NC
Davenport, Sarah 19 F W Nc
Davenport, Mary J 2m F W NC
Davenport, William 17 M W NC In School
Clayton, Lavinia 13 F W NC In School
Names Before & After: Henderson Phelps; Jordan Phelps; Jacob Phelps; Andrew Phelps; Charles Spruill; Levi Phelps; Josh B Davenport; Wilson Ownes; Isaac B Bateman; Jas M Davis; Eliz A Clifton; Horace Spruill, William M Davenport; Josh B Davis
****

William M Davenport, Pg 86a, Fm 341, 14 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, William M 22 M W Overseer 100 NC
Names Before & After: Josh B Davenport; Wilson Ownes; Isaac B Bateman; Jas M Davis; Eliz A Clifton; Horace Spruill, William M Davenport; Josh B Davis; Robert B Davis; Josh Bateman; Calvin Hassel; Thos B Nichols; Bill Brooks
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Naomi Davenport, Pg 87b, Fm 367, 18 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, Naomi 45 F W Farmer 500 NC
Davenport, Jemima 23 F W NC
Davenport, Eliz 20 F W NC
Davenport, Nancy 18 F W NC In School

Davenport, Penelope 16 F W NC In School
Davenport, Deborah 4 F W NC In School
Names Before & After: Micajah Pehlps; Abernathy Hare; Bailey Woodley; Jacob Spears; Bennet Cradock; Jno Cradock; Jno Langley; Maximilian Tatem; Naomi Davenport; Charles T Phelps; Gerard Davenport; Joshia Collins; Jos Newberry; George Davenport, Deborah Phelps; Mary Spruill; William S Pettigrew

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Gerald Davenport Pg 87b, Fm 368, 18 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Phelps, Charles T 49 M W Farmer 600 NC
Phelps, Mahala 47 F W NC
Phelps, Charles W 17 M W NC
Davenport, Gerard 18 M W NC In School
Names Before & After: Micajah Phelps; Abernathy Hare; Bailey Woodley; Jacob Spears; Bennet Cradock; Jno Cradock; Jno Langley; Maximilian Tatem; Naomi Davenport; Charles T Phelps; Gerard Davenport; Joshia Collins; Jos Newberry; George Davenport, Deborah Phelps; Mary Spruill; William S Pettigrew

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George B Davenport, Pg 88a, Fm 371, 19 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, George B 42 M W Hunter NC
Davenport, Roseanna M 35 F W NC
Davenport, Penny J 18 F W NC
Davenport, Charles B 13 M W NC In School
Davenport, Nancy 12 F W NC In School
Davenport, Louisa 5 F W NC
Davenport, Eliz 5 F W NC
Davenport, Ebenezer 2 M W NC
Davenport, Lavinia 2 F W NC
Names Before & After: Bailey Woodley; Jacob Spears; Bennet Cradock; Jno Cradock; Jno Langley; Maximilian Tatem; Naomi Davenport; Charles T Phelps; Gerard Davenport; Joshia Collins; Jos Newberry; George Davenport, Deborah Phelps; Mary Spruill; William S Pettigrew; Chas Furlaugh; Naomi Chesson; Sylvanus Phelps

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Mary Davenport Pg 88b, Fm 379, 20 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Bateman, Charles A 53 M W Farmer 1500 Nc
Bateman, Nancy 52 F W NC
Bateman, Polly 21 F W NC
Davenport, Mary 12 F W NC In School
Names Before & After: Mary Spruill, William S Pettigrew; Henderson Lewis; Henrietta Swain; Caleb Phelps; Josh G Gallop; Charles A Bateman; Mary Davenport; Elishal Bateman; Wilson D Arnold; Henry Spruill; Henry Spruill

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Penny Davenport, Pg 90a, Fm 401, 21 Sep 1850
Davenport, Penny 56 F W 500 NC
Spruill, Wiggins 20 M W NC

Davenport, Penelope 16 F W NC In School
Davenport, Deborah 4 F W NC In School
Jones, Debra & Aaron Mizzah Pedigo; Alternate Honey Bailey Woodley; Jacob Spears; Bernie Chadwick; Joe Cardwell; Joe Langley; Martindale Tarene Noorel Davenport; Charles T Pedigo; Conrad Davenport; Jordan Collins; Joe Newberry; George Davenport, Deborah Pedigo; Mary Spurgin; William S Pettigrew

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Conrad Davenport Pg 370, Em 368, 18 Sep 1850 Cod Springs
Pedigo, Charles T 40 M W Farmer 500 NC
Pedigo, Nancy 47 F W NC
Pedigo, Charles W 1 M W NC
Davenport, Conrad 12 M W NC In School
Jones Bailey & Aaron Mizzah Pedigo; Alternate Mary Bailey Woodley; Jacob Spears; Bernie Chadwick; Joe Cardwell; Joe Langley; Martindale Tarene Noorel Davenport; Charles T Pedigo; Conrad Davenport; Jordan Collins; Joe Newberry; George Davenport; Deborah Pedigo; Mary Spurgin; William S Pettigrew

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George B Davenport Pg 368, Em 371, 19 Sep 1850 Cod Springs
Davenport, George B 42 M W Blacksmith NC
Davenport, Harvana M 39 F W NC
Davenport, Irvin J 16 F W NC
Davenport, Charles B 13 M W NC In School
Davenport, Nancy 12 F W NC In School
Davenport, Laura S F W NC
Davenport, Elb F W NC
Davenport, Theresa J M W NC
Davenport, Lavinia E F W NC
Jones Bailey & Aaron Mizzah Pedigo; Alternate Mary Bailey Woodley; Jacob Spears; Bernie Cardwell; Joe Langley; Martindale Tarene Noorel Davenport; Charles T Pedigo; Conrad Davenport; Jordan Collins; Joe Newberry; George Davenport; Deborah Pedigo; Mary Spurgin; William S Pettigrew; Clem Pedigo; Noorel Clemens Sylvanus Pedigo

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Mary Davenport Pg 369, Em 370, 20 Sep 1850 Cod Springs
Bateman, Charles A 21 M W Farmer 1500 NC
Bateman, Nancy 22 F W NC
Bateman, Polly 2 F W NC
Davenport, Mary 12 F W NC In School
Jones Bailey & Aaron Mizzah Spurgin; William S Pettigrew; Deborah Pedigo; Barnetta Sanders; Jacob Pedigo; Josh C Cooper; Charles A Bateman; Mary Davenport; Sarah Davenport; William D Arnold; Mary Spurgin; Henry Pedigo

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Henry Davenport Pg 366, Em 367, 21 Sep 1850
Davenport, Henry 56 F W Sub NC
Spurgin, Wiggins 28 M W NC

Davenport, Levi 16 M W NC
Davenport, Eliza A 9 F W NC In School
Names Before & After: Zeph D Spruill; Eveline Ambrose; McDaniel Tarkington; Ruben Spruill; Penny Davenport; Alexander Davenport; Eliz Davenport; Elsbury Ambose; Mary Ambrose; Ephraim Alexander; Edward Alexander; Jno Davenport; Clavil Hassel, Jr; Benjamin Hassel; L Malachi Hare
****
Alexander Davenport, Pg 90a; Fm 402, 21 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, Alexander 60 M W Farmer 800 NC
Davenport, Susan 54 F W NC
Davenport, Justin 23 M W NC
Davenport, Lowring 15 M W NC
Davenport, Reddin 12 M W NC In School
Bateman, Polly 32 F W NC
Names Before & After: Zeph D Spruill; Eveline Ambrose; McDaniel Tarkington; Ruben Spruill; Penny Davenport; Alexander Davenport; Eliz Davenport; Elsbury Ambose; Mary Ambrose; Ephraim Alexander; Edward Alexander; Jno Davenport; Clavil Hassel, Jr; Benjamin Hassel;L Malachi Hare
****
Eliz Davenport, Pg 90a; Fm 403, 21 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, Eliz 44 F W 65 NC
Davenport, Benjamin F 10 M W NC In School
Davenport, Nancy P 8 F W NC In School
Names Before & After: Zeph D Spruill; Eveline Ambrose; Mcdaniel Tarkington; Ruben Spruill; Penny Davenport; Alexander Davenport; Eliz Davenport; Elsbury Ambose; Mary Ambrose; Ephraim Alexander; Edward Alexander; Jno Davenport; Clavil Hassel, Jr; Benjamin Hassel;L Malachi Hare
****
Jno Davenport, Pg 90b, Fm 408, 21 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, Jno 30 M W Farmer 100 NC
Davenport, Maria 25 F W NC
Davenport, Cary A 6 F W NC
Davenport, Theophilus 5 M W NC
Davenport, Priscill A 2m F W NC
Names Before & After: Penny Davenport; Alexander Davenport; Eliz Davenport; Elsbury Ambose; Mary Ambrose; Ephraim Alexander; Edward Alexander; Jno Davenport; Clavil Hassel, Jr; Benjamin Hassel; Malachi Hare; Green Ambrose; Jno M Furlaugh; Jos Furlaugh
****
Alvy Davenport, Pg 91a; Fm 417; 21 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, Alvy 32 M W Farmer 500 Nc
Davenport, Eliza 19 F W NC
Davenport, Jas 3 M W NC
Davenport, Alexina 2 F W NC
Davenport, Susan 64 F W NC
Names Before & After: Jno Davenport; Clavil Hassel, Jr; Benjamin Hassel; Malachi Hare; Green Ambrose; Jno M Furlaugh; Jos Furlaugh; Seth Bateman; Betsy Hudson; Alvy Davenport; Peter Lamb; Isaac Davenport; Moses Ronsom; Doctrine Davenport; Anson Spruil; Andrew J Wynne; Jas

Norman
****

Isaac Davenport: Pg 91a, Fm 419, 21 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, Isaac 30 M W Farmer 500 NC
Davenport, Phoebe 30 F W NC
Davenport, Mary 1 F W NC
Merchant, Ann 20 F W NC
Names Before & After: Jno Davenport; Clavil Hassel, Jr; Benjamin Hassel; Malachi Hare; Green Ambrose; Jno M Furlaugh; Jos Furlaugh; Seth Bateman; Betsy Hudson; Alvy Davenport; Peter Lamb; Isaac Davenport; Moses Ronsom; Doctrine Davenport; Anson Spruil; Andrew J Wynne; Jas Norman
****

Doctrine Davenport, Pg 91b, Fm 421, 21 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, Doctrine 43 M W Farmer 12000 NC
Davenport, Mary 15 F W NC In School
Davenport, Johnston 13 M W NC In School
Davenport, Laura 12 F W NC In School
Davenport, Claudia 9 F W NC In School
Davenport, Haywood 7 M W NC In School
Davenport, Virginia 5 F W NC
Davenport, Nancy 4 F W NC
Names Before & After: Green Ambrose; Jno M Furlaugh; Jos Furlaugh; Seth Bateman; Betsy Hudson; Alvy Davenport; Peter Lamb; Isaac Davenport; Moses Ronsom; Doctrine Davenport; Anson Spruil; Andrew J Wynne; Jas Norman; Jesse Norman; Betsy Dillon; Hester Swain
****

Hester A Davenport; Pg 94a, Fm 471; 25 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, Hester A 50 F W 1000 NC
Davenport, Angelica 20 F W NC
Davenport, Mary J 17 F W NC
Davenport, Ann E 15 F W NC
Davenport, Melissa E 12 F W NC In School
Davenport, Jas H J 10 M W NC In School
Names Before & After: Hardy Phelps; Andrew Spruill; Lloyd Bateman; Milly Simpson; Thos S Hassel; George Mcclary; Hester A Davenport; Edmund Rhodes; William D Davenport; Alfred Davenport; Hez Basnight; Isaac Furlaugh; Samuel W Davenport; David Davenport; Mary Davenport; Jas W Newberry; Charles M Mason
****

William D Davenport, Pg 94b; Fm 473; 26 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, William D 68 M W Planter 6000 NC
Davenport, Polly 55 F W Nc
Spruill, Mary A 17 F W NC
Norman, Margaret 8 F W NC In School
Names Before & After: Hardy Phelps; Andrew Spruill; Lloyd Bateman; Milly Simpson; Thos S Hassel; George McClary; Hester A Davenport; Edmund Rhodes; William D Davenport; Alfred Davenport; Hez Basnight; Isaac Furlaugh; Samuel W Davenport; David Davenport; Mary

Davenport; Jas W Newberry; Charles M Mason
****

Alfred Davenport, Pg 94b; Fm 474; 26 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, Alfred 28 M W Planter NC
Davenport, Mary 24 F W NC
Davenport, Andrew 4 M W NC
Davenport, Jos 1 M W NC
Names Before & After: Hardy Phelps; Andrew Spruill; Lloyd Bateman; Milly Simpson; Thos S Hassel; George McClary; Hester A Davenport; Edmund Rhodes; William D Davenport; Alfred Davenport; Hez Basnight; Isaac Furlaugh; Samuel W Davenport; David Davenport; Mary Davenport; Jas W Newberry; Charles M Mason

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Samuel Davenport, Pg 94b; Fm 477; 26 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, Samuel W 25 M W Planter 500 NC M/Y
Davenport, Ann C 21 F W NC M/Y
Names Before & After: Hardy Phelps; Andrew Spruill; Lloyd Bateman; Milly Simpson; Thos S Hassel; George McClary; Hester A Davenport; Edmund Rhodes; William D Davenport; Alfred Davenport; Hez Basnight; Isaac Furlaugh; Samuel W Davenport; David Davenport; Mary Davenport; Jas W Newberry; Charles M Mason
****

David Davenport, Pg 94b, Fm 478, 26 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, David 33 M W Planter NC
Davenport, Clarky 33 F W NC
Davenport, Sarah A 11 F W NC In School
Davenport, Mary E 8 F W NC In School
Davenport, Martha F 6 F W NC In School
Davenport, Chloe E 3 F W NC
Names Before & After: Hardy Phelps; Andrew Spruill; Lloyd Bateman; Milly Simpson; Thos S Hassel; George McClary; Hester A Davenport; Edmund Rhodes; William D Davenport; Alfred Davenport; Hez Basnight; Isaac Furlaugh; Samuel W Davenport; David Davenport; Mary Davenport; Jas W Newberry; Charles M Mason
****

Mary Davenport, Pg 94b, Fm 479, 26 Sep 1850 Cool Springs
Davenport, Mary 33 F W 100 NC
Davenport, William D 16 M W NC
Davenport, Mary E 13 F W NC In School
Davenport, Charles N 11 M W NC In School
Davenport, Abraham 6 M W NC In School
Davenport, Nancy I 2 F W NC
Names Before & After: Hardy Phelps; Andrew Spruill; Lloyd Bateman; Milly Simpson; Thos S Hassel; George McClary; Hester A Davenport; Edmund Rhodes; William D Davenport; Alfred Davenport; Hez Basnight; Isaac Furlaugh; Samuel W Davenport; David Davenport; Mary Davenport; Jas W Newberry; Charles M Mason
****

Martin Davenport, Pg 96b, Fm 511; 26 Sep 1850 Skinnerville Dist
Davenport, Martin 28 M W Farmer 500 NC M/Y
Davenport, Pamelia 32 F W NC M/Y 512
Stewart, William 40 M B Shing NC R/W
Stewart, Peggy 35 F M NC R/W
Names Before & After: Jno Newbery Jr; Abner Perry; William C Slight; Chas J Lewis; Jos P Patrick; Catherine Patrick; William Patrick; Martin Davenport; William Stewart; Elijah Stewart; William M Davenport; Nancy Davenport; Jas Tarkinton; Elvin Sawyer; Lydia Sawyer; Hoda Sawyer; Jas Hufton; Simeon Clifton
****

Davenport, William M, Pg 96b, Fm 514; 26 Sep 1850 Skinnerville Dist
Davenport, William M 39 M W Farmer 150 NC
Davenport, Martha 12 F W NC R/W
Davenport, William 10 M W NC In School
Names Before & After: Jno Newbery Jr; Abner Perry; William C Slight; Chas J Lewis; Jos P Patrick; Catherine Patrick; William Patrick; Martin Davenport; William Stewart; Elijah Stewart; William M Davenport; Nancy Davenport; Jas Tarkinton; Elvin Sawyer; Lydia Sawyer; Hoda Sawyer; Jas Hufton; Simeon Clifton
****

Nancy Davenport; Pg 96b, Fm 515; 26 Sep 1850 Skinnerville Dist
Davenport, Nancy 65 F W 100 NC
Davenport, Affy 35 F W NC
Davenport, Jas 25 M W Farmer NC
Names Before & After: Jno Newbery Jr; Abner Perry; William C Slight; Chas J Lewis; Jos P Patrick; Catherine Patrick; William Patrick; Martin Davenport; William Stewart; Elijah Stewart; Nancy Davenport; Jas Tarkinton; Elvin Sawyer; Lydia Sawyer; Hoda Sawyer; Jas Hufton; Simeon Clifton
****

Hardy Davenport Pg 98a, Fm 534, 28 Sep 1850 Skinnerville Dist
Davenport, Hardy 47 M W Farmer 1500 NC
Davenport, Alfred H 17 M W Farmer NC
Davenport, Ephraim E 12 M W NC In School
Mcdaniel, Henry 11 M W NC In School
Names Before & After: Hardy Norman; Patsy Patrick; Jos Norman; George W Snell; Chas Phelps; George Swain; Asa Steely; Hardy Davenport; Hannah B Kenny; Abner Lamb; Manson Lamb; Asa Snell; Melissa McDaniel; Franklin Snell; Ann Sprull; Betsy Davenport; Dorcas Hill; Jos Long
****

Betsy Davenport, Pg 98a, Fm 540, 28 Sep 1850 Skinnerville Dist
Spruill, Ann 60 F W NC
Davenport, Betsy 32 F W NC
Davenport, Hardy 5 M W NC
Names Before & After: Chas Phelps; George Swain; Asa Steely; Hardy Davenport; Hannah B Kenny; Abner Lamb; Manson Lamb; Asa Snell; Melissa McDaniel; Franklin Snell; Ann Sprull; Betsy Davenport; Dorcas Hill; Jos Long; Thos Norma; Samuel J Davenport; Jno Phelps; William J Starr; Allen Reed; Jere W Sutton; Jno G Williams
****

Samuel J Davenport; Pg 98b, Fm 545; 28 Sep 1850 Skinnerville Dist
Davenport, Samuel J 27 M W Farmer 450 NC
Davenport, Nancy 28 F W NC
Davenport, Mary E 7 F W NC In School
Davenport, Thos F 5 M W NC
Davenport, Marcus L 2 M W NC
Davenport, Melissa A 6m F W NC
Names Before & After: Abner Lamb; Manson Lamb; Asa Snell; Melissa McDaniel; Franklin Snell; Ann Sprull; Betsy Davenport; Dorcas Hill; Jos Long; Thos Norma; Samuel J Davenport; Jno Phelps; William J Starr; Allen Reed; Jere W Sutton; Jno G Williams
****

Susan Davenport, Pg 104b, Fm 624 19 Oct 1850 Plymouth (Town)
Spruill, J A 40 M W Lumber 1500 NC
Spruill, Mary 40 F W NC
Davenport, Susan 21 F W NC
Names Before & After: William Eborn; Thos E Pender; Edgar Hanks; Jno Cornell; Spruill Ja; Susan Davenport; Theophilus Ashe; William Ross; Fanny James; Jno James

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Mortality Schedules: Name, County, State, Age, Sex, Month of Death, State of Birth, Cause of Death, Occupation

Davenport Sarah E. Washington Co. NC 04 F Sep NC Brain Fever None Listed
Davenport Aron Washington Co. NC 31 M Oct NC Unknown Laborer
Davenport Bettie Washington Co. NC 3mo F Feb NC Unknown None Listed
Davenport Martha A. Washington Co. NC 17 F Oct NC Pneumonia None Listed
Davenport Samuel W. Washington Co. NC 34 M Nov NC Intemperance Farmer
Davenport Sarah E. Washington Co. TN 09 F Jul TN Scarlet Fever None Listed

Other Counties:

Davenport Elizabeth Tyrrell Co. NC 59 F Mar NC Consumption None Listed
Davenport Laura Tyrrell Co. NC 6mo F Sep NC Unknown None Listed
Davenport Matthias Tyrrell Co. NC 7 M Mar NC Congestion chills None Listed
Davenport William Caldwell Co. NC 88 M Aug VA Old Age Farmer

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Other Davenports in NC:

Absalord Davenport - Surry County NC pg 343 North Division
Anderson W.Davenport - Gaston County NC pg 418 No Township Listed
Anna E. Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 378 No Township Listed
Bushaba R. Davenport - Pitt County NC pg 075 Andrews
Charles Davenport - Pitt County NC pg 076 Andrews District

Charles Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 372 No Township Listed
David Davenport - Cherokee County NC pg 025 Murphy Town
David DevenportHenderson Co NC pg 219 No Township
David DevenportHenderson Co NC pg 220 No Township
David M. Davenport - Cherokee County NC pg 024 Murphy Town
Elizabeth Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 376 No Township Listed
Elizabeth Devenport - Currituck Co NC pg 203 Poplar Branch District
Enoch Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 397 No Township Listed
Ephraim Davenport - Chowan County NC pg 115 Edenton
Falkes Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 396 No Township Listed
Frederick Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 378 No Township Listed
Frederick Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 398 No Township Listed
George Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 396 No Township Listed
George Devenport - Halifax Co NC pg 001 No Township
George W. Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 397 No Township Listed
Isaac Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 388 No Township Listed
James Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 359 No Township Listed
James Devenport - Ashe Co NC pg 317 No Township Listed
James Devenport - Randolph Co NC pg 243 Northern Division
James M. Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 394 No Township Listed
James S. Davenport - Pitt County NC pg 076 Andrews
James T. Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 390 No Township Listed
Nancy Devenport - Randolph Co NC pg 243 Northern Division
John Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 396 No Township Listed
John D. Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 371 No Township Listed
John T. Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 364 No Township Listed
Jordan Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 394 No Township Listed
Joseph Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 398 No Township Listed
Joseph B. Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 395 No Township Listed
Lydia Davenport - Pitt County NC pg 069 Perkins
Martin Davenport - Cherokee County NC pg 076 Murphy Town
Mary Davenport - Camden County NC pg 066 No Township Listed
Mary Davenport - Surry County NC pg 343 North Division
Penct. Devenport - Randolph Co NC pg 232 Northern Division
Pimkney DevenportRandolph Co NC pg 229 Northern Division
Randolph Davenport - Pitt County NC pg 074 Andrews
Rebecca Davenport - Pitt County NC pg 074 Andrews
Richard Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 395 No Township Listed
Rosa Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 378 No Township Listed
Samuel Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 397 No Township Listed
Sarah L. Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 390 No Township Listed
Silas Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 395 No Township Listed
Theadore Davenport - Pitt County NC pg 073 Andrews
Thomas Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 385 No Township Listed
Thomas C. Davenport - Cherokee County NC pg 025 Murphy Town

Tully Davenport - Tyrrell County NC pg 395 No Township Listed
William Davenport - Watauga County NC pg 115 Watauga
William Devenport - Gaston Co NC pg 403 No Township Listed
William Col. Davenport - Caldwell Co NC pg 055 Yadkin

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1820 Census **1830 Census** **1840 Census**

1850 Census

Lots of Names

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Linda Haas Davenport
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Some Deed Abstracts
Washington, Tyrrell &
a few from Chowan Counties North Carolina
Section 1: 1716 - 1788

Abstracted by: Linda Haas Davenport

North Carolina is a Metes & Bounds state so most deeds contain names of people other than just the buyer and seller. Tyrrell County's records are intact back to the beginning of the county (1729) but Washington County's courthouse burned on three occasions, the last during the Civil War. The only records that were saved each time were the Deed Books so it is to these records (from 1799) that researchers must go to search for information on their ancestors prior to the Civil War. Hopefully by the time you have glanced through the following abstracts you will understand just how much information is contained within Land Records. (If you don't understand land records go here. To see a sample deed go here)

These are abstracts of copies of deeds have I collected (or other researchers have shared with me) in my research for my family lines of Davenport & Ambrose. In the deed books, deeds were recorded one after another so there is often a part of another deed on the same page as my deed of interest. I'll also abstract these fragments. Names found in the deed will be listed in red above the abstract.

If you have any deeds you would be willing to share please let me know. [an error occurred while processing this directive]

Copies of any deeds you may be interested in may be ordered from the Washington County Courthouse, 120 Adams Street, Plymouth, NC 27962. (phone: 252-793-3013). I do not know the current charge for copies. Please check with the courthouse.

Nicholas Tiner, David Ambrose, William A Ashley, Robert Hicks

Chowan County, North Carolina, Deed Book B-1, pages 266, 12 Apr 1716 ... Nicholas Tiner of the Isle of White [Wright] county in ye Collony of Virginia to David Ambross of the Precinct of Chowan in ye county of Albemarle, Planter ... Twenty Pounds ... One Hundred and Fifty Acres ... All of my Plantation ... being in Chowan ... between Rockahock Creek and the Indian Road ... Signed: Nicholas T Tiner ... Witnesses: William A Ashley, Robert Hicks

Nicholas Tiner, David Ambrose, Edward E Padgett, Jos Nairne

Chowan County, North Carolina, Deed Book B-1, pages 267, 7 Oct 1716 ... Nicholas Tiner of the Isle of White [Wright] county in ye Collony of Virginia to David Ambross of the Precinct of Chowan in ye county of Albemarle, Planter ... Fifteen Pounds ... Three Hundred Acres ... It being a part of a larger tract of land of Six Hundred and Forty acres given to me by my father Nicholas Tiner, deceased, ... being in Chowan ... on the west side of Rockahock Creek in Chowan Precient, being in the upper part of Rockahock Neck .... Signed: Nicholas T Tiner ... Witnesses: Edward E Padgett, Jos Nairne

Edward Patchett, Margaret Patchett, David Ambrose, Patrick Wainwright, Thomas Chesson

Chowan County, North Carolina, Deed Book F-1, pages 35-36, 31 Mar 1720, ... Edward Patchett of the Precinct of Chowan and County of Albemarle, Planter and Margaret my wife to David Ambrose of the county of Albemarle, planter ... Ten Pounds ... and for divers ____ and cause and considerations ... all that Plantation were he the said David Ambrose is now living ... Three Hundred acres ... Rockahock Creek ... Signed: Edward (his X mark) Patchett ... Witness: Pat. Wainwright ... Recorded 21 Apr 1720 by Tho. Chesson, Clerk

Benjamin Small, Mary Small, David Ambrose, Edward Parks, John Michner, Thomas Hubbard, W. Smith

Chowan County, North Carolina, Deed Book W-1, pages 325, 7 Mar 1736, ... Benjamin Small and Mary Small to David Ambrus... assignment of deed ... One Hundred Acres ... Rockahock Neck purchased of Media White ..... Signed: Benjamin Small ... Witness: Edward Parks, John (his X mark) Michner ... [Mary Small examined by W. Smith, C. Just] ... [Mary assigned her interest ...] Signed: Benjamin Small, Mary (her X mark) Small ... Witness: Tho. (his X mark) Hubbard

Andrew Griffin, Thomas Lee, William Mackey, Eben'z Slade, Humprey Bate Jr

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 2, pages 173 (fragment) ... Andrew Griffin to Thomas Lee & William Mackey. Witnesses Eben'z Slade and Humpry Bate Junr

Joseph Davenport, Ann Davenport, Alexander McKeel, Samuel Spruill, James Davenport, John Davenport, Joshua Turner

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 2, pages 173-175, 21 May 1752, Proven in open court Jun Term 1752 ... Joseph Davenport, Planter, and Ann Davenport to Alexander McKeel Mackeel/McKeal/Makel/Mekell [spelled these different ways within the deed] ... Sixteen pounds ... ... One Hundred Fifty acres ...West Side of Scuppernong River ... outer Swamp ... Samuel Spruill's line ... Signed by Joseph (his X mark) Davenport & Ann (her X mark) Davenport ... Witnesses: James Davenport, John Davenport, Joshua Turner

Shadrack Bunch, Jesse Ambrose, William Steward, Micajah Bunch, Linus Janes, Thomas Janes, George Disbrawe

Chowan County, North Carolina, Deed Book H-1, pages 206, 6 Jul 1756, Proven in open Apr 1757 Term, Registered 6 Sep 1757 ... Shadrack Bunch to Jesse Ambrose ... Twenty Three Pounds, Ten Shillings ... One Hundred Acres ... Being on the west side of Rockahock Creek commonly known by the name Pagets Neck ... along with all houses, orchards, gardens, fences, timber and timber trees ... at the mouth of Gundets branch ... down Rockahock Creek ... Beaver Dam Branch ... Signed: Shadrick Bunch ... Witnesses: William Steward, Micajah Bunch, Linus Janes ... Justice Thomas Janes, Clerk of Court ... George Disbrawe, Register

Josiah Phelps, David Ambrose, John Earl, J I Jones, Edward Phelps

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 4, pages 113, 1 Sep 1761, ... Josiah Phelps to David Ambrose ... Fifteen Pounds ... One Hundred Acres ... on West Side of Basin Creek ... middle of the savana ... river swamp ... being part of a tract of land containing six hundred and fifty acres granted to the said Josiah Phelps by a deed of grant from John Earl of Granville, bearing date of 20 Oct 1761 ... Signed: Josiah Phelps (seal) ... Witnesses: J I Jones, Edward Phelps

Josiah Phelps, Jesse Ambrose, John Earl Graville, David Ambrose, Benjamin Tarkington

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 4, page 175, 16 Nov 1761, Proven in open court Dec Term 1761, Registered 25 Feb 1762 ... Josiah Phelps to Jesse Ambros ... Thirty Pounds current money of Virginia ... One Hundred Acres ... on the West side of Beaver Creek ... Moccason [Moccasin] Creek ... the Rattle Snake [Rattlesnake] land ... along the Dismal ... in the Savana ...Hassell's corner ... being part of a tract of six hundred acres to Josiah Phelps by grant from the right Honorable John Earl Granville, bearing the date of 20 Oct 1760 [the other deeds referencing this grant had the date 1761], reference thereunto being had may more simply appear ... Signed: Josiah Phelps (seal) ... Witnesses: David Ambros, Benjamin Tarkington

Lovick Worley, Thomas Garret, William Rhoads

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 2, page 174 (fragment) ... Lovick Worley, Yomon to Thomas Garret ... for Twenty Pounds Sterling money of Great Britain ... an obligation dated 9 Dec 1751 ... twenty-five acres ... South side of Moratteck River ... Hugh Swamp ... William Rhoads' line ... Dismill Swamp ...

David Ambrose, Robert Davis, Josiah Phelps, John Kinneson, John Harrison, I C Ambrose, J Ambrose

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 4, page 100-101, 11 Feb 1767, Registered 19 May 1780 ... David Ambrose to Robert Davis ... Thirty Pounds Proclamation money ... One Hundred Acres ... on west side of Beaver Creek ... River Posacin ... being part of a tract of six hundred acres to Josiah Phelps by grant from the right Honorable John Earl Granville, bearing the date of 20 Oct 1761, reference thereunto being had may more simply appear ... Signed: David Ambrose (seal) ... Witnesses: John Kinneson (Harrison ?), I C Ambrose, J

Ambrose

John Wynne, Stephen Davenport, Joseph Wynne

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 9, page 97-98, Proven in open court Jan Term 1780, Registered 19 May 1780 (missing pg 97)... John Wynne to Stephen Davenport ... 200 acres ... Snell's line ... Phelps' Swamp ... Signed John Wynne ... Witness Joseph Wynne

State of North Carolina, Stephen Davenport

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 8, page 104-105, Land Grant 105, 15 Dec 1779, Recorded 29 Nov 1780 ... State of North Carolina granting One hundred Seventy Eight acres to Stephen Davenport ... 50 shillings per 100 acres ... Lying on the East side of Scuppernong River ... North side of river Pocoson ... Phelps' Swamp ...

Jesse Lewis, Joseph Davenport, Isaac Davenport, John Long

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 9, pages 98-99, 30 Dec 1779, Proven in open court Jan Term 1780, Recorded 19 May 1780 ... Jesse Lewis to Joseph Davenport ... Thirty Pounds Proclamation money ... Fifty acres ... Gum Swamp ... James Davenport's line ... Signed Jesse Lewis ... Witnesses: Isaac Davenport, John Long

Joseph Chapman, Seth Phelps

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 9, page 99 (fragment) ... Joseph Chapman, Planter to Seth Phelps ... for One Hundred Pounds Lawful money ... land out of the patent ... said Phelps' line ...

State of North Carolina, Isaac Davenport

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 8, page 102, Land Grant 145, (fragment) ... State of North Carolina granting One Hundred and Ten Acres to Isaac Davenport ... 50 shilling per 100 acres ... East side of Stephen Entry ...

State of North Carolina, James Phelps

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 8, page 103, 1 Mar 1780, Land Grant ?, (fragment)

State of North Carolina, Stephen Davenport

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 8, page 103-104, Land Grant 67, 1 Mar 1780, Recorded 29 Nov 1780 ... State of North Carolina granting fifty acres to Stephen Davenport ... 50 shillings per 100 acres ... beginning on his own line ...

Joseph Phelps, Shimea Ambrose

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 9, page 144, 10 Mar 1780, Proven in open court Apr Term 1780, Recorded 27 Jun 1780 ... Joseph Phelps Senr to Shimea Ambrose ... Fifty Pounds current money of state ... One Hundred Acres ... on North side of the Lake ... as

the same is granted to me by a deed of Grant bearing the date 1 Oct 1779, reference hereunto will more fully make appear ... Signed: Joseph Phelps (seal) ... Witness: Joseph Phelps, Jurn

Nathan Bateman, James Ambrose, John Ansley, Joseph Ansley, Jeremiah Bateman

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 9, page 122, 22 Sep 1780, Proven in open court Jan Term 1780, Recorded 19 May 1780 ... Nathan Bateman Junr to James Ambrose ... Three Pounds, two shillings & six pence Proclamation money ... Twenty five Acres ... East Side of Scuppernong River ... John Ansley's corner ... up the river ... Signed: Nathan Bateman (seal) ... Witnesses: Joseph Ansley, John Ansley, Jeremiah Bateman

James Ambrose, James Anderson, Joseph Phelps, Frank Ward, Samuel Caswell, James Phelps

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 9, page 202-203, 18 Nov 1780 ... James Ambress to James Anderson ... Eight Hundred and Twenty Eight Pounds ... on the North Side of the Lake and West side of Mall Creek ... mouth of Mall creek ... Tarkenton's line ... Joseph Phelps corner ... Frank Ward's line ...Samuel Caswell's corner ...Signed: James Ambress (seal) ... Witnesses: Joseph Phelps Junr, James Phelps

Jesse Lewis, Shimea Ambrose, James Davenport

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 11, page 14-15, 23 Nov 1780, (missing pg 15) ... Jesse Lewis to Shimea Ambrose ... Thirty Four Pounds ... Sixty acres ... Gum Swamp ... James Davenport's ...

State of North Carolina, David Ambrose, Joseph Phelps, Francis Ward

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 8, page 285, Land Grant 234, 29 Oct 1782, Recorded 22 Oct 1783 ... State of North Carolina granting Two Hundred, Seventy Six acres to David Ambrose ... 50 shillings per 100 acres ... on the North side of the Lake ... Corner of Tarkinton's Survey ... Joseph Phelps' corner ... Francis Ward's line ... Anderson's corner

Charles Pettigrew, Josiah Phelps

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 8, page 287, 29 Oct 1782, Recorded 23 Oct 1783 (fragment) ... State of North Carolina granting Fifty acres to Charles Pettigrew ... 50 shillings per 100 acres ... on north side of Lake Phelps ... back corner of Josiah Phelps' survey ...

State of North Carolina, Stephen Davenport

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 8, page 101, Land Grant 144, 4 Aug 1783 ... State of North Carolina granting One Hundred and Ten Acres to Stephen Davenport ... 50 shillings per 100 acres ... on the East side of Phelps Swamp

State of North Carolina, Joseph Davenport, John Fitz Patrick, James Anderson, Joshua Tarkenton

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 8, pages 285-286, Land Grant 351, 18 Aug 1783, Recorded 22 Oct 1783 ... State of North Carolina granting Eight Acres to Joseph Davenport & Jon. Fitz Patrick ... 50 shillings per 100 acres ... North side of Lake ... James Anderson's corner ... Joshua Tarkenton's Line ...

Jacob Smith, William Caule, Abraham Smith, Nathan Bateman, Jesse Bateman, J Phelps

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 6, page 14, 8 Mar 1784, Proven in open court, July Term 1784, Recorded 23 Aug 1784 (fragment) ... Jacob Smith to William Caule ... Island, Including all the land Timber and Timber on the branches next to the plantation whereon Abraham Smith now lives .. river Pecoson ... Nathan Bateman's survey ... includes the Island & swamp as aforesaid ... Reserving to myself the liberty of timber for my own life ... Signed Jacob (his X mark) Smith ... Witnesses: Jesse (his X mark) Bateman, J Phelps Senr

Joseph Davenport, John Davenport, James Davenport, Joseph Spruill, Jonathan Bateman, Frederick Davenport, James Freeman

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 6, pages 14-15, 16 May 1784, Proven in Open court July Term 1784, Recorded 23 Aug 1784 ... Joseph Davenport, Junr to my son James Davenport ...Twenty Pounds Specie ... One Hundred Acres ... West Side of Scuppernong River ... James Davenport's line ... Joseph Spruill's line ... Joseph Davenport's corner ... Jonathan Bateman's corner ... on Potatoe Run ... Frederick Davenport's corner ... Signed: Joseph (his X mark) Davenport ... Witnesses: James Davenport, James Freeman

Joseph Davenport, Shimie Ambrose

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 6, pages 15, 30 May 1784, (fragment) ... Joseph Davenport to Shimie Ambrose ... Fifty Pounds Proclamation Money ...

Joseph Davenport, John Davis Jr, Jermiah Frasier, Thomas Davis, Andrew Bateman, Jesse Phelps

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 10, pages 20-21, 1 Oct 1785, Proven in Open court Apr Term 1786 on oath of Jermiah Frasier, Recorded 28 May 1786 ... Joseph Davenport, Planter to John Davis Junr, Planter ... Forty Five Acres ... Forty Five Pounds Spices ... my land purchased of Jermiah Frasier ... on bull savanna ... Thomas Davis' line ... Andrew Bateman's line ... Signed: Joseph Davenport ... Witnesses: J Frasier, Jesse Phelps

Joseph W Davenport, Mary Davenport, John Fitz Patrick, Obida Patrick, Josiah Collins, Nathaniel Allen, Samuel Dickerson, James Anderson, Joshua Tarkenton, James Wood, J Phelps Jr

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 10, pages 229-231, 3 Jun 1786, Proven in Open court Jan Term 1788, Recorded 3 Aug 1789 ... Joseph Davenport Senr, Planter & his wife Mary & John Fitz Patrick, Planter, & Obida his wife to Josiah Collins, Nathaniel Allen & Samuel Dickerson of the town of Edenton ... Eight Pounds Currency ... Eight acres ... it

being the same as Land Grant 351 ... James Anderson's corner ... Joshua Tarkenton's line ... along Lake ... Signed: John Patrick, Obida (her X mark) Patrick, Joseph W (his X mark) Davenport, Mary (her X mark) Davenport ... Witnesses: James Wood, J Phelp Junr

John Swain, Johanna Swain, Joshua Collins, Nathaniel Allen, Samuel Dickerson, Nathan Hooker, Robert McAllester

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 10, pages 229, Proven in Open court Jan Term 1788, Recorded 20 Feb 1788 (fragment) ... John Swain & Johanna his wife to Joshua Collins, Nath Allen & Saml Dickerson ... Signed John Swain ... Witnesses: Nathan Hooker, Rob McAllester

John Alexander, Isaac Alexander, Joseph Alexander

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 10, pages 231, (fragment) ... John Alexander, Planter, son of Isaac Alexander deceased to Isaac Alexander the son of Joseph Alexander deceased, Planter ... One Hundred pounds lawful money ... to said Isaac Alexander & heirs lawfully begotten by his body ... excluding 40 foot square for a living place for the said John Alexander ... west side of Scuppernong river ... commonly called Wilkenson ...

Josiah Phelps, John Davenport, Jon Bateman

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 10, pages 203, Proven in Open court Jan Term 1788, Registered 9 Feb 1788 (fragment) ... Signed by Josiah Phelps ... Witnesses: John Davenport, Jon Bateman

Joseph Davenport, John Davis Jr, Andrew Bateman, J Phelps Jr

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 10, pages 203-204, Proven in Open court Jan Term 1788, Registered 15 Feb 1788 ... Joseph Davenport to John Davis Jr ... Fifty Pounds current money ... Fifty acres ... West side of Scuppernong River ... Andrew Bateman's line ... north side of the Lake ... Signed: Joseph Davenport ... Witness J Phelps Jr

John Davis, Robert Davis, J Phelps Jr

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 10, pages 203, 15 Jan 1788, Proven in Open court Jan Term 1788, Registered 15 Feb 1788 ... John Davis Sr to John Davis Jr .. Fifty pounds current money ... for Fifty acres ... at head of Scuppernong river ... Gum Swamp ... river Pocosin ... Robert Davis' line .. signed: John (his X mark) Davis ... Witnesses: J Phelps Jr

George Davenport, John Davenport, John Chesson, James Chesson, Isaac Davenport

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 10, pages 205 (fragment) ... George Davenport of Hyde County to John Davenport of Tyrrell County ... One Hundred Pounds Specie ... John Chesson's corner ... the Dismal ... James Chesson's corner .... being all of that tract granted to Isaac Davenport, dec'd, patent as the paten will more appear ...

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Re: Dempsey & Mary (Davenport)Spruill,NC

Posted by: Karen Cotter (ID *****8605) **Date:** June 21, 2002 at 21:08:03

In Reply to: Dempsey & Mary (Davenport)Spruill,NC by G. Souza 576 of 846 Go

Your people are included in this information. It was given to me by a Spruill researcher and a lot of the later information confirmed by a direct descendent. I just unearthed it again and transcribed it, hopefully with a minimum of errors though no guarantee. My family is Fryer and I have more information about them. Elizabeth Cornealia Ann Fryer Spruill was my great grandfather's sister and she wrote him several letter which I have also transcribed that describes some of her and her husband's (Benjamin Lafayette Spruill) and children's life after the War between the States. Many died of consumption or tuberculosis.

GODFREY SPRUILL

The first knowledge we have of the Spruill family is when the American colonies were under British Rule. Dr. Godfrey Spruill was granted 640 acres of land in Albermarle County in 1668. This is now a beautiful section of level land fronting on Albermarle ????? and is called Sand Banks Plantation as it was named by Godfrey Spruill. It borders on Lake Phelps, an expansive body of water, ????????? countryside, now controlled by flood gates.

Godfrey's will was proven July 29 1710 in Court in North Carolina in the Province of Albermarle.

His wife must have died before the will was written as she is not mentioned. His children appear to be grown, since his legacies include several grandchildren.

More than sixteen hundred acres of land were divided among his children. This land was more or less located around the Pamilico and Pecosol Rivers.

Godfrey had three sons, Samuel, Godfrey and Joseph, and two daughters. Savannah married Cuthbert Phelps, and Mary must have married Mr. Boutwell, as his grandson Buttonhead Boutwell was named in the will; also Elizabeth Boutwell.

His grandson Godfrey (son of Samuel) was mentioned. His sons Godfrey and Joseph were left male slaves, and home plantation went to his son Joseph. Joseph was made his sole executer.

Summary of Dr. Godfrey Spruill's Will
Written 1710 Proved 1719
Province of Albermarle

Son, Samuel 350 acres

Son, Godfrey 350 acres, 1 negro man called Jerry

Son, Joseph home plantation, also 50 acres
1 negro man called Sambo
negro man called Dolphin
my sheep and hogs

Daughter, Savannah and 300 acres, a gold ring of 20 shills price
Husband Cuthbert Phelps

Daughter, Mary a gold ring of 20 shills price

Grandson, Buttohnead Boutwell 600 acres (in ye fork of Pamtico River

Joseph,executor

SAMUEL SPRUILL
Son of Godfrey

Samuel Spruill's will was made in Tyrrel County, North Carolina, August 9th 1760. Quoting from it, "I being very sick and weak, but in perfect mind and memory ---- dispose of my Worldly Estate in the following manner".

He bequeathed to his wife Mary the home and plantation, also:
1 mulatto man Able
1 negro girl Jenny
1 mare named Barney
1 horse named Jack
riding horse, saddle, bridle
ows and calves
4 largest steers
10 sows and pigs
10 hogs a year old
1 bed and furniture belonging
3 dishes, 3 basins, 6 plates
1 large chest called Father's chest

1 small chest
2 linen wheels and car cards belonging
6 chairs
5 ewes
all the cotton, wool and flax
5 hogsheads
1/3 part of orchard
all the cattle over the Bay

If wife dies or marries, all to be used for 2 small children, son (young) James Son (ypung) Eilpha

Son, Samuel plantation 120 acres

Son, Joseph 100 acres
1 negro boy by name Dorcy
1/3 part of orchard for 7 years if he assist in keeping in good repair
100 acres Jacobs land
1 mulatoo named Sam

Son, Jeremiah 125 acres
1 mare, Flower
1 horse, Litfeet

1 mulatto boy named Mose
1 negro Samson
2 bed and furniture belonging to it
Mother's chest
1 bill for money from Mary Spruill, date 1762
1/3 part of orchard

Son, Nehemiah 100 acres (on the sound)
(probable twin to Jeremiah) 230 acres
1 negro woman named Abigale
1 bed and furniture belonging
1 small chest
1 brass kettle

Five daughters were named:
1. Joanna who married Jacob Blount received four Negroes and one shilling sterling money.
2. Jemima Garret received one Negro man, 1 cow and calf and 25 shillings.

The other three daughters mst have died before the will was made, as he names the following:

3. Heirs of my daughter Elizabeth Caswell dec'd – 1 shilling
4. Heirs of my daughter Mary White dec'd – 1 shilling
5. Heirs of my daughter Lillian Hocker dec'd – 1 shilling

He left to his granddaughter Elizabeth Hocker a gold ring with a stone in it.

To his grandson Thomas (son of Joseph) he left a cow.

NEHEMIAH SPRUILL
Son of Samuel, Grandson of Godfrey

In Tyrrel County, North Carolina, October 31, 1800, Nehemiah Spruill deeded a tract of land in Washington County, of said state, to his son Dempsey. It contained sixty five acres of land and lay on the west side of Souppernong River.

Nehemiah also gives land to his grandson Durles, son Durles.

Registered in Washington County records March 10, ????

Nehemiah inherited Sandbanks plantation from his father Samuel

DEMPSEY SPRUILL
Son of Nehemiah, Grandson of Samuel
Great Grandson of Godfrey

Dempsey Spruill was born November 14, 1779. He spent his whole life in Washington County, North Carolina. According to an old paper, he lived at Spruill's bridge near Creswell, North Carolina. There is a very old cemetery there wher Dempsey, his wife and other Spruills are buried.

On December 26, 1799, Dempsey married Mary Davenport. She was born April 3, 1779, the daughter of Elkanah and Rachel Davenport. She died January 10, 1858.

Dempsey owned several pieces of property and a number of slaves. He raised cattle and sheep as well as crops.

Mentioned in his will are six daughters and two sons as follows (not in order of birth);

1. Ann Caroline, not married.
2. Henrietta, married Dunston and had two sons, Eberneezer and John.
3. Sallie, married Isaac C. Bateman.
4. Mary, married Jeremiah Swain
5. Clarisa, married P. C. Dudly, later Capt. Myers
6. William A. had a son Dempsey
7. Downing, married Penelope Teresa Draper. More Information follows.
8. Harriet, born Oct. 18, 1800. Harriet married Eli Woodley and had five children, namely;

a. Samuel, father of Hattie Woodley who married Phelps and lived on Fairview Rd. in Raleigh, North Carolina. They were the parents of Elizabeth Phelps who married H. B. Byrd.
b. Daniel, had a son Edgar

c. Eli
d. Dempsey
e. Henry, born in Columbia, North Carolina. He married Margaret Spruill. More information under Margaret Spruill

Downing Spruill moved to Mississippi in 1834 when 29 years old and his oldest child Eliza was 1 year old.

From Eliza Spruill Rimmer's bible – Downing Spruill, son of Dempsey and Mary Spruill was born the 14th date of February, 1805

Summary of Dempsey Spruill Will – 1841

Wife, Mary Spruill house and plantation
All other lands I possess
Tools, horses, mules, cattle, sheep
All household and kitchen furniture
All stocks of Negroes, young and old
All money and notes

Daughter, Henrietta Dunston 3 cows and calves, 3 ewes and lambs, ½ land my son Downing moved from

Daughter, Ann Caroline bed and furniture (1st choice)
$150 in money
2 cows and calves, 2 ewes and lambs, ½ land my son Downing moved from (220 acrs)
house and plantation whereon I now live

Daughter, Sallie, wife of Isaac C. Bateman 81 acres land

Son, William A. Spruill Gun land swamp 65 acres
Body Farm, cypress swamp 33 acres

Daughter, Mary, wife of Jeremiah Swain 75 acres
Swain later married Henrietta

Grandson, Dempsey Woodly 20 acres
(son of Eli and Hariet)

Grandson, Eberneezer Dunston land adjoining Pettigrove Chapole

Grandson, Dempsey 10 acres
(son of William A. Spruell)

Daughter, Clarina and P. C. Dudly 80 acres
Second marriage to Capt. Myers
Third marriage to Joe Davenport

Grandson, John Dunston land in Tyrell County

Give all my lawful heirs enough money to buy them a mourning suit at my death except my son Downing.

Son, Downing 1 negro woman named Patisnal
1 negro man called Moses (which he has now in his possession)
1 dollar in cash (in full of my estate)

October 11, 1841 signed Dempsey Spruill

Executors, wife Mary Spruill and son William A. Spruill

DOWNING SPRUILL
Son of Dempsey, Grandson of Nehemiah, GGrandson of Samuel, G.G. Grandson of Godfrey

Downing Spruill was born in Creswell, North Carolina,,,, Feb. 14, 1805. He lived on a farm with his parents, one brother and five sisters.

On May 22, 1832, at Plymouth, North Carolina, he married Penelope Teresa Draper, daughter of Willis and Penelope Draper. Penelope (called Penny) was born Dec. 11 1813.

They were blessed by the arrival of a baby girl on the notable night that "The stars fell" Nov. 12, 1833. She was named Mary Ann Eliza. When the baby was nearly a year old, Downing and Penelope decided to go prospecting in Mississipi, a cousin Friley Jones having gone ahead of them. Downing's father gave them two Negroes and money to make the trip. Downing, 29 years old and Penelope 21 and baby started out with the two servants, Patisnal and Moses, in carriages across the wild country. There was an accident enroute and Penny lost the sight of one eye. The rest of her life, she wore a velvet patch over that eye.

They first settled west of Canton, Mississippi where they lived several years, then decided to move to Leake County where there was spring water and they thought the ozone from the pine trees made it a more healthful climate.

Downing and Penelope spent the rest of their lives farming and raising six children in Leake County. Downing was too old to fight in the civil War, but he was a heavy slave owner and just before the close of the war, he was shot and killed by an enemy sniper when entering his barn. Downing had accumulated a great deal of land and left a section of land to each of his six children. He had given land for a Methodist church and cemetery at Forest Grove and he was buried there Dec. 10, 1865. His stone is still intact.

Penelope lived twelve years after he was gone and died Aug. 31, 1877 at the home of her daughter Arabella Stokes, who died only three months later.

Downing and Penelope Spruill were the parents of six children, namely

A. Mary Ann Eliza (Spruill)(called Liza) was born near Plymouth, North Carolina Nov. 12, 1833. When a year old, she moved with her parents to Mississippi.

On Nov. 23, 1853, she married Hosea Tapley Rimmer, the son of Richard and Jennie (Farmer) Rimmer. Hosea was born near Creswell, North Carolina Feb. 25, 1824. Most of their married life was spent on a farm near Camden, Mississippi. It was called Shwerdy Colie and was located on the Yocknuckny River. They owned a ferry that was called the "Red Dog Ferry", which took people back and forth across the river. Their farm adjoined the Choctaw Indian reservation and Hosea and Liza learned to speak the Indian language well. While Hosea was not a doctor, he kept a little black bag filled with remedies and attended the Indians, when they were sick. Often when a baby Indian was born, the suaw would bring it to the house and say, "Puscus nocony (boy) of puscus tike (girl)" named Hosea or Liza, as the case might be, expecting a nice gift.

Liza had a better education than most and taught her husband a great deal after they were married. She wrote may deeds and promissory notes, not only for her husband but other transactions in the neighborhood.

Hosea and Liza lived together over fifty years. The last few years were spent in Canton at the home of their daughter Teresa. Liza had a lengthy illness. She had an operation at Duro Infirmary, New Orleans and passed away in Canton, July 18, 1905. After four lonely years without her, Hosea's life came to an end. Both are buried in the cemetery at Camden.

Hosea and Liza (Spruill) Rimmer were the parents of two children.

a. Richard Downing (Rimmer) was born Nov. 5, 1853. When sixteen years old he entered the University of Mississippi at Oxford. While there, he developed pneumonia and died January 19, 1871. He was buried in the Camden Cemetery

b. Teresa Penelope (Rimmer) was born Jan. 18, 1858 at their country home. She was taught at home by private tutors, and finished her education at Canton Female Academy.

On Oct. 15, 1884, Teresa married George W. Covington, a native of Bowling Green, Kentucky, son of William R. and Rowan (Boswell) Covington. They were parents of three children:

1. Hosea Rimmer (Covington) was born Sept. 28, 1885 at Camden. Rimmer as he was called, became an engineer and spent his entire life in Canton. In 1924, June 18, he married Allie Graham,. daughter of A. T. and Betty (Cobb) Graham. Allie Graham Covington died following a heart attack, 1955. Rimmer died suddenly Dec. 15, 1955. Both are buried on the Covington Lot in the Canton Cemetery.
Rimmer and Allie Covington had one daughter and one son:

a. Camille Elizabeth (Covington), born in Canton July 18, 1925. She married William T. Freeman, who operates a department store in Lucedale, Miss. They had two daughters; Charlotte (Freeman), born Oct. 30, 1948, married Darrel Scruggs. They have one son, Kevin Michael (Scruggs) born Dec. 31, 1970; Rebekah (Freeman), born April 3, 1953, died Jan. 15, 1973 as the result of an automobile accident.

b. George William (Covington), was born Jan. 23, 1927 inCanton. He married Janie Wray Williams of Memphis. There are three children

1. Grace Allie (Covington), born April 3, 1956.
2. George Rimmer (Covington), born Oct. 8, 1958

3. Buck Williams (Covington), born Jan. 19, 1966.

2. Mary Lida (Covington) called Lida was born in Pickens, Miss. Dec. 1, 1887. She married Joseph Allen Rice, called Joe, from Shelbyville, Tenn. Most of their married life was spent in Richmond, Virgnia. Joe died unexpectedly in Bedford, Virginia Jan. 28, 1949. Lida returned to Canton and made her home in one of the Covington apartments until she passed away May 8, 1951. Both were buried on the Covington lot in the Canton cemetery. There were no children.

3. Penelope Teresa (Covington) called Nella, was born in Canton, Miss. Nov. 19, 1891. She married Hugh Anthony Imlay Oct. 23, 1919. Most of their married life was spent in his home town of Zanesville, Ohio. Hugh passed away Sept. 3, 1956 and was buried in Mount Calvary Cemetery, Zanesville. Hugh and Nella Imlay were the parents of three children, all born in Youngstown, Ohio.

a. George Covington (Imlay), born Sept. 30, 1920. On All Saints Day, Nov. 1, 1943, George married Mary Hilda Armbruster in Zanesville, Ohio where they have made their home. George with a cousin John Imlay owns and operates a flower shop, greenhouses and garden store in Zanesville, Ohio, a family business for well over a hundred years. George and Mary A. Imlay were parents of three daughters.

1. Mary Patricia (Imlay) born June 1, 1947
2. Diane (Imlay) born June 1, 1948
3. Kathy (Imlay) born April 7, 1954 – died when 12 years old.

b. Lida Covington (Imlay), born March 2, 1923, married Albert A. Cannella from White Plains, New York Jan. 3, 1945 in Zanesville, Ohio. Lida and Al live in a large colonial home which they built in 1963 in Cookeville, Tenn. Where Al is a professor at Tennessee Techological University and a consultant engineer. Lida and Al are th parents of nine children:

1. Susan (Cannella) born Oct. 24, 1945 in Zanesville, Ohio
2. Leonard (Cannella) born April 14, 1947 in Zanesville, Ohio
3. Jenny (Cannella) born May 1, 1950 in New York City.
4. Albert (Cannella) Jr. born June 16, 1951 in Philadelphia
5. Alice (Cannella) born Sept. 24, 1952 at West Point, New York
6. Cheryl (Cannella) born Nov. 26, 1955 in Harvey, Illinois
7. Jeanne (Cannella) born Nov. 4, 1958, Harvey, Illinois
8. Hugh Imlay (Cannella) born March 10, 1965 in Cookeville, Tenn.
9. Carolyn (Cannella) born March 21, 1969 (adopted)

c. Hugh A. Imlay, Jr. born Sept. 23, 1926. On Dec. 29, 19?? He married Arlene Thomas. Hugh is the manager of three drug stores in Newark, Ohio. Hugh and Arlene T. Imlay are the parents of two children

1. Timothy Hugh (Imlay) born Oct. 28, 1952
2. Terri Sue (Imlay) born March 5, 1956

B. Benjamin Lafayette (Spruill) born Sept. 15, 1837. More later

C. Friley Jones (Spruill) called Frit, was born Oct. 1, 1839. He married Mary Angelo Lucket Feb. 6, 1866. She was of the Catholic faith. There were no cildren. Frit died March 15, 1888.

D. Margaret Louise (Spruill) was born in Leake County, Mississippi August 27, 1841. She married Henry Woodley. The story goes that Henry Woodley whose home was in Columbia, North Carolina, rode horseback to Mississippi to visit his Uncle Downing Spruill. While there he fell desperately in love with his cousin Margaret Spruill. She was young and their relatives discouraged marriage. However, one day he met her as she returned from school, he on horseback and a preacher also riding a horse. The marriage took place by the side of the road. They made their home in Mississippi. Henry Woodley joined the Confederate Army when his two children were very young. While in Camp Lee, Viergina, he became very ill with measles and died June 23, 1862, he was buried in Petersburg, VA. :

Margaret Spruill and Henry Woodley were the parents of two sons:

1. Theophelus Henry (Woodley), called Theo, was born April 23, 1860 in Ofahoma, Miss. When he was seventeen years old, he went to Tyrell County, North Carolina, to live with his uncle, sam Woodley. The rest of his life was spent there. He graduated from Eastland College, Poughkeepsie, New York, later studied law at the University of North Carolina. He was a man of forceful personality and good humor. He took an active part in all matters of public interest and was a well known lawyer in several counties. On Sept. 20, 1892 he married Venie Spruill of Columbia. He was 32 and she 16. The Spruills were prominent people in North Carolina. They were soldiers, members of the assembly and large land owners. Theo and Venie Spruill Woodley were the parents of two daughters.

a. Annie ????? (Woodley) died in 1932.
b. Margaret May (Woodley) called May, was born Sept. 18, 1908. She married Frank Griffin. Two boys and one girl were born to them, namely
1. Margaret May (Peggy)(Griffin) taught music in the shools in Bel Air, Maryland. She is now music teacher in public schools in her home town, Columbia, N.C. She has not married
2. John Henry (Griffin)
3. Michael (Griffin) married Mary Ann Katic. They now live in Chardor, Ohio and are the parents of two children:
(a) Teresa Gynn (Griffin)
(b) John Paul (Griffin) who died Dec. 10, 1972 when 4 ½ years old.
4. Theophila (Griffin) lived twenty-eight months.

2. Friley Benjamin (Woodley) was born in Leake County, Mississippi. For years he conducted a college in Harperville. Later he was superintendent of schools in Hattiesburg, Mississippi for 20 years. On Nov. 25, 1886 he married Mattie

Hartnes. Friley and Mattie Woodley were the parents of three children:

a. Myrtle (Woodley) died in 1961 in Dallas, Texas
b. Grace (Woodley) died when 28, buried in Cincinnati, Ohio
c. Leroy H. (Woodley) called Roy, was born in 1889. In 1911, he married Laurie Stepenson from Morton, Miss. Most of their married life was spent in ????????? Mississippi. Laurie died in 1963 after being married 52 years. Roy had many occupations, he called himself a small cotton farmer, saying "The Spruills love the land". Roy and Laurie Woodley had three sons: the oldest is an ear, eye, nose and throat specialist in Tuscaloosa, Ala. The two younger boys are very successful Chevrolet dealers also in Tuscaloosa

After the death of Henry Woodley, Margaret married James Sigler. They were the parents of four boys and two girls, namely:

1. Barton (Sigler) was active vice president of a bank in Athens, Texas
2. Ellis (Sigler) lived in Texas
3. Paul (Sigler) was manager of the commissary in Morton, Miss. Later moved to Hazelhurst. He married Carrie Stepenson, sister of Laura who married his half brother Roy Woodley(?)
4. James (Sigler) lived in Mobile, Alabama
5. Mrs. J. D. McLendon, Isabel, Oklahoma
6. Mrs. Nina Carlton, Athens, Texas

E. Florida Antnette (Spruill) called Tony, born March 19, 1845, died June 21, 1861 when fifteen years old

F. Aribella P. (Spruill) called Belle, born Dec. 11, 1848. Married Malcolm Stokes March 29, 1866. Belle died Dec. 3, 1877. No children

5. BENJAMIN LAFAYETTE SPRUILL
Son of Downing, Grandson of Dempsey, G.Grandson of Nehemiah, G.G.Grandson of Samuel and G.G.G.Grandson of Godfrey

Ben, as he was called, was born September 15, 1837 in Madison County, Mississippi.

At the onset of the Civil War, he and his brother Frit were the first two men of Madison County to join the Confederate Army. Both served four years and returned without a scratch.

On March 12, 1867 Ben married Elizabeth Cornelia Fryer, the daughter of Rev. Richard Fryer, a Methodist minister in Yazoo County. Elizabeth was born August 20, 1842. Ben became a Methodist minister. He used to visit his niece Teresa Covington, and her children never forgot the long blessings they had, while they waited impatiently for dinner. Elizabeth Fryer Spruill died July 1894, when the children was grown. On November 12, 1896, Ben married Cornelia Francis Whatley. She was called "Aunt Fanny" by the family. They lived in Poplarville, Mississippi. After her death, Ben returned to Canton and lived with his son Dick until his death June 28, 1916. There were n children by his second wife.

Ben and Elizabeth Spruill were parents of six children:

1. Lulu Belle (Spruill) was born December 12, 1867. She married Robert B. Catlett December 20, 1893. They had no children

They lived on a farm near Canton, Miss. For years; later they built a house on Academy St. in Canton. Bof developed a sort of creeping paralysis and was a semi invalid for many years. Lula (called Aunt Zoa by family) got out very little, but she read a gread deal and kept well informed. After Bob's death she lived server years with her nephew Quilla Spruill and his wife Gladys. Lula lived to be almost ninety. Both Lula and Bob were buried in the Canton cemetery.

2. Richard Adolphus (Spruill) was born July 18, 1869, **more later.**

3. Benjamin Downing (Spruill) was born August 16, 1873. He died in 1909 with tuberculosis, unmarried.

4. Nancy Lella (Spruill) (called Lell) born October 18, 1875. She made her home with her sister Lula. She died with tuberculosis Nov. 20, 19??, unmarried.

5. Dameron Fryer (Spruill) was born February 19, 1877. On October 16, 1901, he married Hettie Golden of Ofahoma, Miss. Dameron died in Shamrock, Texas and was buried there. They had two children:

a. Margaret (Spruill) was born in Madison County but moved, early in life, with her parents to Shamrock, Texas. Dameron owned and operated a furniture store there. Margaret married Harold Florman, who conducted a paint business in Amarillo, Texas. They had no children.

b. Golden (Spruill) the son of Dameron and Hettie Spruill was killed in a car wreck in Shamrock, Texas.

6. Willis Dempsey (Spruill) was born June 8, 1879. He married Daisy Abbech December 6, 1908. There were no children. He died February 15, 1919, El Paso, Texas and was buried in Shamrock, TX.

RICHARD ADOLPHUS SPRUILL
Son of Benjaman, Grandson of Downing, G.Grandson of Dempsey, G.G.Grandson of Nehemiah, G.G.G.Granson of Samuel, G.G.G.G.Grandson of Godfrey Spruill

Dick, as he was called was the second child and oldest son of Rev. Benjamin L. and Elizabeth Cornelia Anne Spruill. He was born July 18, 1869 in Leake County, near Forest Grove.

In 1886 he and his sister Lula Spruill went to live their Aunt Eliza Spruill, where Richard attented Walnut College in Forest Grove, Mississippi.

On December 2, 1888 he married Exah Pace of ???????

Dieck was an industrious and successful farmer. When the children were half grown, they moved to Canton. He owned and operated a large farm at the edge of town, which since became valuable property. It is now one of Canton's finest subdivisions.

Dick and Exa Pace Spruill were the parents of six sons, namely:

1. Robert Benjamin (Spruill)(called Bob) was born in Leake County, Mississippi July 7, 1892. He attended the Canton schools and assited his father on the farm. He married Grace McAdams February 27, 1927 and they made their home in McAdams, Mississippi. Bob's wife Grace died suddenly in October 1972. After many years of successful farming, Bob has retired, but still raised cattle.

They had one daughter Grace, born April 12, 1927. She married Peter Weaver and they made their home in Nobles, Ala. They were parents of three children:

a. Marcy (Spruill) a daughter now in college
b. Robert (Spruill), now in college
c. A daughter, now in high school

2. Downing Quilla (Spruill)(called Quilla) was born September 10, 1895. More later

3. Dameron Friley (Spruill)(called Frit) was born August 20, 1900 in Leake County. He attended the Canton schools and farmed with his father until he moved to the rich delta lands near Tehula, Miss. There he met and married Zay Wilkes on February 5, 1925. Frit is now a retired farmer, but owns hundreds of acres of land in Mississippi delta. They were parents of five daughters:

a. Wilma (Spruill) born Jan. 24, 1928, died in an automobile accident.
b. Betty Virginia (Spruill) born August 23, 1932

b. Betty Virginia (Spruill) born August 23, 1932
c. Cornelia Ann (Spruill) born March 10, 193?
d. Zay (Spruill) born March 29, 1935
e. Fay (Spruill) twin to Zay

4. Jack (Spruill) was born July 22, 1902 in Leake County. He married Margaret Tucker. No children
5. Richard Adolphus (Spruill) born June 1, 1906 in Leake Co. He died when a year old.
6. George Covington (Spruill) born March 14, 1908 in Canton, Miss. He is unmarried and lives in the old Spruill home of ????????.

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Davenport

Elkanah (Elkana)

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(c) Clyde Davenport

May 20, 1776, deed Joseph Spruill to Josiah Spruill, 75 acres West side of Scuppernong River, adjoining First Clearing Neck, Jonathan Bateman, Proffman Branch, Hezekiah Spruill. Witnesses: John Alexander, Sr., Elkana Davenport, Charles Spruill. (Col. Hezekiah Spruill was a leader in the American Revolution and died 1804 in Alligator Township in Tyrrell Co, NC - "The Spruills - a Family of Colonial Notables," by David E. Davis, article in THE STATE, August 1, 1964).

May 20, 1776, deed Joseph Spruill to William Spruill, 104 acres West side of Scuppernong adjoining Alexander McCabe, Juniper Pocoson, Gideon Lamb, Deep Creek Pocoson, Alexander McCabe. Witnesses: Joseph Wyatt, Elkanah Davenport, James Lukes.

Feb 8, 1778, Elkanah Davenport married Rachel Wynn (another place says Rachel Hassell; perhaps she was a widow). Bondsman William Edwards, Jr., no witness given. (NC Reg 3:109)

Apr 3, 1779, Mary Davenport born to Elkanah and Rachel Davenport. Married Dempsey Spruill. Died Jan 10, 1858. (All from headstone in the cemetery at Spruill's Bridge, Washington Co, NC). Dempsey died March 9, 1842 (St. David's Parish records).

Oct 5, 1779, James Davenport sells 115 acres to Elkanah Davenport on the West side of the Scuppernong. Witness: Peter Wynne. (Tyrrell County DB 9, p. 65)

1782, Tyrrell County Tax List shows Elkanah Davenport with 115 acres.

Jan 7, 1782, James Davenport, Sr. sells 115 acres to Frederick Davenport, Sr. for 5000 pds. Land adjoins Elkanah, Frederick Jr., James, Joseph, Joseph Sr., and the Gum Swamp. (Tyrrell County DB 7, p. 48)

Jan 8, 1782, James Davenport, Sr. sells 110 acres to James Davenport, Jr. for 5000 pds.

Land adjoins Joseph Davenport, James Sr., Elkanah Davenport, Indian Swamp, Reedy Branch, and the "Up River road." (Tyrrell County DB 7, p. 49)

May 30. 1785, division of estate of Elkanah Davenport. Recipients: widow Rachel Davenport, son James, daughters Mary and Azinah Davenport. Jul 27, 1791 action indicates children were still minors. An estate record was filed in Tyrelll County in 1787.

May 13, 1790, will of James Davenport (Jr., indicated in Oct 7, 1791 action by Frederick Davenport), probated Jul 1790. Names wife Johannah, children Luranah, Elkanah, Frederick, Moses, Isiah, Ann, Leah, Uriah . Executors: son Frederick Davenport, John Norman, James Davenport. Witnesses: Joseph Davenport, Sr., Elizabeth Norman, Joseph Phelps.

Dec 28, 1791, James Davenport, Jr. (dec'd) land is divided to Frederick, Moses, Uriah, James (son of Elkanah), and Isiah Davenport. Land adjoins Reedy Branch and Indian Swamp. (Tyrrell County DB 11, p. 86-89)

Jan 27, 1812, will of Frederick Davenport, Sr. mentions wife Joanah (who was pregnant), daughters Nancy Stubbs and Permelia Davenport, and sons James, Samuel, William, George W., and Frederick Davenport. States that he has (among others) 393 acres bought in 8 deeds from Andrew Oliver, Peter Hines, Jesse Batman, Thomas Smith, Samuel Chesson, John Davenport son of Jacob, and Hezekiah Arnold. States that sons Samuel and George W. are under 21. Leaves to son William a large tract of land on the Sound that had belonged to Joseph & Stephen Spruill & others, plus land & swamp near Deep Creek. Leaves to son Frederick the land which he had bought from James Davenport, Sr. and from James Davenport son of Elkanah. Leaves money to school his young children. States his brother James is deceased. Charles Davenport proved the handwriting. James, William, and Samuel were old enough to be executors.

May 8, 1814, Elkanah Davenport married Unice Spruill in Tyrrell County. Bondsman Fredrick Spruill, witness Charles Spruill, clerk.

Jul 29, 1834, will of Rachel Roe (widow of Elkanah Davenport - Ed.) is recorded in Tyrrell County. Mentions daughter Mary Spruill, heirs of son James Davenport, daughter Zina (Azinah) Davenport, son Robert Ollive, heirs of son John Roe, son William Roe, daughter Sally Davenport, daughter Nancy Norman. Mentions Charles Davenport, grandson Richard Davenport, granddaughter Mary Norman.

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Return to Davenport Index

Lots of Names

Home

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Davenport

Joseph

If you arrived here via a search engine please read the introduction before using these records

(c) Clyde Davenport

Dec 1, 1747, deed of gift John Davenport to son James Davenport, 360 acres West side of Scuppernong River, adjoining "the saw pit on my plantation", Burnt Ground Tract, Reedy Branch, Indian Swamp. Witnesses: James Phelps, Joseph Davenport.

1748, Land deed John Davenport, Sr. to Joseph Davenport. (Tyrrell County DB 2, p. 14)

Jun 30, 1748, deed of gift of John Davenport, Sr. Names wife Ann Davenport; sons Richard, John, James, Joseph, William Davenport; Mary Davenport, daughter of William; Ann & Lurana, daughters of Jacob Davenport, dec'd. Witnesses: Christian Barrett, W. Barrett.

1749, Although probably not related to the Tyrrell County Davenports there was an Isaac Davenport who died in 1749 in Granville County, North Carolina. His children were Joseph Davenport (b. Abt. 1715, died Newberry County SC), Francis Davenport, Isaac Davenport, and William Davenport. Father Isaac and son Joseph were in Orange County, VA in 1739. Some of these names are mentioned elsewhere in this document.

Dec 1751, Rachell Davenport (widow of Jacob Davenport - Ed.) failed to appear for a Court summons issued by Joseph Davenport. Court ordered that she show cause. Minutes of the December, 1751 session of the Tyrrell County, NC Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1:110.

1752, Land deed Anne and Joseph Davenport to Alexander Mackeel. (Tyrrell County DB 2, p. 173)

Sep 1752, Court ordered that a road be laid out from the Red Banks at Roger Snell's on the

East side of Scuppernong River to the fort landing at Aligator Creek. Jury appointed: John Alexander, Joseph Alexander, Joseph Spruell, Jr., Joseph Davenport, Godfrey Spruell, James Phelps, Jr., Roger Snell, Joseph Spruell, William Gennet, Isaac Alexandor, Samuel Norman, Joseph Norman, Thos. Spencer, Capt. Sam. Spruell, Jr., and Jas. Phelps, Sr. Minutes of the September, 1752 session of the Tyrrell County, NC Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1:135.

1754, The King's Colonial Militia listed a Company in Tyrrell County, NC. Officers were: Samuel Spruill, Capt.; Joseph Spruill, Lt.; John Spruill, Ensg.; Alexander McCabe, Sgt.; Joseph Spruill, Jr., Sgt.; Hezekiah Spruill, Sgt.; John Chesson, Cpl.; and Nathan Batman, Cpl. The following Davenports were listed as Privates: William, John Jr., Isaac, James, Joseph, Richard, John son of Richard. ("Colonial Soldiers of the South," by Murtie June Clark)

Oct 8, 1754, Joseph Davenport was a Private in Captain William Hurst's Company, Granville County, in the Colonial Militia. ("Colonial Records of North Carolina," William L. Saunders, 1886, 22:367).

Dec 1754, Court petitioned by James Phelps, Josiah Phelps, Edwd. Phelps, Benjn. Tarkington, Jos. Tarkington, and Edwd. Hassell for a road from Scuppernong River near Davis' Landing to the Upper Inhabitants on Bear Creek. Court appointed John and Isaac Alexander, John Bateman, James Phelps, Sr., James Phelps, Jr. Joseph Davenport, John Tarkington, Benjamin Tarkington, Joshua Tarkington, Joseph Tarkington, Edward Hassell, Sr., Alexandor Olever, Nathan Bateman, Nehemiah Norman, and James Davenport. Minutes of the December, 1754 session of the Tyrrell County, NC Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1:231.

Dec 1755, Court petition James, Joseph, & Edward Phelps, Benjamin Tarkington, and Edward Hassell mentions "the road that leads from Joseph Devenports to the Head of Scuppernung River." Minutes of the December, 1755 session of the Tyrrell County, NC Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 2:18.

Sep 3, 1756, deed Nehemiah Norman to Andrew Knox, 280 acres northeast side Scuppernong Bay, called Beach Island & Juniper Pocoson, adjoining Thomas Lewis (now John Dillings), Deep Creek Pocoson. Witnesses: Joseph Davenport, Alex. McKeab, Jos. Norman, Lear (Leah?) Davenport.

May 13, 1761, Court appoints a Jury to lay out the road from Nehemiah Normans to Isaac Davenports. Members: Alexander H. McAbe, Joseph Davenport, Godfree Spruill, Isaac Devenport, Joseph Norman, Roger Snell, William Devenport, Samuel Norman, Richard Davenport, John Norman, John Hassell, Nehemiah Norman, James Devenport. Minutes of the May, 1761 session of the Tyrrell County, NC Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 2:200.

East side of Sauppernong River in the Fort Dobbins or Alligator District. Jury appointed: Alexander, Joseph Alexander, Joseph Sprunill, Jr., Joseph Davenport, Geoffrey Sprunill, James Phelps, Jr., Roger Small, Joseph Sprunill, William Everett, Isaac Alexander, Samuel Alderman, Joseph Norman, Thos. Spencer, Cupr. Sam. Sprunill, Jr., and Jos. Phelps, Sr. Minutes of the September, 1752 session of the Tyrrell County, NC Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1:152.

1754, The King's colonial Militia listed a company in Tyrrell County, NC. Officers were: Samuel Sprunill, Capt.; Joseph Sprunill, Lt.; John Sprunill, Ensn.; Alexander McCabe, Sgt.; Joseph Sprunill, Jr., Sgt.; Hezekiah Sprunill, Sgt.; John Chesson, Cpl.; and Nathan Bottom, Cpl. The following Davenports were listed as private waters: William, John Sr., Joseph, James, Joseph, Richard, John son of Richard. ("Colonial Soldiers of the South," by Murtie June Clark.)

Oct 8, 1754, Joseph Davenport was a private in Captain William Hunter's Company, Granville County, in the Colonial Militia. ("Colonial Records of North Carolina," William L. Saunders, 1886, 5:2:387.)

Dec 1754, Court petitioned by James Phelps, John Phelps, Edward Phelps, Benjamin Terrington, Jacob Terrington, and Edwin Hassell for a road from Scuppernong River near Dennis Island to the upper Plantations on Deep Creek. Court appointed John and Isaac Alexander, Samuel Phelps, James Phelps, Sr., James Phelps, Jr., Joseph Davenport, John Terrington, Benjamin Terrington, Jacob Terrington, Joseph Terrington, Edwin Hassell, Sr., Alexander Oliver, Nathan Bottom, Nehemiah Norman, and Jacob Davenport. Minutes of the December, 1754 session of the Tyrrell County, NC Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1:231.

Dec 1755, Court petition James, Joseph, & Edward Phelps, Benjamin Terrington, and Edwin Hassell requesting "the road that leads from Joseph Davenports to the Head of Scuppernong River." Minutes of the December, 1755 session of the Tyrrell County, NC Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 2:14.

Sep 3, 1756, John of Nehemiah Norman to Andrew Kirk, 280 acres northwest side Scuppernong Bay, called Beech Island & Juniper Branch, adjoining Thomas Lewis (new John Phillips), Deep Creek, Norman, Alexander Joseph Davenport, Alex McAdam, Jos. Norman. Lane (Lord) Lawrence.

Nov 13, 1761, Court appointed Jerry to lay out the road from Nehemiah Norman to Zachariah Norman's to Mordecai Alexander in Nicholas Joseph Davenport, Godfree Sprunill, Isaac Davenport, Joseph Norman, Joyce Small, William Gaskins, Solomon Norman, Richard Davenport, John Norman, John Small, Samuel Norman, Jesse Davenport. Minutes of the May, 1761 session of the Tyrrell County, NC Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 2:1.

Jun 1761, Joseph Devenport serves on a Jury, along with Jeremiah Bateman, Samuel Caswell, John Sedgex, Joseph Alexander, Jacob Blunt, James Gainer, and Richard Draper. Minutes of the June, 1761 session of the Tyrrell County, NC Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 2:199.

Dec 1761, Joseph Devenport served on a Grand Jury. Minutes of the December, 1761 session of the Tyrrell County, NC Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 2:235.

Aug 1, 1765, deed Joseph Charlton to Isaac Alexander, 448 acres West side of Chowan Sound. Witnesses: Jos. Alexander, Jos. Davenport.

Sep 22, 1768, Superior Court of Orange County, Hillsboro. Joseph Davenport serves on a Grand Jury. ["Colonial Records of North Carolina", Vol. 7, P. 842]

1770, Land deed William Smith to Joseph Davenport. (Tyrrell County DB 4, p. 389)

Mar 9, 1770, deed William Smith to Joseph Davenport, 43 acres on East side of Scuppernong River, adjoining the Sound, Chapman, Wm. Smith. Witnesses: Jas. Spruill, Jr., John Snell, Sr., Isac Davenport, Jr.

Apr 14, 1770, deed Joseph Davenport to Joseph Spruill, Sr. & Thomas Spruill, 100 acres on West side of Scuppernong River, adjoining James McKabe, Bare Cabbin Bridge, Nathan Bateman, Dr. Joseph Spruill's former corner. Witnesses: Isaac Mettett (Barrett?), Joseph Spruill, Stephen Davenport.

Sep 5, 1772, deed Gideon Lamb to Joseph Spruill, 1960 acres adjoining Scuppernong Bay, Joseph Davenport, McKabe. Witnesses: Joseph Wyatt, Maryann Spruill, Elisebeth Spruill.

Nov 22, 1773, will of Richard Davenport. Names eldest son John Davenport, son Jacob Davenport. States Jacob has son Benjamin, daughter Sarah; John has son Ezra. Names daughters Mary McCabe, Elizabeth Davis, Susannah Caswell, Anna Davis, Rebeckah Long. Executors: John Davenport, John Davis. Witnesses: James Davenport, Joseph Davenport, Ann Gardner.

1774, Land deed Joseph Davenport, Sr. to Thomas and Joseph Sr. Spruill. (Tyrrell County DB 5, p. 239)

Dec 7, 1774, deed Jesse Lewis to Aaron Lambert, 100 acres called Hardias Island, on West side of Scupernong River, adjoining Bunting Creek, Jeremiah Spruill, Second Branch, Joseph Devanport. Witnesses: V. Wynne, Joseph Spruill, John Tarkinton.

Dec 9, 1777, deed Aaron Lambert to Jesse Hatfield, 100 acres called Hardys Island, adjoining Bentons Creek, Jeremiah Spruill, Second Branch, Joseph Davenport.

Mar 27, 1779, Evan Spruill sells 11 acres for 11 pds. to Joseph Davenport. Land adjoins Evan Spruill, Norman. (Tyrrell County DB 9, p. 24)

Dec 30, 1779, deed Jesse Lewis to Joseph Davenport, 50 acres adjoining James Davenport Witnesses: Isaac Davenport, John Long. (Tyrrell County DB 9, p. 125)

1780, Land deed Evan Spruill to Joseph Davenport, Jr. (Tyrrell County DB 9, p. 107)

Apr 5, 1780, deed Evin Spruill to Joseph Davenport, 11 acres adjoining Joseph Davenport, Indian Swamp. Witnesses: Snell, Jos. Chapman.

1780-1781, Joseph Davenport fought as a Loyalist in the North Carolina Little River Regiment in the Revolutionary War. "Loyalists in the Southern Campaign, Vol. 1," by Murtie June Clark (Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore, 1981)

Jan 7, 1782, James Davenport, Sr. sells 115 acres to Frederick Davenport, Sr. for 5000 pds. Land adjoins Elkanah, Frederick Jr., James, Joseph, Joseph Sr., and the Gum Swamp. (Tyrrell County DB 7, p. 48)

Jan 8, 1782, James Davenport, Sr. sells 110 acres to James Davenport, Jr. for 5000 pds. Land adjoins Joseph Davenport, James Sr., Elkanah Davenport, Indian Swamp, Reedy Branch, and the "Up River road." (Tyrrell County DB 7, 49)

1782, Tyrrell County Tax List shows Joseph Davenport with 63 acres.

1782, Tyrrell County Tax List shows Joseph Davenport, Sr. with 170 acres.

Aug 18, 1783, State Grant 351 to Joseph Davenport & Jno. Fitzpatrick, 8 acres on north side of the lake, adjoining James Anderson, Joshua Tarkinton. (Tyrrell County DB 8, p. 285)

Aug 20, 1783-Aug 31, 1786, James, Francis, and Joseph Davenport filed Revolutionary War claims in South Carolina. "Index, Revolutionary War Claims Filed in South Carolina," (Clearfield Company, Columbia, SC, 1941; reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1969), p. 107, #47 & #117. (also see Francis Davenport, 1749)

1784, Land deed Joseph Davenport to Shimei Ambrose. (Tyrrell County DB 6, p. 15)

1784, Land deed Jeremy Frazier to Joseph Davenport, Jr. (Tyrrell County DB 6, p. 16)

1784, State grant 389 to Joseph Davenport, Jr. (Tyrrell County DB 10, p. 146)

1784, Land deed Joseph Davenport, Sr. to John Davenport. (Tyrrell County DB 6, p. 14)

1784, Tyrrell County, NC, Joseph Davenport registered a stock mark (brand mark) for his

son Stephen Davenport.

1784, Tyrrell County Tax List shows Joseph Davenport, Sr. with 200 acres.

1784, Tyrrell County Tax List shows Joseph Davenport, Jr. with 22 acres.

1785, Land deed Joseph Davenport to John Davis, Jr. (Tyrrell County DB 10, p. 20)

1786, Joseph and Mary Davenport to Samuel Dickerson, Nathanial Allen, and Josiah Collins. (Tyrrell County DB 10, p. 229)

1787, Sheriff's deed Edmund Blunt, Jr. (shff.) to Joseph Davenport. (Tyrrell County DB 10, p. 191)

1788, Land deed John Davis, Jr. to Joseph Davenport. (Tyrrell County DB 10, p. 201)

1788, Land deed Joseph Davenport to John Davis, Jr. (Tyrrell County DB 10, p. 203)

1784-87, State census shows Joseph Davenport with 1 male 21-60, 4 males under 21 or over 60, 1 female, no slaves. Living in Stephen Swain's District in the area of Marked Poplar Swamp to Scuppernong River in the neighborhood of Marian Alexander, Jonathan Bateman, John Bateman, Ebenezer Spruel, Mary Normand, Thomas Hawkins Spruil, Joseph Chesson, Joshua Chesson, John Swain, Stephen Swain, Stephen Long.

1784-87, State census shows another Joseph Davenport with 1 male 21-60, 3 males under 21 or over 60, 1 female, no slaves. Living in area of Marked Poplar Swamp to Scuppernong River in the neighborhood of Jos. & Godfrey Phelps, John Davis, Jr., Joshiah Spruel, Edward Phelps, Sr., Richd Davis, Stephen Long.

1789, State grant 543 to Joseph Davenport, Jr. (Tyrrell County DB 12, p. 29)

1790, The South Carolina census shows Francis, two Isaacs, Joseph, two Williams, and James Davenport on the same page. (also see Francis Davenport, 1749)

1790, Land deed Evan Spruill to Joseph Davenport, Jr. (Tyrrell County DB 10, p. 497)

1790, U.S. Census for Tyrrell County shows Joseph Davenport, Sr. with 2 males 16+, 6 males under 16, 2 females, no slaves.

1790, U.S. Census for Tyrrell County shows Joseph Davenport, Jr. with 1 males 16+, 3 males under 16, 2 females, no slaves.

May 13, 1790, will of James Davenport (Jr., indicated in Oct 7, 1791 action by Frederick Davenport), probated Jul 1790. Names wife Johannah, children Luranah, Elkanah, Frederick,

ron Stephen Davenport.

1783. Tyrrell County Tax List shows Joseph Davenport, Sr. with 200 acres.

1784. Tyrrell County Tax List shows Joseph Davenport, Jr. with 22 acres.

1785. Land deed Joseph Davenport to John Davis, Jr. (Tyrrell County DB 10, p. 20)

1786. Joseph and Mary Davenport to Samuel Dickerson, Nathaniel Allen, and Josiah Co
(Tyrrell County DB 10, p. 229)

1787. Sheriff's deed Edward Blount, Jr. (sold) to Joseph Davenport. (Tyrrell County D
p. 191)

1788. Land deed John Davis, Jr. to Joseph Davenport. (Tyrrell County DB 10, p. 201)

1789. Land deed Joseph Davenport to John Davis, Jr. (Tyrrell County DB 10, p. 203)

1794-97. State census shows Joseph Davenport with 1 male 21-60, 3 males under 21 or
40, 1 female, no slaves. Living in Stephen Swain's District in the area of Alligator River
Swain to Scuppernong River in the neighborhood of Warren Alligood, Jonathan Bateman
Bateman, Solomon Spruill, Mary Norwood, Thomas Hopkins Spruill, Joseph Cross
Joshua Cross, John Smith, Stephen Swain, Stephen Long.

1794-97. State census shows another Joseph Davenport with 1 male 21-60, 3 males und
or over 60, 1 female, no slaves. Living in area of Alligator River, Swain to Scuppernong
River in the neighborhood of Joe A Godfrey Phelps, John Davis, Jr., Joseph Spruill, Ed
Phelps, Sr., John Davis, Stephen Long.

1795. State grant 5417 to Joseph Davenport, Jr. (Tyrrell County DB 12, p. 27)

1799. The South Carolina census shows Francis, two females, Joseph, two Williams, and
Davenport at the same page. (also see Francis Davenport, 1795)

1799. Land deed Elson Spruill to Joseph Davenport, Jr. (Tyrrell County DB 10, p. 4

1799. U.S. Census for Tyrrell County shows Joseph Davenport, Sr., with 2 males 16-
under 16, 2 females, no slaves.

1799. U.S. Census for Tyrrell County shows Joseph Davenport, Jr., with 1 males 16-
under 16, 2 females, no slaves.

May 12, 1799, will of James Swain (Jr.) indexed in Oct 7, 1791 not on by Frede
Davenport, probated 3rd 1799. Names wife Jeremiah, daughter Elizabeth, Frede

Moses, Isiah, Ann, Leah, Uriah . Executors: son Frederick Davenport, John Norman, James Davenport. Witnesses: Joseph Davenport, Sr., Elizabeth Norman, Joseph Phelps.

1791, Land deed Jeremy Frasier to Joseph Davenport, Jr. (Tyrrell County DB 10, p. 499)

1792, Benjamin Davenport (son of Joseph Davenport) registered a stock mark in Tyrrell Co, NC.

Feb 5, 1792, will of Joseph Davenport, probated Apr 1792. Names wife Elizabeth Mary, children Benjamin, Simeon, Ismael, Enoch, Eli, Isom, Isaac, Joseph, Ansel (Asahel?), John, Jemima, Elizabeth, Ann, Pattey. States land adjoins Benjamin Davenport, John Davenport, Spruill, McCabe. Witnesses: Moses Davenport, Ader Norman, James Norman.

Apr 26, 1792, bond for Isaac Patrick to be guardian to Simion Davenport, orphan of Joseph Davenport the dec'd. Bondsmen: Andrew Bateman, Benjamin Tarkinton, Jr (died July 1837 - St. David's parish records).

Dec 23, 1793, a summons indicates that Elizabeth Mary Davenport (widow of Joseph Davenport - Ed.) and Benjamin Davenport were executors of Joseph Davenport's estate.

Jul 31, 1794, bond for Isaac Davenport to be guardian to Holt Snell. Bondsmen: Joseph Davenport, Frederick Davenport.

1795, Land deed Joseph Davenport to Nathan Norman. (Tyrrell County DB 12, p. 208)

1795, An estate record is filed in Tyrrell County for Joseph Davenport.

1797, Slave deed Thomas & Hannah Williams to Joseph Davenport, Sr. (Tyrrell County DB 12, p. 261)

1797, Land deed John Spruill, Sr. to Joseph Davenport, Sr. (Tyrrell County DB 12, p. 262)

1797, Land deed Nathan Norman to Joseph Davenport. (Tyrrell County DB 12, p. 235)

1797, Land deed James Hassell to Joseph Davenport. (Tyrrell County DB 12, p. 261) 1798, Sheriff's deed Joseph Davenport to Edmund Blunt (Shff.). (Tyrrell County DB 12, p. 319)

1798, Joseph Davenport gave power of attorney to Moses Davenport. (Tyrrell County DB 12, p. 287)

Apr 1799, petition to divide estate of Simion Davenport, who died Apr 1799 owning 500 acres. Heirs: Isaac, Joseph, Eli, another Isaac, John, Enock, Stephen, Benjamin, and Ishmell Davenport; Ann Davenport Snell, heirs of Jemima Davenport Ambrose, and Patty Phelps. (The beneficiaries are Simeon's siblings. See Joseph Davenport's will, Apr 1792. Simeon

Descendants of John Woodland

Generation No. 1

1. JOHN1 WOODLAND died 1741.

Notes for JOHN WOODLAND:
Living in Alligator region of Tyrrell County 1713, 1716

More About JOHN WOODLAND:
obate: 1741, NC Archives/Tyrrell Co. Estates - C.R.096.508.37

Children of JOHN WOODLAND are:
2. i. SAMUEL2 WOODLAND, b. Bef. 1741, Tyrrell County, NC; d. 1777, Tyrrell County, NC.
ii. JOHN WOODLAND.
iii. ROBERT WOODLAND.

Generation No. 2

2. SAMUEL2 WOODLAND (JOHN1) was born Bef. 1741 in Tyrrell County, NC, and died 1777 in Tyrrell County, NC. He married SARAH. She died 1823 in Tyrell County, NC.

More About SAMUEL WOODLAND:
Will: October 01, 1777, Tyrrell Co. Transcribed Wills - Book 1 Page 94

Notes for SARAH:
Sarah Woodland is listed as head of household in the 1786 North Carolina census residing in the district described as "Mark in poplar swamp to Scuppernong River". Living with her are three white males either under 21 or over 60. There are no slaves listed. The census taker was Stephen Swain

She is listed on the 1782 Tyrrell county tax list as having the following property: 200 acres of land, 1 horse and 5 head of cattle. In 1784, she had 150 acres, no free or black polls. In 1786, she had 200 acres again, and no free or black polls.

More About SARAH:
Probate: 1823, NC Archives/Tyrrell Co. Estates - C.R.096.508.37

Children of SAMUEL WOODLAND and SARAH are:

Home

Descendants of John Woodland

George Franklin Woodley House

Woodley Cemetery

Washington County Genealogy Links

3. i. SAMUEL3 WOODLEY/WOODLAND, b. 1768; d. October 05, 1829.
ii. JOHN WOODLAND, b. Abt. 1766; m. SARAH HAUGHTON, April 16, 1791.
iii. STEPHEN WOODLAND, b. Abt. 1767.

Generation No. 3

3. SAMUEL3 WOODLEY/WOODLAND (SAMUEL2 WOODLAND, JOHN1) was born 1768, and died October 05, 1829. He married NANCY ANN PHELPS June 22, 1791.

Notes for SAMUEL WOODLEY/WOODLAND:
Samuel Woodland is listed in the 1790 Tyrrell census with 2 free white males over the age of 16, 1 free white female and 1 slave. The John Woodland listed on the same census is probably his brother.

More About SAMUEL WOODLEY/WOODLAND:
Property: 1815, 5075 acres of land (value $615), no slaves - 1815 Tyrrell Co. Tax list

Children of SAMUEL WOODLEY/WOODLAND and NANCY PHELPS are:
4. i. SAMUEL P4 WOODLEY, b. February 20, 1806, Washington County, NC, USA; d. July 06, 1878.
ii. ELI WOODLEY, b. 1794; d. 1867; m. HARRIET SPRUILL.
iii. DANIEL WOODLEY, b. Abt. 1799; m. MARY WYNNE, December 29, 1840.
iv. BAILEY WOODLEY, b. 1800; d. 1880; m. (1) CHARLOTTE, Abt. 1830; m. (2) DEBORAH PHELPS, 1845.
5. v. CELIA WOODLEY, b. Abt. 1803.

Generation No. 4

4. SAMUEL P4 WOODLEY (SAMUEL3 WOODLEY/WOODLAND, SAMUEL2 WOODLAND, JOHN1) was born February 20, 1806 in Washington County, NC, USA, and died July 06, 1878. He married (1) MARY DAVENPORT, daughter of HESTER DAVENPORT. He married (2) MARIAH DAVENPORT February 07, 1843, daughter of JAMES DAVENPORT and SUSANNAH. She was born May 25, 1815, and died April 13, 1878.

Notes for SAMUEL P WOODLEY:
In 1850 census, 27 year old Elizabeth Tarkinton is also listed in the household.

More About SAMUEL P WOODLEY:
Occupation: 1850, Farmer - census
Property: 1850, Census valued real estate at $1000
Will: June 06, 1878, Washington County, NC, USA

Children of SAMUEL WOODLEY and MARY DAVENPORT are:
i. WILLIAM BAILEY5 WOODLEY, b. 1828; d. 1844.
ii. JAMES HAMILTON WOODLEY, b. 1830; d. 1836.
iii. SAMUEL WOODLEY, b. 1833; d. 1844.
iv. HESTER WOODLEY, b. 1836; d. 1876; m. JAMES PHELPS.
v. THOMAS SITTLE WOODLEY, b. 1839; d. 1925; m. (1) MARY F. NORMAN; m. (2) MARY A. S. PHELPS.

Children of SAMUEL WOODLEY and MARIAH DAVENPORT are:
6. vi. GEORGE FRANKLIN5 WOODLEY, b. February 08, 1856, Creswell, Washington County, NC; d. June 03, 1933, Scuppernong Twp., Washington County, NC death records, book 9, page 269.
vii. SAMWELL WINFIELD WOODLEY, b. 1849; d. April 15, 1934; m. MARY AMBROSE.

viii. NANCY WOODLEY, b. 1845; d. 1914; m. (1) PHELPS; m. (2) ? AMBROSE.
ix. JAMES JOHNSON WOODLEY, b. 1846; d. 1913; m. ANN PATRICK.
x. SUSANNA WOODLEY, b. 1848; d. 1926; m. HENRY Z.E.B. TARKINGTON.
xi. JOHN GALWAY WOODLEY, b. 1853; d. 1855.

Notes for JOHN GALWAY WOODLEY:
Twin of Mariah.

xii. MARIAH WOODLEY, b. 1853; d. 1855.

Notes for MARIAH WOODLEY:
Twin of John Galway.

xiii. WILLIAM WOODLEY, b. 1841; d. 1842.

5. CELIA4 WOODLEY (SAMUEL3 WOODLEY/WOODLAND, SAMUEL2 WOODLAND, JOHN1) was born Abt. 1803. She married STEVEN DAVENPORT Abt. 1830.

Child of CELIA WOODLEY and STEVEN DAVENPORT is:
i. DOCTINE J.5 DAVENPORT, b. October 02, 1850.

Generation No. 5

6. GEORGE FRANKLIN5 WOODLEY (SAMUEL P4, SAMUEL3 WOODLEY/WOODLAND, SAMUEL2 WOODLAND, JOHN1) was born February 08, 1856 in Creswell, Washington County, NC, and died June 03, 1933 in Scuppernong Twp., Washington County, NC death records, book 9, page 269. He married HESTER ANN OLIVER November 26, 1874 in Home of Hezekiah Oliver, Scuppernong Twshp, Washington County, NC, daughter of HEZEKIAH OLIVER and HARRIET GOODMAN. She was born January 09, 1858 in Creswell, Washington County, NC, and died September 28, 1947 in Scuppernong Twp., Washington County, NC death records, book22, page 429.

Children of GEORGE WOODLEY and HESTER OLIVER are:
i. GEORGE DALLAS6 WOODLEY, b. August 02, 1892, Creswell, Washington County, North Carolina; d. 1975, VA Hospital, Fayetteville, Cumberland County, NC; m. GLADYS LOUDELLA OGBURN, December 13, 1938, Lillington, Harnett County, NC; b. November 18, 1911; d. June 1994, Rex Hospital, Raleigh, Wake County, NC.
ii. HARRIET ANN WOODLEY, b. September 03, 1875; d. November 22, 1931, Scuppernong Twp., Washington County, NC; m. PHELPS.
iii. NANCY MARIAH WOODLEY, b. March 10, 1877; d. June 26, 1966, Creswell, Washington County, NC; m. AINSLEY.
iv. MARY MEG ZILEY WOODLEY, b. Abt. 1879; d. 1884.
v. SABRA BELLE WOODLEY, b. January 05, 1883; d. August 23, 1969, Plymouth, Washington County, NC; m. SAWYER.
vi. EMMA JANE WOODLEY, b. November 01, 1885; d. February 11, 1958; m. DAVENPORT.
vii. MARY CAROLINE WOODLEY, b. April 28, 1888; d. 1983.
viii. BESSIE FRANKLIN WOODLEY, b. May 31, 1890; d. 1984.
ix. IDA LEE WOODLEY, b. December 12, 1894; d. 1990.
x. HELEN IONE WOODLEY, b. May 10, 1898, Creswell, Washington County, NC; d. January 07, 2002, Smithfield Manor, Smithfield, Johnston County, NC; m. W. HERMAN CREECH.xi. WADE LANCELOT WOODLEY, b. May 10, 1898; d. 1991.
xii. AGNES OZELLE WOODLEY, b. February 20, 1901; d. 1990.
xiii. MURREY WOODLEY, b. 1897; d. 1897.
xiv. SAMUEL JAMES WOODLEY, b. 1881.

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ELI AND HARRIET SPRUILL WOODLEY FAMILY BIBLE RECORD

This Bible was transcribed by Ruth Woodley and contributed by her son, Samuel S. Woodley. Three entries were erronously recorded under births in the Bible. Those entries have been moved under the proper heading and flagged so the researcher will realize they appear in a different place here than in the Bible. If the year or day was omitted, ???? has been added.

MARRIAGES

Eli **Woodley** and Harriet **Spruill** was married March 23rd day A. D. 1819.

Joshua **Davenport** and Sally **Woodley** was married the 7th day of February A. D. ????

Abel **Belanga** and Mary **Woodley** was married the 25th day of May 1854.

Samuel S. **Woodley** and Nomy **Spruill** was married March the 20th day A. D. 1856.

Samuel S. **Woodley** and Elizabeth **Dudley** was married April the 6th day A. D. 1858.

Joseph **Woodley** and Euniee **Davenport** was married April the 13th day A. D. 1858.

Eli **Woodley** and Hester C. **Woodley** was married April the 3rd day A. D. 1862.

Dempsey **Woodley** - Lucinda **Snell** was married May the 16th day A. D. 1867.

Daniel **Woodley** and Sarah F. **Gallop** was married the 12th day of September A. D. 1865. (This entry is listed in chronological order under births in the Bible.)

BIRTHS

Eli **Woodley** son of Samuel **Woodley** and Nancy his wife was born October 18th day A. D. 1794..

Hariet **Spruill** daughter of Dempsey **Spruill** and Mary his wife was born October 18th A. D. 1800..

Pelege **Woodley** son of Eli **Woodley** and Hariet his wife was born April 20th day A. D. 1820.

James **Woodley** son of Eli **Woodley** and Hariet his wife was born the 18th day of February A. D. 1825.

Mary Ann **Woodley** daughter of Eli **Woodley** and Hariet his wife was born January 26th A. D. 1827.

Samuel S. **Woodley** the son of Eli **Woodley** and Hariet his wife was born November the 30th A. D. 1828.

ELI AND HARRIET SPRUILL WOODLEY FAMILY BIBLE RECORD

The Bible was transcribed by Ruth Woodley and questioned by her son, Samuel S. Woodley. Transcribed were genealogies recorded under birth in the Bible. These entries have been numbered for proper handling and figured so the descendants of each family may appear in a different place in the Bible. If the year or day was omitted, ??? has been added.

MARRIAGES

Eli Woodley and Harriet Spruill was married March 22nd day A. D. 1819.

Joshua Dewey and Sally Woodley was married the 7th day of February A. D. ???

Abel Hughes and Mary Woodley was married the 25th day of May 1836.

Samuel S. Woodley and Nancy Spruill was married March ?? 30th day A. D. 1836.

Samuel S. Woodley and Elizabeth Dudley was married ?? day of ?? day A. D. 1838.

Joseph Woodley and Susan Devenport was married April the 13th day A. D. 1858.

D. Wooley and Henry C. Woodley was married April the 3rd day A. D. 1862.

Dempsey Woodley - Lucinda Small was married May the 19th day A. D. 1867.

Daniel Woodley and Sarah E. Cullop was married the 23th day of September A. D. 1873. (carry a back slash on this entry to make space bars in the Bible.)

BIRTHS

Eli Woodley son of Samuel Woodley and Nancy his wife was born October 18th day A. D. 1794.

Harriet Spruill daughter of Dempsey Spruill and Mary his wife was born October 18th A. D. 1800.

Ruth Woodley daughter of Eli Woodley and Harriet his wife was born April 26th day A. D. 1821.

James Woodley son of Eli Woodley and Eli his wife was born the 15th day of February A. D. 1824.

Mary Ann Woodley daughter of Eli Woodley and Harriet his wife was born January 25th A. D. 1827.

Samuel S. Woodley the son of Eli Woodley and Harriet his wife was born November the 2nd A. D. 1828.

Sally **Woodley** daughter of Eli **Woodley** and Hariet his wife was born the 7th day of May A. D. 1831.

Henry **Woodley** son of Eli **Woodley** and Hariet his wife was born the 19th day of February A. D. 1833.

Joseph **Woodley** son of Eli **Woodley** and Hariet his wife was born the 27th day of December A. D. 1834.

Hariet **Woodley** daughter of Eli **Woodley** and Hariet his wife was born the 25th day of February A. D. 1837.

Dempsey **Woodley** and Eli **Woodley** son of Eli **Woodley** and Hariet his wife was born the 18th day of Septermber A. D. 1838.

Caroline Elizabeth **Woodley** and Hariet Jane **Woodley** daughters of Eli **Woodley** and Hariet his wife was born June the 8th day A. D. 1841.

Daniel **Woodley** son of Eli **Woodley** and Hariet his wife was born July the 31th day A. D. 1843.

William **Woodley** son of Eli **Woodley** and Hariet his wife was born November the 20th day A. D. 1844.

DEATHS

Harriet Jane **Woodley** the daughter of Eli **Woodley** and Hariet his wife departed this life August the ???? day A. D. 18??.

Pelege **Woodley** son of Eli **Woodley** and Hariet his wife departed this life June 20th day A. D. 1823.

James **Woodley** son of Eli **Woodley** and departed this life October 13th day A. D. 1828,

Harriet **Woodley** daughter of Eli **Woodley** and Hariet his wife departed this life August 29th day A. D. 1841.

William **Woodley** son of Eli **Woodley** and Hariet his wife departed this life January the 15th day A. D. 1845

Sally **Davenport** wife of Joshua **Davenport** departed this life November the 8th day A. D. 1856.

Harriet **Woodley** wife of Eli **Woodley** departed this life November the 18th day A. D. 1857.

Eli **Woodley** son of Samuel **Woodley** departed this life January the 7 day A. D. 1867.

Daniel **Woodley** son of Eli **Woodley** and Hariet his wife departed this life December the 28th day A. D. 1881.

Joseph **Woodley** son of Eli **Woodley** and Hariet his wife departed this life January the 9th day

1865. (This entry is listed in chronological order under births in the Bible.)

Mary Ann **Belanga** the wife of Abel **Belanga** departed this life January the 28th day A. D. 1871. (This entry is listed in chronological order under births in the Bible.)

☞Return to Tyrrell Co Bible Page

October 14, 2010
Gordon L. Basnight

Camp Vance Hamilton
March 14, 1863

Dear Friend,

Your kind letter came to hand in due time I was greatly delighted to hear from yo & Mrs C. The Book has not yet come but have no doubt it will come in a few days Thereby increasing my obligation & gratitude to you , my ever steadfast friend.

You ask information which I forbore to give, ie home matters The Yank's have mad sad, sad work there & complete destruction of almost everything. The furniture, The Buffs (Pg 2) have in great measure divided among themselves. Mr Warren Ambrose it is said, has furnished his house to a most extravagant sate. They have taken away all the horses, mules, cattle, hogs, & sheep except very few. Mr Eli Woodley is from whom all any information is derived, says there is one bay mare left. Bartholomew the Yankee commander went there a short time since & told the negroes they were free & could do as they pleased & that Spruill had no more authority (Pg 3) over them. Thereupon they all refused to do any thing except he should hire them for example, the miller refused to attend the mill unless Spruill should pay him seventeen dollars per month, he refused & the mill was stopped in consequence. It appears that an abundance of corn has been left for the support of the negroes. There, the "yanks" have had three hog killing days down there, taking the greater part of the pork themselves Many of the Country people have (Pg 4) supplied themselves with corn from your plantation & several of the young horses have not gone far from home. The whole place according to the account I heave just received presents a melancholy scene, the house maliciously abused. The garden once so beautiful torn & trampled down, Everything changed; The libraries were carted away to Plymouth & from thence Transferred to Yankee town. Spruill still issues rations to the women & children. This meagre account is the best I can get.

Yours Truly Girard W. Phelps\

This account is from Eli Woodley who is just from up Country.

Therefore is named fort _____Branch There are no obstructions in the river. The passage is open Remember me to Mrs Collins.

Tyrrell County Phelps Research
compiled by various researchers

Research by Doug PHelps with an emphasis on the name James Phelps
Reseach from Brenda Emory…
.esearch from Gwen Boyer Bjorkman

Research by Doug PHelps with an emphasis on the name James Phelps

1678 Maryland *Assembly Proceedings, October—November* 1678. 87
An Act for payment and assessing the Publick Charges of this Province
Whereas There hath been Eight hundred twenty five thousand Nyne hundred Seventy Nyne pounds of Tobacco Expended layd out & disbursed by severall of the Inhabitants of this Province in the late Expedicon against the Nanticoke Indians and other the necessary Charges of this Province which hath been Examined stated and allowed by the upper and lower houses of this present Generall Assembly To the intent therefore That the same may bee satisfyed and payd to those persons to whom the same is due Bee itt Enacted by the Right Hon[ble] the Lord Proprietary by and with the advice and Consent of the upper and lower houses of this present Generall Assembly and the Authority of the same That the said Eight hundred twenty five thousand Nyne hundred Seventy Nyne pounds of Tobacco be paid in manner & forme as is hereafter Expressed by an Equall Assessment vppon the persons & Estates of the Inhabitants of this Province And be payd to the severall persons to whome the same is due as aforesaid Any Talbott Law Statute Custome or vseage to the Contrary thereof County Notwithstanding— That is to say to….. **To Curtbert Phelps** fifteen pounds of Tobacco…. to **Darby Phelps** … to each & every of them three hundred pounds of Tobacco… [also listed for a simlar event was Walter Phelps who reportedly was in Chowan early on.]

1695 Cuthbert Phelps Sr proves by his oath his right to 1050 acres of land by the importation of himself Frances Phelps Derby Phelps, Edward Pheps Bartholomen Phelps, Precilla Phelps, Cuthert Phelps Junor…. General Court 26 Feb 1695 *NC Headrights A list of Names 1663-1744* (Albemarle precinct)

1694 Robert While proved nine rights…. Cuthbert Phelps. Certified 18 July 1694. *NC Headrights A list of Names 1663-1744* (Albemarle precinct)

1702 Cuthbert and Barth Phelps In 1702 Perquimans tax list. **(Tyrrell records filed in Perquimans district/precinct).**

May 28, 1704
Mr: SNODIN Sr: be pleased to Assigne ffoure of my Rights to Wm: HARDIE & three to Jno. Anderson
ye: Certificates are Recorded, & In so doing I.on obligd Your Servant
May ye: 28th: 1704 Signum: James (x) FFEWOX
Henno? JOHNS!ON **Go:? PHELPS, 5** Jono: HASSEL, 12 Sam. PREBITT?, 1
¾m: LUDFORD, 2 Jno: VALLWAY, 1 **Seth PHELPS, 6** **Cuth PHELPS, 6**
Sile? Catrif?, 4 Signum: JAMES (x) FFEWOX
40____

San thatt ____ 4
Note ffrom FFEWOXto SO County North Carolina Records /6 ?8' /73} NODIN for Rights
The above is reported in *Albemarle County North Carolina Records 1678-1773*

1704 rights to land: *Seth Phelps 290 A rights. I to find 5 rights. Cutbert: 300 A. rights. I to find 6 rights. Old Albemarle CO NC records 1678-1737*

1729-32 Quit rent rolls Tyrrell co. **Edward Phelps James Phelps**

May the 24th 1740 [Tyrrell Deed book item # 69)
Edward PHELPS Records for his **Son James PHELPSes** mark a Crops Two Slittss and an underkeel in the Left Eare and a Crop and a hole in the Right Eare. Test. Thos. LEARY D.Cl.Cur.

Sep 1752, Court ordered that a road be laid out from the Red Banks at Roger Snell's on the East side of Scuppernong River to the fort landing at Aligator Creek. Jury appointed: John Alexander, Joseph Alexander, Joseph Spruell, Jr., Joseph Davenport, Godfrey Spruell, **James Phelps, Jr.**, Roger Snell, Joseph Spruell, William Gennet, Isaac Alexandor, Samuel Norman, Joseph Norman, Thos. Spencer, Capt. Sam. Spruell, Jr., and **Jas. Phelps, Sr**. Minutes of the September, 1752 session of the Tyrrell County, NC Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1:135.

Dec 1754, Court petitioned by **James Phelps**, Josiah Phelps, **Edwd. Phelps**, Benjn. Tarkington, Jos. Tarkington, and Edwd. Hassell for a road from Scuppernong River near Davis' Landing to the Upper Inhabitants on Bear Creek. Court appointed John and Isaac Alexander, John Bateman, **James Phelps, Sr., James Phelps, Jr.** Joseph Davenport, John Tarkington, Benjamin Tarkington, Joshua Tarkington, Joseph Tarkington, Edward Hassell, Sr., Alexandor Olever, Nathan Bateman, Nehemiah Norman, and James Davenport. Minutes of the December, 1754 session of the Tyrrell County, NC Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1:231.

1754 Tyrrell Militia Capt. Samll. Spruill Jun:
Jams Phelps senr, Jams Phelps junr,
Edward Phelps senr, Edward Phelps junr

1747 tax list: **James Phelps** 3 times; Edward, brother of James.

Dec 1, 1747, deed of gift John Davenport to son James Davenport, 360 acres West side of Scuppernong River, adjoining "the saw pit on my plantation", Burnt Ground Tract, Reedy Branch, Indian Swamp. Witnesses: **James Phelps**, Joseph Davenport.

Dec 1755, Court petition **James**, Joseph, & **Edward Phelps**, Benjamin Tarkington, and Edward Hassell mentions "the road that leads from Joseph Devenports to the Head of Scuppernung River." Minutes of the December, 1755 session of the Tyrrell County, NC Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 2:18.

1750-57 Estimate when Our James would appear (born 1729-1736)

The following is related to a James Phelps. The abstract books contain many, many similar references to other Phelps

1744 EDWARD PHELPS planter of Tyrrel Co. to **JAMES PHELPS** of same. 3 Sep 1744. 15 pounds. **140 acres** on west side of Scuppernonq River, joininq Sapperless Point Branch, Palmetoe Island, Punk Knot Ridge, Bull Savannah. EDWARD PHELPS. Wit: J HN(x)BATEMAN, ANDREW(x)OLIVER. Registered 20 Sep 1745 by Jas Conner, Reqr 209 (298) Deed book 1

1744 EDWARD PHELPS planter of Tyrrell Co. to **JAMES PHELPS** of same. 3 Sep 1744. 15 pounds. **150 acres**(messuaqe) on west side of Scuppernong River, joining Supperless Point Branch, Permetes Island, Punk Knot Bridge, Bull Savanah. EDWARD PHELPS. Wit: JOHN(x)BATEMAN, ANDREW(x)OLIVER. Registered 9 Dec 1745 by Jas. Conner, Regr 211 (300) Deed book 1

1756 **JAMES PHELPS SR**. of Tyrrel Co. to **JAMES PHELPS JR**. of same. 28 Feb 1756. 5 pounds. 100 acres which was part of a **350 acre Granville Grant dated 24 Sep 1756,** on west side of Scuppernonq River, joining Bull Savana, **JAMES PHELPS JR. JAMES PHELPS**. Wit: JOSIAH PHELPS, EDWARD PHELPS. Registered 13 Sep 1757 by Fr. Nard, PReq. [**Note discrepancy in dates**.] 572 (299) Deed book 2
In 1729 seven of the eight Lord Proprietors sold their colonial holdings in Carolina to the Crown. The lone Proprietor was John Carteret, Earl Granville, who retained the Granville Tract in North Carolina without governing control until the American Revolution. In 1744 a special grant was made to Granville giving him one-eighth of the Carolinas. Beginning at the Virginia line on the north, the tract ran south into North Carolina giving Granville a belt of land 60 - 65 miles deep which like the Carolinas stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

1758 **JAMES PHELPS JR**. to THOMAS HILL of same. 8 Jul 1758. 15 pounds vn. 132 acres(messuage) on west side of Scuppernong River, joining Bulls Savanna. JAMES PHELPS. wit: JOHN HOOKER, ALEXR.(x)McKEB. Registered 23 Feb 1759 by Fr. Ward, PReg 305 (422) Deed book 1

1759 **JAMES PHELPS JR.** of Tyrrell Co. to BENJAMIN TARKENTON of same. -Dec 1759. 14 pounds proclamation. 160 acres on south side of Scuppenong River, joining Beaverdam Creek Swamp, Cypress Branch. JAMES PHELPS. Wit: ALEXANDER OLIVER, MARY(x)OLIVER Registered 6 Jul1761 by Fr. Ward, Register 30 (33) Deed book 4

1759 JAMES PHELPS SR. of Tyrrell Co. to SAMUEL WOODLAND of same. (no day) Mar 1759. 13 pounds 15 shillings VA. 100 acres called Burdenshall Island, on west side of Scuppernong River, joining Bull Creek. **JAS. PHELPS**. wit: ANDREW LONG, REBECKER(x)PHELPS. Registered 20 Aug 1759 by Fr. Ward, PReg 325(448) Deedbook 1

1759 JOHN HOOKER of Tyrrell Co. to **JAMES PHELPS JR**. 8 Mar 1759. 75 pounds proclamation. Assigns all his right to a tract of land. JOHN HOOKER. Wit: JER. WYNNE, JOSP. ALEXANDER. Registerd 4 Jul 1759 by Fr. Wrd, Preg 321 (443) Deed book 1

1764 **JAMES PHELPS SR**. of Tyrrell Co. to EDWARD PHELPS SR. of same. 11 Jan 1764. 5 pounds. 75 acres which was part of a 350 acre Granville Grant to sd JAMES PHELPS SR. 24 Sep 1756, on west side of Scuppernong River, joining Supperlis Point Branch. JAMES PHELPS SR. Wit: **JAMES PHELPS**, EDWARD PHELPS. Sep Ct 1766. Fr. Ward, Clk 411 (33) Deed book 4 *In 1729 seven of the eight Lord Proprietors sold their colonial holdings in Carolina to the Crown. The lone Proprietor was John Carteret, Earl Granville, who retained the Granville Tract in North Carolina without governing control until the American Revolution.*

1765 **JAMES PHELPS SR**. of Tyrrell Co. to JACOB PHELPS of same. 10 Oct 1765. 10 pounds proclamation. 50 acres (messuage) on west side of Scuppernong River, joining Supperless Pint Branch, Derbies Ridge, EDWARD PHELPS, GEORGE OLIVER. **JAMES PHELPS SR** Wit: JEREMIAH FRAZIER, JOSEPH HUMPHREYS. Sep Ct 1766. Fr. Ward, Clerk 412 (35) Deed book 4

1765 **JAMES PHELPS planter** of Tyrrell Co. to **JAMES PHELPS planter son of JAMES PHELPS SR**. of same. 22 Ju11765. 5 pounds proclamation. 75 acres on east side of Scuppenong River, joining JOHN BATEMAN, sd JAMES PHELPS SR. JAMES PHELPS. Wit: JEREMIAH FRAZIER, JACOB PHELPS, AMOS PHELPS. Sep Ct 1766. Fr. Ward, Clk. [Note: Grantee is once written EDWARD Phelps.] 448 (87) Deed book 4

[Around 1765 - not dated] **JAMES PHELPS SR**. planter of Tyrrell Co. to JOSEPH HUMPHRIES joyner of same. 10 pounds proclamation. 25 acres which was part of a **Granville Grant to sd JAMES PHELPS**, joining Scuppenong River, sd JAMES PHELPS, Scupperless Branch, Last Nick Branch, Scupperless Point Branch. JAMES PHELPS. Wit: .FRANCIS EZELLTON, ANTHONY ALEXANDER, EDW PHELPS. Sep Ct. Fr. Ward, Clerk 449 (89) Deed book 4 *In 1729 seven of the eight Lord Proprietors sold their colonial holdings in Carolina to the Crown. The lone Proprietor was John Carteret, Earl Granville, who retained the Granville Tract in North Carolina without governing control until the American Revolution.*

1777 AMOS(x)PHELPS planter of Tyrrell Co. to **JAMES PHELPS JR.** of same. 22 Feb 1777. 60£ proclamation. 50 acres on west side of Scuppernong River, joining ANTHONY ALEXANDER, JEREMIAH FRASIER, SAMUEL WOODLAND. Wit: J. FRASIER, ANDREW BATEMAN. May Ct 1777. J. Frasier Clerk 254 (65) Deed book 5, pt 2

1777 **JAMES PHELPS JR**. planter ofTyrrell Co. to AMOS PHELPS planter of same. 22 Feb 1777. 5£ proclamation. 75 acres which was part of a patent to JAMES PHELPS SR., on east side of Scuppenong River, joining JOHN BATEMAN, **sd JAMES PHELPS**. Wit: ANDREW BATEMAN, J. FRASIER. Feb 271 (94) Deed book 5

1777 **JAMES PHELPS SR**. planter of Tyrrell Co. to JOSHUA PHELPS of same. 20 May 1777. 50£ ~ proclamation. 25 acres on east side of Scuppernong River, joining Juniper Pocoson, EDWARD PHELPS, **JAMES PHELPS JR., JAMES PHELPS**, JOSEPH CHAPMAN. Wit: J. FRASIER, **JAMES PHELPS JR**. .May Ct 1777. J. Frasier Clerk 257 (70) Deed book 5

1779 **Granville Grant** to **JAMES PHELPS SR.** of Tyrrell Co. 24 Sep 1756. 350 acres in St. Andrews Parish on west side of Scuppernong River, joining JNO. BATEMAN, Bull Savannah, JAMES PHELPS JR. Fra. Corbin for Granville. Wit: WM. MAKEY, RICHD. VIGAR. **Aug Ct 1779**. Thos. Hoskins Clerk 366 (37) Deed book 5

1782 **Tax list James Jr James Sr Edwrd Senr Edward James**

Phelps, James Estate 1778 NC Archives/Tyrrell Co. Estates - C.R.096.508.27
James Phelps 17 Feb 1778. Bond for **Edward Phelps** to administer estate. Bondsmen: Jeremiah Wynne, Jacob Phelpd *Estate Records 1734-1800 Abstracts*

1793 **James Phelps Jr.** Bondsman for Odin Galloway Estate

Phelps, J. Estate 1796 NC Archives/Tyrrell Co. Estates - C.R.096.508.27
J. Phelps 1796 Bond for W. Hathaway to administer estate. Bodnsmen: Moses Davenport, Frederick Davenport. *Estate Records 1734-1800 Abstracts*

1799 Phelps, James married Spruill, Mary 16 Nov 1799 Andrew Oliver BOND
Phelps, James and Ann Chapman. Feb 17.1779 Stephen Swain. Tyrrell at genealogy.com

Phelps, J. W. Estate 1882 NC Archives/Tyrrell Co. Estates - C.R.096.508.27

The following was copied from Granville District of NC Land Grants (5 volumes)

Tyrrell Land Grants

LORD GRANVILLE to: (OR: refers to original record) PATENT BOOK 12 --

2400 pg. 85 **J0SIAH PHELPS** 19 Novenber 1760 656 acres in Tyrrell County in the Parish of St Andrew on the S side of Scupernong River, joining the Fork of the sd river, beaver Creek, a Great Swamp, and the Creek Swamp OR: /s/ JOSIAH PHELPS Wits: THOS BLOUNT, THOS ROBINSON surveyed 10 April 1760 CC: JAMES PHELPS, JOSEPH PHELPS JOHN HARDISON Surveyor (?)

2402 pg. 86 **EDWARD PHELPS** --- ------ 1749 640 acres in Tyrrell County on Scupernong River at a place called Commonly Bridge Land, joining the Beaver Creek and the river pocoson OR: /s/ EDWARD PHELPS Wits: DAN
WELDON, WM CHURTON surveyed 26 January 1748 OCC: JAS SPRUILL, THOS DAVES WILLM Surveyor

2404 pg .86 **John PHELPS** 30 September 1760 600 acres in Tyrrell County in the Parish of St Andrew on the S E side of Scopernong River, joining (a point) near the Rooleing Swamp, the Juniper Swamp, the Place called the Cowpen, the Savanah, the head and side of the Western SWamp, and GODFREY PHEI.PS OR: /s/ (mark) Wits: JER WYNNE, THOS JONES examined by : THO JONES and RICHD VIGERS entered 10 April 1759 surveyed 1 December 1759 CC: SAMUEL WEST , JOSEPH CRADOCK JNO CLAYTON D S

2405 pg. 87 **JAMES PHELPS SR** 24 Septanber 1756 350 acres in Tyrrell County in the Parish of St Andrew on the W side of Scupernong River, joining JOHN BATEMAN, Bull Savannah, and JAMES PHELPS JR OR: /s/ JAS PHELPS SR Wits: JEREMIAH SLADE, VM MACKEY surveyed 1 October 1753 SCC: : JON BATEMAN EDWD PHELPS JR SAMIL DURRANCE D Sur

2406 pg. 87 **JOSEPH PHELPS** 20 Decanber 1756 320 acres in Tyrrell County in the Parish of St Andrew upon Second Creek on the E side of Scuppernong River, joining the River pocoson, the dismal, and Reedy Grounds -being Surplus land within ye Bounds of a patent dated 21 March 1742 Granted to GODFREY PHELPS for 498 acres OR: /s/ (mark) Wits: RICHD VIGERS, JOSEPH TARKINGTON surveyed 16 May 1753 SCC: SAMUEL WEST, JOSHUA PHELPS SAMLL DURRANCE D Sur

2408 pg .87 **JAMES PHELPS JR** 18 August 1755 165 acres in Tyrrell County in the Parish of St Andrew on the W side of Scuppernong River , joining ye W side of Bull Branch and pocosoney Grounds OR: /s/ JAS PHELPS Wits: ALEX STEWART, WM MACKEY surveyed 13 March 1752 SCC: SAMIL WOODLAND, EDWD PHELPS SAMLL DURRANCE D Sur (?)

2409 pg .88 **JAMES PHELPS JR** 28 May 1753 345 acres in Tyrrell County on the E side of Scupperlung River , joining Beaver Creek and a Reedy pocoson OR: /s/ JAMES PHELPS Wits: WILIM HOSKINS, JAMES CAMPBELL surveyed 13 February 1752 SCC: SAML WOODLAND, EDWD PHELPS SAMIL DURRANCE D Sur (?)

LORD GRANVILLE TO: (MISCELLANEOUS LAND OFFICE PAPERS - NC STATE ARCHIVES)

7870 **JAMES PHELPS JR** warrant dated 25 November 1751 to SAMUEL DURRANCE to survey 300 acres in Tyrrell County on both sides of Bull Branch, joining Pump Knott Ridge Survey on the West side of Scuppernong River /s/ FRAS CORBIN Entered at Edenton 11 October 1751 Back of document reads: "165 Acres Deed 18 (?) August 1755"

7871 **JOHN PHELPS** warrant dated 10 (?) April 1759 to JOHN CLAYTON to survey "Slrvey 640 acres in Tyrrell County on the East Side of Scuppernong River, joining GODFREY PHELPS -commonly called Sandy Islands /s/ FRAS CORBIN Entered 10 April 1759 Back of document reads: "Grant 30 September 1760 600 acres"

7872 **JOSEPH PHELPS** warrant dated 19 April 1753 to SAMUEL DURRANCE to survey ---acres in Tyrrel COunty -Vacant Land on second Creek on the East side of Scuppernong River within the courses and Distances of GODFREY Phelps's Decd Patent /s/ FRAS CORBIN Entered 22 February 1753 Back of document reads: "Deed ? 20 December 1756"

7873 **JOSIAH PHELPS** of Tyrrel County entry dated 4 March 1760 640 acres in Tyrrel County on the South side of Scuppernung River and on the West Side of the Bever Creek in the fork of the river and sd Creek -commonly called the Bare Grass Land /s/ JOSIAH PHELPS Wit: JNO (?) WYNNE

Deed Book: 1780, **James Phelps** gets 325 acres in land grant.

Research from Brenda Emory…

June 24, 1704, Patent Book 1, p. 131 Edward Phelps 24 June 1704 233 acres in Chowan precinct on the W. side of Cuscopening River called the Middle Station, joining the River Pocoson and a Branch called the potato chaw'd run. /s/Robt. Daniell, Francis Tomes, Tho. Pollock, John Arderne. ["Province of North Carolina 1663-1729 - Abstracts of Land Patents," M. M. Hoffman, 1979]

1706, list of people on John Davenport's Road (proceeding West from John) in Tyrrell District: Rich'd Davenport, Hen. Norman, Ro. Fewox, Sam'l Spruell, Godfrey Spruell (born 1650 - article in THE STATE, August 1, 1964), Joseph Spruell, La. Alexander, Cut. Phelps, Matt. Casswell, Sam'l Hopkins, Tho. Winn, Will Tarkinton, Chas Craddock, Jon. Swain, Jose. Fisher (From the book "Old Albemarle," by Ray) (also NC Reg 2:153)

Oct 18, 1715, recordings of a Chowan County Court proceedings September 18, 1715 include: "Ordered that a road be cleared from Doctor (Godfrey) Spruill's to Eliza. Long's and that John Davenport Rt. Fewox, and Cuthbert Phelps lay out the Road and that all Inhabitants from Clay's Creek to John Davenport's do assist in Clearing the sd. Road, and that John Davenport be appointed overseer of the road. John Davenport, Robt. Fewox, and Cuthbert Phelps are to lay out the road." (NC Reg 1:148)

Edward Philips to James Singleton July 27, 1715 Ober 25th 1715 (date registered) From original, Chowan Co. N.C. Deed Book B #1 Page 186 Phelps to Singleton, Deed of Sale Know all men by these presents y't I Edw'd Phelps of ye Province afs'd In Chowan Precinct for Valuable Consideration in hand paid ye receipt whereof I do acknowledge & my self therewith fully Satisfy'd & paid do by these presents Sell make over alien enfeoff one tract of Land Conteyning three hundred Seventy Six Acresas appears by a Survey of George Gladstains return'd unto the Secret'rys Office Lying on ye W't Side Scopernung River in ye Precinct afs'd binding on Jn's Ansley's head Line & ye Potato Run & so into the woods by a Line of Mark'd trees of Various Courses unto Jam's Singleton his Heirs & Assigns forever together with all woods ways Easem'ts & hereditam'ts all houses Earable grounds Water or water Courses & all other Profitts & Immunitys therein to belonging or any ways appertaining unto hime ye afs'd Jam's Singleton his Heirs or Assigns for ever. To have & to hold ye s'd Tract of Land with all the pr'mises Liberties & Rights qt to ye Same may any ways apppertain warranting the s'd Sale of Land from ye Claims of all persons w'tsoever unto him ye afsd. James Singleton his Heirs or Assifnes forever, And do hereby oblige my Self my Heirs & to give unto the Sd. Jam's Singleton his Heirs & Assifnes w't further assurance he or his Councill Learned in ye Law shall Reasonably devise or Require. In witness whereof I have here unto Sett my hand & Seall q's 27th of July 1715. Sign'd Seal'd & Deld Edw'd Phelps In presence of us Jno Wingate Robt Fewox
Note from researcher on this Singleton family:
Even though we don’t know when James came to the colonies we do know he had settled in Chowan Precinct of the old Albermale County, North Carolina by 1715. This would be the present day Washington County. He was a planter and probably grew corn and tobacco, which were the typical crops in early North Carolina. James lived in Washington County about six years. He first purchased a 376-acre tract from Edward Phelps on July 17, 1715. This land was south of the Albermale Sound, west of the Scuppernong River and bounded by the Putatana (misspelled as Potato) Run.
From early tax lists, the will of Godfrey Spruill and court records we can extract a list of James’ neighbors and family members. The family members included: father-in-law, Godfrey Spruill, brother-in-law, Samuel Spruill who’s wife was Elizabeth and son was Godfrey, brother-in-law Cuthbert Phelps who was marred to Susannah Spruill and brother-in-law Joseph Spruill. Neighbors were Alice Long, widow of James Long, Edward Phelps, John Tarkington, John Hopkins, Robert Hicks and John Davenport.

1717 Tax record for Albermale County Godfrey Spruill, Samuel Spruill, James Slingleton and Cuth. Phelps listed #’s 2,3,4,5 Old Albermale Co NC Miscellaneous Records 1678 to 1737, page 93 by Weynette Parks Haun
Note: 1717 Chowan Precinct tax list has Cuth. and Edward Phelps, (along with the Batemans, Alexanders,)

July 30, 1717 James Singleton to Godfrey Spruill. Land purchased from Edward Phelps to Godfrey Spruill. Chowan County Deed Book "B #1", Page 585

March 29, 1718 Court held a Queen Ann’s Creek in Chowan Precinct. Ordered that Richard Burtenshall be overseer of highway from Cuscopernung River to Thomas Long’s on South Shore and Anto. Alexander, SR oversee highway from Mr. Yates on Cuscopernung River to Clay’s Creek. Road is to cleared to its full length then to keep said road in their respective district. It is also ordered that James Long, Thomas Long, Jab. Blount, Thos Stealey, Wm Stealey, Jno. Swain, Jno Bennet, John Davenport, Samuell Spruill, James Slingleton, Joseph Spruill and Cuthbert Phelps be appointed a jury to lay out the said roads. North Carolina Higher Court Minutes Vol. V, page 158, William S. Price

1723 Cuthbert Phelps listed on Jurymans list in Chown Precinct

1729-32 Quit rent rolls Tyrrell co (this is the year the county was formed correct?)
Edward Phelps and James Phelps

Sep 5, 1740, Court ordered that a road be laid out from the main road to Samuel Spruil's. Landing. Mentions a section "from the Bark Poplar Bridge to the Back Landing". Jury of Samll. Spruill Esqr., Joseph Spruill, Sr., John Davenport, Sr., John Swain, Godfree Phelps, Mathew Caswell, John Davenport, Jr., Henry Norman, Samll. Spruil, Jr., Sollomon Ansley, Thos. Bateman, Richard Davenport, Edwd. Phelps, and John Snell. Minutes of the September, 1740 session of the Tyrrell County, NC Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1:86.

Tyrell co processioners report 1747-48 pg 32
And from thence to the Land of Edward Phelps Begining at a Gum upon the River Pecossin John Bateman's Corner Tree then along the Sd. Bateman's Line to the Body of Reeds then up the Sd. Body of Reeds to the Hooles (?) to a Corner Tree then to his Brothers James Phelps Line to the River Percossen then along the Sd. Percossen to the first Station Containing 162 Acors of Land. And from thence to the Land of James Phelps Begining at the River Percossin upon his Brothers Edward Phelps Line then along the Sd Phelpses Line to Bull Branch then alon Bull Branch to the River Percossin to the first Station Containing 369 (?) Acors of Land.
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1755 tyrell tax list : Edward has son Edward, James has son Edward (so with this.... is James and Edward(above named brothers) father Edward 1704 or is this James the brother of Edward 1704?)

Anthony Alexander of Tyrrell Co. W-------ord (?) Alexander 25 Jun 1743 500 L Edward Phelps, Thomas Bateman & Roger Snell Edward Phelps appointed 25 Jun 1743 W. Kennedy & (?) Edward Phelps, Thos. Bateman & Roger Snell

Godfree Phelps Godfree Phelps, John Phelps & Sarah Phelps -- --- 1759 200 L John Phelps, Jeremiah Wynne & John Parish, all of Tyrrell Co. John Philps appointed 5 Jun 1759 with consent of orphans Fr. Ward & Isaac Davenport John Philps & Jr. Wynne
Note: Godfrey helps was the son of Cuthbert Phelps who married Sussanah Spruill her fathers name was Godfrey? But here a John Phelps enters the picture.....

As stated earlier James Sr and jr on the 54 militia list,

From the "The Lake Company and the Origins of Somerset "

"Around 1755, a group of local hunters ventured into the forbidding swamp in search of firm land for farming. According to tradition, most of them had turned back when a man named Benjamin Tarkinton climbed a tree and spotted a large lake. Before Tarkinton could get down, hunter Josiah Phelps ran to the lake, entered the water, and asserted the right to name it Lake Phelps. "
From the history of Pettigrew State Park:
Before colonists discovered Lake Phelps in 1755, area residents called the swampy area the Great Eastern Dismal and the Great Alligator Dismal. The wilderness was so fearsome that explorers refused to enter its borders. Tradition maintains that a group of hunters ventured into this "haunt of beasts" to hunt and to look for farmland. Most of the men turned back, but just as the remaining few were about to leave, Benjamin Tarkington climbed a tree and saw the lake a short distance away. His companion, Josiah Phelps, ran into the water while Tarkington was still up in the tree. The first in the water, he claimed the right to name it Lake Phelps

Misc……..

I am trying to find out more about the Fewox (Fox) that imported the Phelps to NC that may help a little bit. But the more I look the more questions I have in my mind , I wonder if ALL of the Phelps there were related, even the Henry Phelps line. Have you ever read if he had any other brothers other than Nicholas???? I am jumping ahead here sorry!

Let me throw some ref. your way to give you a general idea of where we have to go .

As stated earlier the earliest record I can find on this group of Phelps is in 1702 (keep in mind that I am working entirely online with this so my resources are limited, thats where your advantage will come in very handy!)
1702 for Cuthbert and Barth. Phelps. those records were filed in Perquimans district, but as I said that is where the Tyrrell records were filed in those years. Is this Barth Bartholomew or is it another Cuthberth????? Berth, Barth, with early spelling it is really had to tell.

Now from there:

June 24, 1704, Patent Book 1, p. 131 Edward Phelps 24 June 1704 233 acres in Chowan precinct on the W. side of Cuscopening River called the Middle Station, joining the River Pocoson and a Branch called the potato chaw'd run. /s/Robt. Daniell, Francis Tomes, Tho. Pollock, John Arderne. ["Province of North Carolina 1663-1729 - Abstracts of Land Patents," M. M. Hoffman, 1979]

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Note from researcher on this Singleton family:
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Research from Gwen Boyer Bjorkman gwenbj@seanet.com

Margaret M. Hofmann, *Colony of North Carolina 1735-1764 Abstracts of Land Patents, Volume One* (Weldon, NC: The Roanoke News Co., 1982) pp. 147, 202.

2047 pg. 27 EDWARD PHELPS 12 March 1740/1 83 acres in Tyrrell County on the W. side of Scupernong river joining the edge of the river Pocoson, Bull branch, and Punknot line.

2898 pg. 236. GODFREY PHELPS 21 March 1742/3 498 acres in Tyrrell County on the S side of Scupernong river, joining the Second creek, Second Creek Pocoson, WILLIAM WEST, the Edge of the river pocoson, the Dismal and the Savanna.

Josiah Phelps

Before colonists discovered Lake Phelps in 1755, area residents called the swampy area the Great Eastern Dismal and the Great Alligator Dismal. The wilderness was so fearsome that explorers refused to enter its borders. Tradition maintains that a group of hunters ventured into this "haunt of beasts" to hunt and to look for farmland. Most of the men turned back, but just as the remaining few were about to leave, Benjamin Tarkington climbed a tree and saw the lake a short distance away. His companion, Josiah Phelps, ran into the water while Tarkington was still up in the tree. The first in the water, he claimed the right to name it Lake Phelps.

From Gwen Bjorkman:
From http://www.mindspring.com/~jsruss/colonial/Spruill1754.htm

A True and Just List of free men or Melisha of the Company belonging to Capt. Samll. Spruill Jun.

Jams Phelps Senr.	Joshua Phelps
Jams Phelps Junr.	Joseph Paget

Edward Phelps Junr. John Tarkonton

Josiah Phelps

PATENT BOOK 12 -- 2400 pg. 85 **J0SIAH PHELPS** 19 Novenber 1760 656 acres in Tyrrell County in the Parish of St Andrew on the S side of Scupernong River, joining the Fork of the sd river, beaver Creek, a Great Swamp, and the Creek Swamp OR: /s/ JOSIAH PHELPS Wits: THOS BLOUNT, THOS ROBINSON surveyed 10 April 1760 CC: JAMES PHELPS, JOSEPH PHELPS JOHN HARDISON Surveyor (?)

From **Some Deed Abstracts Washington, Tyrrell & a few from Chowan Counties North Carolina Section 1: 1716 - 1788**
http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~haas/lotsofnames/deedsabstracts.html

Josiah Phelps, David Ambrose, John Earl, J I Jones, Edward Phelps

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 4, pages 113, 1 Sep 1761, ... Josiah Phelps to David Ambrose ... Fifteen Pounds ... One Hundred Acres ... on West Side of Basin Creek ... middle of the savana ... river swamp ... being part of a tract of land containing six hundred and fifty acres granted to the said Josiah Phelps by a deed of grant from John Earl of Granville, bearing date of 20 Oct 1761 ... Signed: Josiah Phelps (seal) ... Witnesses: J I Jones, Edward Phelps

Josiah Phelps, Jesse Ambrose, John Earl Graville, David Ambrose, Benjamin Tarkington

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 4, page 175, 16 Nov 1761, Proven in open court Dec Term 1761, Registered 25 Feb 1762 ... Josiah Phelps to Jesse Ambros ... Thirty Pounds Current money of Virginia ... One Hundred Acres ... on the West side of Beaver Creek ... Moccason [Moccasin] Creek ... the Rattle Snake [Rattlesnake] land ... along the Dismal ... in the Savana ...Hassell's corner ... being part of a tract of six hundred acres to Josiah Phelps by grant from the right Honorable John Earl Granville, bearing the date of 20 Oct 1760 [the other deeds referencing this grant had the date 1761], reference thereunto being had may more simply appear ... Signed: Josiah Phelps (seal) ... Witnesses: David Ambros, Benjamin Tarkington

David Ambrose, Robert Davis, Josiah Phelps, John Kinneson, John Harrison, I C Ambrose, J Ambrose

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 4, page 100-101, 11 Feb 1767, Registered 19 May 1780 ... David Ambrose to Robert Davis ... Thirty Pounds Proclamation money ... One Hundred Acres ... on west side of Beaver Creek ... River Posacin ... being part of a tract of six hundred acres to Josiah Phelps by grant from the right Honorable John Earl Granville, bearing the date of 20 Oct 1761, reference thereunto being had may more simply appear ... Signed: David Ambrose (seal) ... Witnesses: John Kinneson (Harrison ?), I C Ambrose, J Ambrose

Charles Pettigrew, Josiah Phelps

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 8, page 287, 29 Oct 1782, Recorded 23 Oct 1783 (fragment) ... State of North Carolina granting Fifty acres to Charles Pettigrew ... 50 shillings per 100 acres ... on north side of Lake Phelps ... back corner of Josiah Phelps' survey ...

Josiah Phelps, John Davenport, Jon Bateman

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 10, pages 203, Proven in Open court Jan Term 1788, Registered 9 Feb 1788 (fragment) ... Signed by Josiah Phelps ... Witnesses: John Davenport, Jon Bateman

Joseph Davenport, John Davis Jr, Andrew Bateman, J Phelps Jr

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 10, pages 203-204, Proven in Open court Jan Term 1788, Registered 15 Feb 1788 ... Joseph Davenport to John Davis Jr ... Fifty Pounds current money ... Fifty acres ... West side of Scuppernong River ... Andrew Bateman's line ... north side of the Lake ... Signed: Joseph Davenport ... Witness J Phelps Jr

John Davis, Robert Davis, J Phelps Jr

Tyrrell County, North Carolina, Deed Book 10, pages 203, 15 Jan 1788, Proven in Open court Jan Term 1788, Registered 15 Feb 1788 ... John Davis Sr to John Davis Jr .. Fifty pounds current money ... for Fifty acres ... at head of Scuppernong river ... Gum Swamp ... river Pocosin ... Robert Davis' line .. signed: John (his X mark) Davis ... Witnesses: J Phelps Jr

Gwen Boyer Bjorkman
gwenbj@seanet.com

From David Phelps:

I don't know the status of the Tyrrell County records, but if they are complete anything after 1729 up until 1799, when Washington County was formed from western Tyrrell, should give some information on him and other Phelps families. The Washington County records would contain many Phelps references, but only after 1799, and there are still quite a few Phelps families there today.

Remember that they "discovered" the lake in 1755, so Gwen's records would have to have Josiah or other Phelps moving from Perquimans at least prior to 1750.

David

American Phelps Genealogies

Home Phelps Y-DNA Project.

Revised 11/29/2009

Phelps of Chowan and Tyrrell Counties, NC (with origins likely in Md.)

For additional information about this line contact the coordinator, Cathy, glroberts AT cox DOT net

NOTE: These kits show a possible but very low probability of a ydna relationship to the Walter Phelps b. 1680, Maryland - origins to England tested men. See the Administrators for details.

Nine Phelps lines, with origins in Chowan and Tyrrell Counties, NC

1. William Phelps b c 1773 NC or SC , d c1827, Pulaski Co. GA, m Sophia
2. Arthur Phelps, b. 1808 SC, d. 1878 Vernon, Jackson Parish, LA m. Lucinda Evans 1828 Pulaski GA
| 3. William Elisha Phelps b. 1828, Pulaskis, GA, d. 1896 Mitchell Co, GA; m. Mary Jane Crosby 1857 in Mitchell Co, GA
| | 4. King David Phelps b. 1874 Berrian Co, GA, d. 1966 Camilla, GA; m. Mary West
| | | Descendant DNA Kit 43412, 37 markers Haplogroup R1b1b2

1. William Phelps (Philps) b. about 1773 (Eng/NC/SC) - d. about 1828 (GA) m. Sophia Lee
2. William Phelps Jr. b. 1814 d. 5 Dec 1875 (TX) m. Christian Buchan 1834 GA
3. John Arthur Neal Phelps b. 14 Nov1849 (GA) d. 19 Feb 1888 (Caldwell, Burleson Co. TX) m. Nancy Keese 1874 (TX)
4. David Edgar Phelps b. 12 Feb 1883 (Burleson Co.,TX) - d. 14 Sep 1961 (Eureka, Humboldt Co., CA) m. Bertha Ida Ischy
| 5. Son
| 6. Grandson b. 31 Dec 1948 Kit 185712 (37 markers)
4. James Madison Phelps b. 16 Jan 1884 (Georgetown, TX) d. 5 May 1956 (Eureka, Humboldt Co., CA), m. Ozona Belle Green 21 Jul 1909 (Giddings, TX)

1. Zadock Phelps b Tyrell Co, NC ca. 1760 m. Ann (Unknown) 8 Oct 1789 Tyrell Co, NC, bondsman Joshua Phelps. Removed to Rutherford Co, TN by 1814, to Bond Co, IL by 1820, to Marion Co, IL by 1830 d. ???? IL, buried near Salem, Ill.
2. John Phelps
2. Frederick Phelps b. NC 1795, d. IL 1845, buried near Salem, Ill., m. Delilah Little in IL 1819
3. Samuel
3. Wright
3. John
3. Tampy
3. James Pinckney Phelps (b. 1828 in Marion County, IL, d. IL. buried near Salem, Ill.) m. Elizabeth Anna Hawkins
4. Tilford Douglas Phelps (b. 1861 in Marion County (outside Salem) IL, d. LaBelle, TX, ca 1928) m. Sarah Katherine Crenshaw of Decatur, IL
Descendant Kit 71005 37 markers Haplogroup R1b1b2

1. Silas M. Phelps b. May 31,1814 (possibly Rutherford, see submitter), TN , d. April 23,1875, Salem, Ill. m. Nancy Lane
2. Josiah Phelps b 1847, d after 1880 census
2. Iasiak Phelps b.1848 d.?
2. Mary Ann Phelps b.1852 d.1909 m. burried East Lawn Salem, IL m. W.L.Ardery .
2. William Smith Phelps b.Aug 15,1853 d.Dec 25,1886 buried East Lawn Salem, IL.
2. Josephine Phelps b.March 1,1856 m. Austin Hanes d. Feb 18,19? CA
2. Henerietta Phelps b.1858 m. Mr. Cook d. Feb.19,19? CA.
2. Edward (Edgar) Phelps b.Sept 19,1860 d. April 7,1879 buried East Lawn Salem IL.
2. James Madison Phelps, b. April 2,1849 ,d. May 12,1920, buried East Lawn Salem Il,. m. Elizabeth Martha Shelton
3. Silas Ardery Phelps b. Mar 22 1890 d. Dec 14,1950 (in CA) buried East Lawn, Salem IL. m.Faye Williams
4. Lyle Ardery Phelps b. 1912 d. 1973
3. Donald Claire Phelps b. Nov.7,1898 d.1966 buried East Lawn,Salem IL. m.Ruby Hensen
3. Gladys Faye Phelps b. Sept 15.1903 d.Mar,1989 m. Joseph Browning Davis
3. Lawrence Pearl , b. Jan.13,1895, d. Mar 2 1972, buried Salem Il. , m. Mildred (BessieEdith) Robertson

Descendant DNA Kit 94034 37 markers, Haplogroup R1b1b2

1. Seth Phelps b bef 1755 d. 1823 Tyrrell Co, NC.
2. Eby Phelps b 1780/1790 d. abt 1837 Tyrrell Co, NC.
3. Edmond Bateman b. 9/26/1811 Tyrrell Co, NC, d. 9/26/1870 Tyrrell Co, NC
4. Joseph Bateman b. 3/21/1845 Soundside, Tyrrell Co, NC. d. 2/11/1921 Tyrrell Co, NC
5. James Henry /Bateman b. 1/5/1880 Soundside, Tyrrell Co, NC. d. 1/5/1880 Columbia, Tyrrell Co, NC
6. Rodney Swain Bateman b. 2/12/1910 Columbia, Tyrrell Co, NC. d 4/4/2005 Columbia, Tyrrell Co, NC.
7. Son
8 . Son Kit 170252 67 markers Haplogroup R1b1b2A1b5

1. Jeremiah (Jerry) Phelps b. probably 1774, probably Tyrrell Co, NC d. aft 1850. m. Franny Spruill 1808, Tyrrell Co, NC Removed to Washington Co. by 1820 & Franklin Co, NC by 1840
2. Asa (B) Phelps bet 1808 &1810 Franklin Co, NC. d. Abt 1866. Last seen in Franklin Co, NC 1850. m. Tabitha Young in Franklin Co, NC 1837
3. Smith Patrick Phelps b. 3/8/1851 Franklin Co, NC. d. 7/12/1926 Wake Co, NC. m. Martha Darien Wright
4. Leonard Eugene Phelps b 10/10/1888 Johnston Co, NC , d. 3/16/1965 Hoke Co, NC m Stella B Henderson
5. Son Kit 77645 Haplogroup R1b1b2 *This ancestry provided by kit 77645 and B. Freeman julespx2 AT earthlink.net julianph AT cox.net*
2. Kearny/Carney Phelps b 1814 m. Elizabeth Young, Franklin Co, NC 1838
2. Third son b 1815-1819
2. Fourth son b. 1816-1820
2. Cassman Phelps (possibliy) b. 1820-1824
2. Nathaniel Phelps b c 1825 m. Nancy Wood 1846

1. Micajah Phelps b.ca 1805 Washington County, NC. d.1879 Washington County, NC. m. Eveline/Evelina.
2. Bailey Phelps
2. Amariah Phelps
2. John Phelps, b. ca 1830 Washington County, NC. d. bef 9/18/1878 (will date). m. likely Elizabeth
3. John Caleb Phelps/JC Phelps/John C. Phelps b. 12/16/1860, Washington County, NC. d. 4/13/1934, Washington Co., NC. m. Frances Ann Brickhouse 1884 Tyrrell County, NC.

4. James Warren Phelps
4. Joseph E. Phelps
4. Seaton Monroe Phelps
4. Dennis Harrison Phelps
4. Ernest Caleb Phelps.
4. Milton Claude Phelps, b. Feb 25, 1905 in Washington County, NC. d. May 13, 1980, Cherry, Washington County, NC. m. Alethia Picolia Allen

Descendant Kit 100136 67 markers Haplogroup R1b1b2a1b

1. Henry Phelps, B. abt 1780, most likely Tyrrell Cty, NC. D. before August 1835, Washington Cty, NC
2. Jordan H. Phelps, B. abt. 1812, Washington County, NC D. before 25 July 1878, Washington Cty, NC., m. Ann Britania Ambrose
3. Hezekiah Henderson Phelps. B. abt 1844 Washington Cy, NC. D. Washington Cty, NC., m Malissa Spruil
4. Harrison Libenas Phelps, B. 1870, Washington Cty, NC. D. 4 April 1933, Washington Cty, NC., m. Nancy Winifred Clifton
5. Zephaniah Henderson Phelps, B. 1891, Washington Cty, NC. D. 1964 Chowan Cty, NC.
6. Son Kit 157512 67 markers *1770dav AT vol.com - assisted by glroberts AT cox.net*

A division of the property of Henry Phelps, deceased, ordered by the court July 1835, Washington County. Tenants in Common and Heirs at law who received a portion were: Jordan Henderson Phelps, Nehemiah H. Phelps, Levi N. Phelps, Joseph W. Phelps, Priscilla Phelps, Henry Phelps, Jacob W., Eliza and Charles T. Phelps

1. **James Phelps/Felps** (Probable patriarch) b. unknown; d. bet 1770-1776 (will of 1768) Chowan Co, NC m. Mary (Yellow indicates Probable).
2. Thomas Phelps
2. Aaron Phelps b. Chowan Co, NC resident in Dobbs Co, NC 1769
2. William Phelps b. Chowan Co, NC resident in Dobbs Co, NC 1766 & 1769
2. Abraham Phelps
2. Noah Phelps
2. Moses Phelps b. bef 1751 Chowan Co, NC; d. aft 1794 unknown location m. Miriam
3. James Stewart Phelps b. bef. 1775 OR 1770 NC; in Edgefield Co, SC and Lowndes CO, Ala. D. abt 1851, age 76 Yellow Shank, Butler Co, Alabama;
| 4. James Phelps b. 1810 Edgefeld Co, SC
| 4. Arden Joseph Phelps b. 1810 Edgefield Co, SC D. abt 1846 Butler Co, SC.
| 4. George Washington Terrell Phelps b. 1811 Edgefield County, South Carolina.
| 4. John Phelps. b. abt 1820 SC d. 1895 New London, Union Co, SC
| 4. Lorenzo Dow Phelps b. 1823 Edgefield Co. SC. ; d. 1892 Butler Co, Ala
| 4. Edward Phelps b.1825 Lowndes Co, Al
3. Four more children
3. Enoch S. Phelps b. abt 1774 NC resident Edgefield Co, SC; d. abt 1848 in Newton Co, Mlssissippi
4. Jonah Josiah Phelps b. 1797. (Yellow indicates doubt)_
4. ? Phelps b. 1800 in Edgefield County, South Carolina4
4. Rev Enoch Spruill Sylvester Phelps.
4 Phelps b. 1807 in Edgefield County, South Carolina.4
4. . John Long Phelps.
4 ? Phelps b. 1809/10 in Edgefield County, South Carolina.4
4. ? Phelps b. 1813 in Edgefield County, South Carolina.5
4. Feruba Huldah Phelps.
4. Isiah Marshall Phelps.
4. James Stewart Phelps.
4. (Rev) Joseph Downing Phelps b. 1 Jan 1814, Edgefield, SC, d. 10 Dec 1889, Tyler Co., TX
5. Downing S. Phelps b. 10 Dec 1867, Tyler Co., TX, d. 17 Apr 1918, in LA
6. Joseph Daniel Phelps b. 16 Aug 1894, Tyler Co., TX

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Descendant Kit 166082

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A table to analyze census records of Phelps in Tyrrell Co.

1790 Federal NE NC Census

1800 Federal NE NC Census

1810 Federal NE NC Census

1820 Federal NE NC Census

1830 Federal NE NC Census

1840 Federal NE NC Census

Washington County courthouse records inventory

Population of Phelps in North Carolina

A table to analyze the early Phelps in Tyrrell Co. -(under development) By Bill Freeman 8/2007

This is my very rough draft of trying to sort out some of these people and their relationships. It covers the census data from 1790-1830 for both counties. I've largely ignored daughters and wifes (unless heads of family), as the males are the traceable family links.

I've not yet analyzed it to try to plug names in--obviously a son will become a father, so there are plenty of unnamed multiple listings at this stage of the game.

FirstName	child	DOB, est.	1790	1800	Cty	1810	Cty	1820	Cty	1830	Cty	1840	1850
Amelia	<by Bailey>	1780-90								40-50	WA		
	son?	1800-10								20-30	WA		
	son? Gson?	1820-25								5-10	WA		
Amos		bef 1774	16+										
	son	bef 1774	16+										
	son	1775-90	0-15										
	son	1775-90	0-15										
	son	1775-90	0-15										
Andrew		1790-95						26-44	WA	30-40	WA		
	son	1805-10						10-15	WA				
	son	1815-20						0-9	WA	10-15	WA		
	son	1815-20						0-9	WA	10-15	WA		
	son	1820-25								5-10	WA		
	son	1820-25								5-10	WA		
	son	1825-30								0-5	WA		
Anna	Anne?	bef 1755		45+	WA								
	son?	bef 1774	16+										
	son?	bef 1774	16+										
	son?	1775-85	0-15	16-25	WA								
Asa		bef 1774	16+	26-44	TY								
	son	1785-90	0-15	10-15	TY								
	son	1785-90	0-15	10-15	TY								
Asa	son of John?	1785-1795				16-25	TY	26-44	TY	40-50	WA		
	son-Asa	1815-20						0-9	TY	10-15	WA		
	son-Asa	1820-25								5-10	WA		
Bailey	<by Amelia>	1790-1800								30-40	WA		
	son	1820-25								5-10	WA		
	son	1825-30								0-5	WA		
Benjamin		1755-65	16+	26-44	TY	26-44	WA						
	son	1775-90	0-15										
	son	1785-90	0-15			16-25	WA						
	son	1795-1800				10-15	WA						
Benjamin		1760-70		26-44	TY					60-70	WA		
	son	1790-1800		0-9	TY								
	son	1790-1800		0-9	TY								
	son?	1800-10								20-30	WA		
	gson?	1825-30								5-10	WA		
Benjamin		1775-85				26-44	WA	26-44	WA				
	???	1775-95						26-44	WA				
	son	1805-10				0-9	WA	10-15	WA				
	son	1810-20						0-9	WA				
Caleb		1800-10								20-30	WA		
Charles	1830-Senr.	1780-85				26-44	TY	26-44	TY	40-50	WA		
	son	1815-20						0-9	TY	10-15	WA		
Charles	1830-Esq.	1785-95				16-25	WA	26-44	WA	40-50	WA		
<by John '30>	???	1795-1802						18-25	WA				
	son	1810-15						0-9	WA	15-20	WA		
	son	1815-20						0-9	WA	10-15	WA		
	son	1815-20						0-9	WA	10-15	WA		
	son	1820-25								5-10	WA		
Charles P.	<by Jordan J>	1800-10								20-30	WA		
	son	1825-30								0-5	WA		

	son	1825-30									0-5 WA
	son	1825-30									0-5 WA
Charles T.	<by Noah Junr>	1800-10							20-30	WA	
Cuthbert		bef 1755	16+	45+	WA	45+	WA				
Darias	Devias	1775-1785		16-25	TY	26-44	TY				
	son	1795-1800				10-15	TY				
	son	1800-10				0-9	TY				
	son	1800-10				0-9	TY				
Derius		1800-1810									20-30 WA
	son	1825-30									0-5 WA
	son	1825-30									0-5 WA
Eby		bef 1775							45+	TY	
	son?	1775-95							26-44	TY	
	son	1805-10							10-15	TY	
	son	1805-10							10-15	TY	
	son	1805-10							10-15	TY	
	son	1810-20							0-9	TY	
Eby	<son above?>	1780-90									40-50 TY
	son	1810-15									15-20 TY
	son	1820-25									5-10 TY
Edward	*1800-Senr*	bef 1755	16+	45+	TY						
	son?	bef 1774	16+								
	son?	bef 1774	16+								
	son	1775-90	0-15								
	son	1775-1785	0-15	16-25	TY						
Edward		1755-1774	16+	26-44	TY						
	son	1775-90	0-15								
	son	1790-1800		0-9	TY						
	son	1790-1800		0-9	TY						
	son	1790-1800		0-9	TY						
Edward		bef 1775							45+	WA	
	son?	1795-1802							18-25	WA	
	son	1805-10							10-15	WA	
	son	1810-20							0-9	WA	
Elisha	<by Joseph J>	1800-10							20-30	WA	
	son	1825-30							0-5	WA	
	father?	1760-70							60-70	WA	
Emery		1801-04							16-18	WA	
Enoch	abt 1775	1765-75	16+	26-44	TY	26-44	WA		26-44	WA	
	son	1785-90	0-15	10-15	TY						
	son	1790-1800		0-9	TY						
	son	1790-95		0-9	TY	16-25	WA				
	son	1805-10				0-9	WA		10-15	WA	
	son	1805-10				0-9	WA		10-15	WA	
	son	1810-20							0-9	WA	
Ephraim		1755-1775		26-44	WA						
	son	1790-1800		0-9	WA						
	son	1790-1800		0-9	WA						
Evan	Evin-1830	1770-75		26-44	WA	26-44	WA		45+	WA	50-60 WA
	son	1795-1800		0-9	WA	10-15	WA				
<Emery?>	son	1800-10				0-9	WA				
	son	1800-10				0-9	WA		10-15	WA	
	son	1810-15							0-9	WA	15-20 WA
	son	1815-20							0-9	WA	10-15 WA
		abt 1820									10-15 WA
Fereby–Fam.	<by Jeremiah>	1790-1800									30-40 WA
Frederick		1770-75		26-44	WA	26-44	WA		45+	WA	50-60 WA
	son	1795-1800				10-15	WA				
	son	1801-04				0-9	WA		16-18	WA	
	son	1801-04				0-9	WA		16-18	WA	
	son	1805-10							10-15	WA	20-30 WA
	son	1805-10							10-15	WA	20-30 WA
	son	1810-15							0-9	WA	10-15 WA
George		1755-1775		26-44	TY						
George		1765-75		26-44	WA	26-44	WA		45+	WA	
	son	1785-90		10-15	WA	16-25	WA				
	son	1790-1800		0-9	WA						
	son	1795-1800		0-9	WA	10-15	WA		16-25	WA	
	son	1801-04				0-9	WA		16-18	WA	
	son	1805-10				0-9	WA		10-15	WA	
Godfrey		bef 1755	16+	45+	TY						
	son?	bef 1774	16+								
	son?	bef 1774	16+								
	son	1775-85	0-15	16-25	TY						
	son	1785-90	0-15	10-15	TY						
Hanah		bef 1765				45+	TY				
Hardy		1800-10							20-30	WA	
	poss. 2 sisters	1800-15							15-30	WA	
Hardy H.		1800-10							20-30	WA	
Hardy S.		1800-10							20-30	WA	
	brother?	1810-15							15-20	WA	
Henry		1780-90							26-44	WA	40-50 WA
	son	1810-20							0-9	WA	
	son	1810-20							0-9	WA	

	son	1820-25				0-9 WA	15-20 WA	
	son	1820-25					5-10 WA	
	son	1820-25					5-10 WA	
Isaac		1765-75		26-44 WA	26-44 WA			
	son?	1785-95			16-25 WA			
	son	1800-10			0-9 WA			
Isaac	<son of Isaac?>	1790-1800				30-40 WA		
	son	1825-30				0-5 WA		
James, Capt.		bef 1774	16+					
	son	bef 1774	16+					
James		1755-1774	16+	26-44 TY	45+ WA			
	son	1775-90	0-15					
	son	1790-95		0-9 TY	16-25 WA			
James, Senr		bef 1774	16+					
<James>	son	1775-90	0-15					
James		bef 1774	16+					
	son	1775-90	0-15					
	son	1775-90	0-15					
James		1775-95				26-44 WA		
	son	1810-20				0-9 WA		
Jeptha		1800-10				20-30 WA		
	son	1820-25				5-10 WA		
	son	1825-30				0-5 WA		
Jeremiah	son of John?	1774		26-44 TY	26-44 TY	26-44 WA	50-60 WA	76
<Asa B.?>	son of Jer	1805-10			0-9 TY	10-15 WA		
<Kearney?>	son	1810-15				0-9 WA	15-20 WA	
	son	1810-15				0-9 WA	15-20 WA	
	son	1815-20				0-9 WA	10-15 WA	
	son	1815-20				0-9 WA	10-15 WA	
	son	1820-25					5-10 WA	
	son	1820-25					5-10 WA	
Jeremiah	<by Fereby>	1790-1800				30-40 WA		
	2 women	1815-20				15-20 WA		
Jesse	Jessie	abt 1775		16-25 TY	26-44 TY	45+ WA		
		1775-95				26-44 WA		
John, Senr		1740-50	16+	45+ TY	45+ TY	45+ TY	80-89 TY	
<Jeremiah?>	son	1775-90	0-15					
	son	1775-85	0-15	16-25 TY				
	son	1775-90	0-15					
<Asa?>	son	1785-90	0-15	10-15 TY				
John	father?	1740-50			45+ TY	45+ TY	80-89 TY	
Jesper		1790-1800				30-40 WA		
	son	1815-20				10-15 WA		
	son	1820-25				5-10 WA		
	brother?	1800-10				20-30 WA		
John		1755-1774	16+	26-44 TY				
	son	1775-90	0-15					
John, son of	John	bef 1755		45+ TY				
	son	1785-1790		10-15 TY				
	son	1785-1790		10-15 TY				
	son	1790-1800		0-9 TY				
John		1755-65		26-44 WA	45+ WA			
	son	1785-90		10-15 WA	16-25 WA			
	son	1790-95		0-9 WA	16-25 WA			
John, Junr		bef 1765		26-44 WA				
John		1765-85			26-44 WA			
John	<by Chas Esq>	1775-95				26-44 WA	40-50 WA	
	son	1810-20				0-9 WA		
	son	1810-15				0-9 WA	15-20 WA	
	son	1815-20				0-9 WA	10-15 WA	
Jonathan		bef 1774	16+					
	son	1775-90	0-15					
Jordan J.	<by Charles P>	1800-10					20-30 WA	
	mother?	1770-80					50-60 WA	
Joseph Senr		bef 1755	16+	45+ TY				
	son	1775-85	0-15	16-25 TY				
	son	1775-85	0-15	16-25 TY				
	son	1785-90	0-15	10-15 TY				
	son	1785-90	0-15	10-15 TY				
	son	1790-1800		0-9 TY				
	son	1790-1800		0-9 TY				
Joseph, Esq.		bef 1765			45+ TY			
	???	bef 1765			45+ TY			
		1785-1795			16-25 TY			
		1785-1800			10-15 TY			
		1800-10			0-9 TY			
		1800-10			0-9 TY			
		1800-10			0-9 TY			
Joseph, Junr		1765-1775	16+		26-44 TY			
	son	1800-10			0-9 TY			
	son	1800-10			0-9 TY			
Joseph		bef 1774	16+					
	son	1775-90	0-15					
Joseph		1755-65		26-44 WA	45+ WA			

	son	1800-10			0-9 WA		
	son	1800-10			0-9 WA		
Joseph	blacksmith	1755-75		26-44 TY			
		1775-85		16-25 TY			
		1775-85		16-25 TY			
		1785-90		10-15 TY			
Joseph	<Joseph T?>	1780-90				26-44 WA	40-50 WA
	son	1815-20				0-9 WA	10-15 WA
	son	1820-25					5-10 WA
	son	1820-25					5-10 WA
	son	1825-30					0-5 WA
Joseph J.	<by Elisha?>	1800-10				20-30 WA	
	mother?	1780-90				40-50 WA	
Josiah	Senr	bef 1755	16+	45+ WA			
	son?	bef 1774	16+				
	son?	bef 1774	16+				
	son?	bef 1774	16+				
	son	1775-90	0-15				
	son/gson	1790-1800		0-9 WA			
Josiah	Junr	1755-1774	16+	26-44 WA			
	son	1785-90	0-15	10-15 WA			
Joshua		bef 1755	16+	45+ WA			
	son	1775-1785	0-15	16-25 WA			
	son	1785-90	0-15	10-15 WA			
	son	1785-90	0-15	10-15 WA			
	son	1790-1800		0-9 WA			
Joshua		1770-80			26-44 TY	26-44 TY	50-60 TY
	son	1805-10			0-9 TY	10-15 TY	
	son	1805-10			0-9 TY	10-15 TY	20-30 TY
	son	1805-10			0-9 TY	10-15 TY	20-30 TY
	son	1810-15				0-9 TY	15-20 TY
	son	1815-20				0-9 TY	10-15 TY
Lanaton?		1795-1802				18-25 WA	
Lizza		bef 1765			45+ WA		
	son?	1800-10			0-9 WA		
Mary		bef 1755		45+ TY			
	son	1775-1785		16-25 TY			
	son	1775-1785		16-25 TY			
Mary		bef 1755		45+ TY			
	son	1775-1785		16-25 TY			
	son	1785-1790		10-15 TY			
Methiah		1790-1800					30-40 WA
	son	1815-1820					10-15 WA
	son	1820-25					5-10 WA
	son	1820-25					5-10 WA
	son	1825-30					0-5 WA
	son	1825-30					0-5 WA
Micagah		1800-10					20-30 WA
	son	1825-30					0-5 WA
Nancy		bef 1765			45+ WA		
	son	1785-1795			16-25 WA		
Nathan		bef 1775				45+ WA	
		1775-95				26-44 WA	
		1795-1802				18-25 WA	
Nathan		1790-95				26-44 TY	30-40 TY
	son	1810-20				0-9 TY	
Nathan D.		1790-1800					30-40 WA
Noah	1830-Esq.	1780-90				26-44 WA	40-50 WA
	son	1820-25					5-10 WA
Noah, Junr	<by Chas T>	1780-90					40-50 WA
	son	1815-20					15-20 WA
Rosanna							
	son?	1775-90	0-15				
	son?	1775-90	0-15				
Seth		bef 1755	16+	45+ TY			
	son?	bef 1774	16+				
	son?	bef 1774	16+				
<John>	son	1775-85	0-15	16-25 TY			
	son	1775-85	0-15	16-25 TY			
Seth		bef 1765			45+ TY		
		1785-1795			16-25 TY		
		1795-1800			10-15 TY		
		1800-1810			0-9 TY		
		1800-1810			0-9 TY		
Starkey		1800-1810					20-30 WA
Urijah	<Uriah>	1760-65	16+	26-44 TY	45+ TY		60-70 WA
Urijah		abt 1775		16-25 WA		45+ WA	
Willoughby		1775-95				26-44 WA	
	???	1795-1802				16-25 WA	
Zadock		bef 1774	16+				

Census records for Phelps by Catherine Roberts

1790 Federal Census, NC -- PHELPS/FELPS

Bertie
Cudworth Felps
Frederick Felps
Henry Felps
John Felps
Mary Felps

Chowan
Sarah Felps

Gates County
Demsey Phelps
James Phelps
Kedar Phelps
Micajah Phelps
William Phelps

Hertford
Dempsey Phelps

Martin
John Phelps

Tyrrell County
Amos Phelps
Anne Phelps
Asa Phelps
Benjamin Phelps
Capt. James Phelps
Cuthbert Phelps
Edward Phelps
Edward Phelps
Enoch Phelps
Godfrey Phelps
James Phelps
James Phelps
James Phelps, Sr.
John Phelps
John Phelps, Sr.
Jonathan Phelps
Joseph Phelps
Joseph Phelps
Joseph Phelps, Sr.
Joshua Phelps
Josiah Phelps
Josiah Phelps
Roseanna Phelps
Seth Phelps
Urijah Phelps
Zadock Phelps

1800 Federal Census, NC – PHELPS/FELPS

Gates
James Phelps
Kedar Phelps
Micajah Phelps
Sarah Phelps
William Phelps

Martin
John Phelps

Tyrrell
Asa Phelps
Benjamin Phelps
Benjamin Phelps
Darias Phelps
Edward Phelps
Edward Phelps
Enoch Phelps
George Phelps
Godfrey Phelps
James Phelps
Ieremiah Phelps
Jesse Phelps
John Phelps
John Phelps
Joseph Phelps
Mary Phelps

Uriah Phelps
Joseph Phelps Blacksmith

Washington (formed 1799 from Tyrrell)
Anne Phelps
Cuthbert Phelps
Ephraim Phelps
Evan Phelps
Frederick Phelps
George Phelps
Isaac Phelps
John Phelps
John Phelps
Joseph Phelps
Joshua Phelps
Josiah Phelps, Jr.
Josiah Phelps, Sr.
Urijah Phelps

1810 Federal Census – NC PHELPS/FELPS

Bertie
Henry Phelps
James Phelps
Luten Phelps
Micajah Phelps
Robt. Phelps

Martin
John Phelps

Tyrrell
Asa Phelps
Devias Phelps
Hamp Phelps
Jeremiah Phelps
Jessee Phelps
Jon Phelps
Joseph Phelps
Joseph Phelps
Joshua Phelps
Seth Felps

Washington
Benjamin Phelps
Benjamin Phelps
Charles Phelps
Cuthbert Phelps
Edward Phelps
Enoch Phelps
Evan Phelps
Frederic Phelps
George Phelps
Henry Phelps
Isaac Phelps
James Phelps
John Phelps, Jr.
John Phelps
John Phelps
Joseph Phelps
Joseph Phelps, Esquire
Lizza Phelps
Nancy Phelps
Noah Phelps
Pelloard Phelps
Uriah Phelps

1820 Federal Census, NC – PHELPS/FELPS

Bertie
Henry Phelps
James Phelps
John Phelps
Margaret Phelps
Rachell Phelps
Robt Phelps
William Phelps

Gates
James Phelps
Joseph Phelps
Kinchin Phelps

Tyrrell
Asa/Asey Phelps

Eby Phelps
John Phelps
Joshua Phelps
Nathan Phelps

Washington
Andrew Phelps
Benjamin Phelps
Charles Phelps
Edward Phelps
Emery Phelps
Enoch Phelps
Evan Phelps
Frederick Phelps
George Phelps
Henry Phelps
Henry Phelps
James Phelps
Jeremiah Phelps
Jesse Phelps
John Phelps
Joseph Phelps
Lanaton (?) Phelps
Nathan Phelps
Noah Phelps
Rijah Phelps
Willoughby Phelps

1830 Federal Census, NC – PHELPS/FELPS

Bertie
Henry Phelps
James Phelps
James Phelps
Margaret Phelps
Micajah Phelps
Rachael Phelps
Robert Phelps
William Phelps
William Phelps

Gates
James Phelps
Sarah Phelps
Wesley Phelps

Tyrrell
Ely Phelps
John Phelps
Joshua Phelps
Nathan A. Phelps

Washington
Amelia Phelps
Andrew Phelps
Asa Phelps
Bailey Phelps
Benjamin Phelps
Caleb Phelps
Charles Phelps, Esq.
Charles P. Phelps
Charles Phelps, Sr.
Charles T. Phelps
Derias Phelps
Elisha Phelps
Evin Phelps
Fereby Phelps
Fredrick Phelps
Hardy Phelps
Hardy H. Phelps
Hardy S. Phelps
Henry Phelps
Isaac Phelps
Jephthah Phelps
Jeremiah Phelps
Jeremiah Phelps
Jesper Phelps
John Phelps
Jordan J. Phelps
Joseph J. Phelps
Joseph T. Phelps
Methiah Phelps
Micagah Phelps
Nathan B. Phelps
Noah Phelps, Esq.
Noah Phelps, Jr.
Starkey Phelps
Uriah Phelps

1840 Federal Census, NC – PHELPS/FELPS

Bertie
James Phelps
James Phelps
Jessey Phelps
John A. Phelps
John D. Phelps
Mary Phelps
Micajah Phelps
Nancy Phelps
Rachel Phelps
William Phelps

Gates
Henry Phelps
Mary Phelps
Wesley Phelps

Halifax
Jordin Phelps

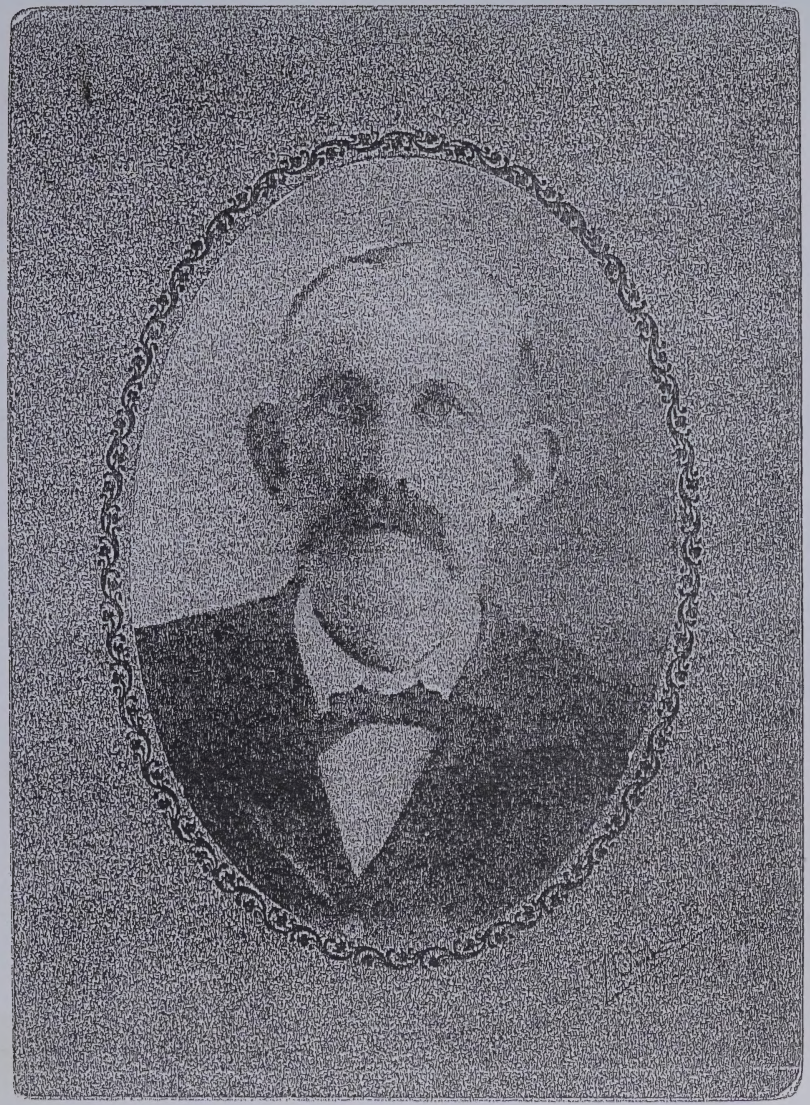
Tyrrell
Joshua Phelps
Nancy Phelps
Noah Phelps

Washington
Amelia Phelps
Andrew Phelps
Bailey Phelps, Jr.
Bailey Phelps, Sr.
Benjamin Phelps
Caleb Phelps
Charles Phelps
Charles T. Phelps
Darius Phelps
Elisha Phelps
Elvina Phelps
Hardy H. Phelps
Hardy Phelps, Sr.
Hosea Phelps
Jacob Phelps, Jr.
Jerrymiah Phelps
John F. Phelps
John Phelps, Sr.
Jordan H. Phelps
Joseph J. Phelps
Levi Phelps
Micajah Phelps, Jr.
Nathan D. Phelps
Nehemiah Phelps
Noah Phelps
William R. Phelps

Washington County courthouse records

At the Washington County GenWeb site, here is a listing of what records can be found at the courthouse:
court minutes 1822-1959
court records 1815-1932
deeds 1799-1967
divorce 1851, 1873-1903
estate administrators 1873-1951
estate executors 1873-1951
estate records 1799-1939* *estate settlements 1873-1931
guardian 1870-1951
land miscellaneous 1856-1944
marriages 1851-1967
miscellaneous 1867-1967
schools 1841-1926
wills 1856-1967

Many early records for Washington County were lost due to courthouse fires. In all of the trips that I've made there, and in talking with other researchers who have gone there, the early dates for some of those records aren't entirely accurate. If there are court records or court minutes from the dates shown above, then we have no idea where they are. The NC State Archives shows the same early years for some records, but I've not yet had the chance to visit the State Archive to look to see just how complete their holdings actually are. Cathy Roberts



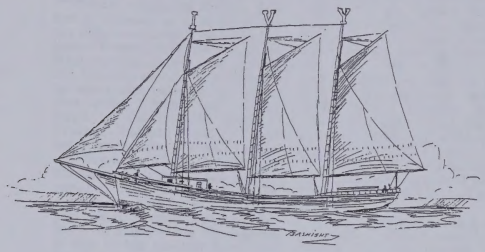
CAPT. JOHN FRANKLIN HANN

Mrs. J. F. Hann

REMEMBER?

Prior to the passing of sailing vessels in the early 1900's, there was a type of vessel called "rams." These vessels were little more than barges equipped with sails, to enable them to ply the open waters of the rivers and sounds without having to depend on a tugboat to get from place to place.

The vessels were approximately one hundred and twenty-five feet in length and were flat-bottom, to permit them to ply shallow waters when loaded. They also were narrow, considering their length, to allow them to pass through narrow draw-bridges and creeks. Some had graceful lines from the bow aft to the foremast. The sides would then straighten out like the sides of a barn to the aft or stern end of the boat.



They had three lower masts termed the foremast, mainmast, and mizzenmast. The sails were foresail, mainsail, and spankersail. There usually were two or more jibsails forward of the foremast, the forestaysail and the standing jib.

The accommodation for the captain and other white men of the crew was a cabin in the aft or stern end of the boat. In the forward end around the foremast was a house built above the deck. This house was the living quarters for the colored men of the crew. It also was used for cooking and serving the meals. The barge-type build, and having only three lower masts, gave these boats the name "ram."

Around the turn of the century, that is, before and just after 1900, there were several prominent wealthy people living in New Bern and Elizabeth City by the name of Blades. These brothers formed a lumber business under the trade name of The Blades Lumber Co. This company operated a large sawmill in New Bern and a large planing mill in Elizabeth City, where the rough lumber was manufactured into various kinds of finished lumber for building purposes.

The Blades Lumber Co. had one of these rams named "Ivy Blades." She was used to freight the rough lumber from the New Bern sawmill to the planing mill in Elizabeth City. At times when the wind was unfavorable and the "Ivy Blades" would arrive at Elizabeth City with a load of lumber, they would anchor her on the "Flats," an anchorage in the wider part of the harbor, and a tugboat would pull her to the wharf at the mill. Other times, with the wind favorable, the "Ivy Blades" would sail past the wharves of Elizabeth City, where the river is not more than two hundred yards wide, right on to the mill. It was interesting to see a large sailing vessel with sails set, sailing past the wharves near enough that the crew could talk with people on the wharf.

A sad and gruesome thing happened on one of the "Ivy Blades" trips to Elizabeth City. Captain Frank Mann was the captain and Captain Alex. Mann was the mate on the "Ivy

(*Continued on page 17*)

REMEMBER?

(*Continued from page 13*)

Blades." On this trip Captain Frank Mann left the steering wheel and went midship to direct the handling of some of the sails; the boat came head to the wind and with the sails flapping.

The sheet ropes caught a hitch or loop around the captain, snatched him out over the sound, then back over the boat and dropped him to the deck at the feet of the crew, dead!

Captain Alex. Mann brought the "Ivy Blades" with its sad crew to Elizabeth City. Captain Alex. Mann was made the captain of the "Ivy Blades" and remained so for a good many years.—J. W. ALEXANDER, Elizabeth City.

Mann's Harbor

It's an interesting place and has an interesting history behind it. Isolated for many years, it now has daily contact with the outside world.

***By* CHARLES BOND**

RICH in traditions and legends of the early new world is the little village of Mann's Harbor or Croatan as it is known by the older residents. This little village of friendly folk lies just across from Manteo on the west side of the Croatan sound. It is believed by many and recorded in history that John White's lost colony, aided by the friendly tribes of Croatan Indians, found refuge here, among the peaceful Indians who had always been their friends. Whether this is true or not, the fact remains, that there are Indian mounds or graves, which in the past have yielded startling evidence to substantiate the legends. A few of the mounds have been found in the woods near the site of the old school building.

How "Croatan" Originated

On the assumption that John White's lost colony did seek refuge on the western banks of the Croatan sound as legend and history records, many other legends including the origin of the name Croatan have been handed down from generation to generation for more than three hundred years. The legend narrated today to the children along the coast is that while the colonists were being treated cruelly by unfriendly Indians, Ann, the daughter of Stephen Barker, was killed just outside the fort. Due to the belligerency of some of the Indian tribes the Colonists, afraid to venture beyond the walls of the fort, were unable to bury the little girl. A friendly Indian from across the bay, seeing vultures eat the body and knowing only a few words of English, risked his life by running to the fort and exclaiming "crow-eat-Ann." From then on these Indians were called Croatans and the bay which they had to cross and the land from whence they came became known as Croatan.

Later when white settlers had become more commonplace in America and while the seas were rolling high and a fierce storm was raging Captain Charlie Mann of Germany piloted his vessel into the harbor of Croatan to seek refuge from the raucous waters and the storm. He received such a gracious welcome from the natives that he was loathe to leave. He found much pleasure walking among the pines along the sandy beach and dreaming of the vast opportunities which Croatan offered in natural resources. He returned home but soon came back bringing his wife and nine children to settle down.

As Captain Mann was a seafaring man of wealth and fame the harbor of Croatan became known as Mann's Harbor, which is the name designated for the little village today.

Descendants of the Captain

Most of the four hundred or more inhabitants of this little Garden of Eden today are said to be descendants of this brave old captain who spent his declining years amid the hills and trees of old Croatan. Here and there are found a sprinkling of Midgetts which was the name of the next family to arrive at Croatan according to the legends handed down through the ages. In quick succession came the Haymons, who according to still another legend, were the ones who brought the famous Haymond sweet potatoes to America. There are also living in Mann's Harbor a few Gards, Twifords, Craddocks and Tilletts along with a host of other names which have been brought in in more recent years. All of these families have contributed their bit in making Mann's Harbor what it is today.

Because of its geographical location the people of Mann's Harbor have, of necessity, always made their living from the water. Now and then one sees a small farm. Each home, however, has a spacious garden in which every vegetable known to this section can be grown.

The last two decades have wrought many changes at Mann's Harbor. New roads have been built and ferry services in daily operation have given them quicker access to the outside world. With these improvements has come the hum of a new industrial era. Mann's Harbor can now boast of a saw mill, pressing club, theatre, lunch rooms, machine shops, and several new stores as well as a new post office and a new school building which would do credit to a much larger place.

One religious denomination has held sway there, and everyone belongs to the Methodist Church. The church, preacher and parsonage are dear to the hearts of the people and the church and parsonage are kept in good condition. The pastor can truly be said to be the "good shepherd leading his flock."

No More Camp Meetings

The old custom of holding annual camp meetings has practically vanished but even the younger generation can recall some of the good times when people came from far and near and gathered under the shade of the old oak trees in the church yard where they would participate in the music and the program and partake of the bountiful feast spread under the shading trees. Amidst all the singing, talking and music of the old brass band they can still picture Charlie Wilse Mann, Dann Mann and Bill Earnette giving all a hearty handshake and a cordial welcome.

If a baby went to sleep or someone became ill during these meetings Aunt Julia Mann's home across the way was always open and all were welcomed irrespective of how rich or how poor they might be.

The people who inhabit the old village of Mann's Harbor lead a peaceful and happy life. They all pull together with one accord and in brotherly love.

The same old type of hospitality which the native Croatans have handed down through the ages still exists over the threshold of every Mann's Harbor home. Visitors are always made welcome and many remain to make their home, for Mann's Harbor is growing and gives promise of becoming one of the largest communities in historic Dare County, where both the nation and aviation were born.

Mann and Midyett Family Papers, 1751 – 1941

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Family Slaves
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Introduction

The Mann and Midyett families have had a long presence in northeastern North Carolina with roots reaching back to the early 18th century. In 2008, the Outer Banks History Center acquired this collection of correspondence, birth records, receipts, land deeds, financial information, estate inventories, and ephemera that provides a valuable glimpse of life in the Federal Period (1775-1830) in coastal North Carolina by tracing several generations of one of the early pioneering families in this region.

One of the most valuable aspects of this collection is the family slave documents, which provide insights into the sale, purchase, and hiring out of the family's slaves. Although many are predictably matter-of-fact,

there are indications of the way familial relationships developed in a region where slaveholdings were small and interdependence was required for survival by all. Notably, one remarkable deed of gift specifies that a slave, Peggy, is to be as free as the laws at the time will allow, choosing who she will live with and being assured of care and comfort into her old age.

Both the Mann and Midyett families were slaveholders and lived in Stumpy Point, North Carolina, on what is now the Dare County mainland. They owned plantations and also earned their livings in various maritime activities such as fishing and piloting. Members of the later generations of the Midyett family had distinguished careers in the United State Lifesaving Service.

The documents in this collection are from the descendants of Joseph and Elizabeth Lockhart Mann, and William and Esther Midyett. Joseph and Elizabeth Lockhart Mann married in January of 1781. They had three children, Dorcas (1781), Sarah (1783), and Thomas Mann (1784). In 1804, Joseph and Elizabeth's daughter Sarah married Lewis Midyett, who was born in 1782, the son of William and Esther Midyett. Lewis and Sarah had six children before Sarah's death in 1818. Lewis Midyett then married Charlotte Pledger. Charlotte and Lewis had approximately seven children together. Lewis Midgett died in 1851. The documents in this collection come from Lewis Midyett's line, as well as Joseph Mann's line.

The Mann and Midyett Family Papers were donated to the Outer Banks History Center by Nancy Midgette Murray and Robert G. Midgette ("Midgette" being the most common modern variant of the earlier "Midyett."). The papers came from the estate of Arthur Louis Midgette Sr. (1918-2000), a lifelong resident of Dare County.

He began his career in the U.S. Coast Guard and served as one of the escorts who carried President Franklin D. Roosevelt to Waterside Theatre for the August 18, 1937 production of The Lost Colony drama. In addition to serving as the superintendent of The Elizabethan Gardens, a position he held for nearly

thirty years, he was chairman of the Dare County Board of Education, where he headed the effort to build the First Flight Elementary and Middle Schools.

To view a finding aid for the Mann and Midyett Family Papers see: http://www.obhistorycenter.ncdcr.gov/findingaids.htm.

Next: Family Documents

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Phelps Y-DNA & Genealogy in Northeastern North Carolina

Phelps Y-DNA & Genealogy of Northeastern North Carolina

Revised 11/19/2008 Authored by Cathy Roberts and Doug Phelps

Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington counties.

Join our effort to study the origins of Phelps in northeastern North Carolina. Phelps settled in that part of the state beginning as far back as the 1600s and their many descendants continue to live in the area while other descendants moved south and west. This project will attempt to look at the origins of the Phelps in that area. And it will make extensive use of a new tool, Y-DNA testing of Phelps males.

Y-DNA is the male chromosome, passed down from father to son largely unchanged for hundreds of year. It is considered "junk" DNA having no bearing on physical traits other than being a male. We are actively recruiting male Phelps in the area for a simple YDNA test, usually performed by, Family Tree DNA. We have NO financial interest in this, and are strictly volunteers. If desired, your identification will be completely blind, even with your mailing address unknown. While we would appreciate your submitted paternal ancestry, this will not be required.

Our purpose will be to identify major biological Phelps lines in the area, their origins, and where possible, to confirm known paper trails. Because we already have identified several major Phelps lines from colonial America at the Phelps YDNA web site, we will be able to determine if the Phelps in this area are related to those other Phelps in colonial America.

Y-DNA research has proven several Phelps lines, with good paper trails, who are not related to one another:

- **The line of James Phelps, Sr b. bef. 1740 Gates Co, NC d. 1794**
- **A group of 5-7 biologically related Phelps likely from Tyrrell Co. NC**
- **The biologically related lines of James Phelps d 1786 Caswell Co, NC, Thomas Phelps d 1751 Albemarle Co, Va, and Thomas Felps, d 1759 Baltimore Co, Md (with descendants in Rowan Co, NC in the 1800s)**
- **The line of John Phelps d. 1747 line of Goochland, VA.**
- **Three unrelated New England lines of: William Phelps b ca 1593 England; George Phelps b ca 1606 England; and the brothers Henry, Edward and Nicholas Phelps**

Join our efforts!

Be an observer or research contributor: View or join the new northeastern NC Phelps Google discussion group.

Be a tested Phelps male (or be a proxy for one): Contact Doug Phelps or Cathy Roberts for details. If requested we can assure your anonymity. Regular access to email is needed if you wish to be kept updated regularly. What is the cost? The usual cost is either $99 or $149, but to get the project started our previously tested Phelps may help pay for part or all of the costs.

Cathy is available to help you fill out your Phelps ancestry chart - free!

Other private Google discussion groups you may want to join.

Phelps ancestors of Tyrrell Co. NC A discussion group for Tyrrell Phelps

New England brothers Henry, Edward and Nicholas Phelps - and Perquimans Co. NC Descendants

James Felps of Chowan NC (1768 Will) There are no ydna kits for this line, but the ancestry is pretty well documented.

James Phelps of Gates Co., NC This documented line has been proven with only 3 ydna kits.

Recent announcements;

9/2009: Perquimans County:

are pleased to announce new genealogy research for the NC descendants of the Perquimans Phelps which started in England, then to Salem, Ma. Significant research has been capture http://pages.suddenlink.net/phelpsdna/perquimansphelpsline/index.htm The brand new findings have traced the descendants of the only Perquimans man who could have had sons, Jonathan Nicholas and Hannah Baskel Phelps. His line goes from Perquimans to Randolph Co, NC, Indiana and elsewhere. We feel this link to Randolph Co. has never been discovered previously.

Washington County: Three courthouse fires destroyed nearly all of the records from the beginning of Washington County (deeds survived) The rest of them - marriage bonds, wills and estates, tax records, bastardy bonds, etc., were lost. The courthouse endured three separate fires in the 1800s. So unless someone is lucky enough to get their hands on a family Bible, they will only be able to get a paper trail back to a certain point. SOME of the earlier marriage bonds that survived list parents, but not all of them.

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Long Island Records	Surname Databases	Reference Books	Surname Books and Articles
Cemetery, County, Village, Tow n and Hamlet	Major Surnames from LI History	Online and CD Collections	Online and CD Collection

The Conklin(g) Family of Long Island with the Conklin Family of Westchester

Special thanks to David Roberts and the CONKLIN-L mailing list for their help extending and correcting this database.

There were two prominent Conklin lines of descent in New York State prior to 1700. Name variants are numerous but Conklin is the most commonly agreed upon version. The original English spelling did not possess a "g".

John (1) and Ananias (1) Conklin(g) of Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Nottinghamshire, England and Salem, Massachusetts are the progenitors of two separate branches of the same family, on Long Island since about 1651. Most of John's descendants trace their roots to the Huntington, Northport, Southold, Shelter Island and Riverhead areas of Long Island while the descendants of Ananias come from further east on the Island, the East Hampton area. Both were glass makers by trade.

Note to all Conklin researchers: Anyone researching the family should become familiar with the work of Conklin Mann cited below. He is widely considered to have laid the foundation for Long Island and Westchester Conklin research

- Conklin Mann, "Two Daughters of Ananias Concklyne," The American Genealogist 11, no. 3 (January 1935): 139-143
- "The Family of Conckelyne, Conklin and Conkling in America," The American Genealogist 21, no. 1 (July 1944): 48-58; 21, no. 2 (October 1944): 133-147
- "The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington," The American Genealogist 21, no. 3 (January 1945): 210-215; 21, no. 4 (April 1945): 246-253; 22, no. 2 (October 1945): 111-121; 22, no. 4 (April 1946): 226-236
- "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York," The American Genealogist 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 129-143; 26, no. 4 (October 1950): 234-248.

Conklin Mann Finding Aid - NOTE: Contact the Suffolk County Historical Society (SCHS) for copies. Photocopies may be requested by regular mail, telephone or e-mail. Research and copying fees upon request. Suffolk County Historical Society, 300 West Main Street, Riverhead, New York 11901. Phone: (631) 727-2881, FAX: (631) 727-3467, schsociety@optonline.net

Overviews of the families:

1. The Genealogy of Joseph Inglis Conklin, Jr. of Brooklyn, NY, as compiled in the years 1875-1908, the time of his death. As presented to the National Society of the daughters of the American Revolution by Tarrytown Chapter D.A.R., Tarrytown, N.Y. copied from the original by Violet Odell Lewis, #332574 Daughter of Harriet Sophia Conklin Odell and niece of Joseph Inglis Conklin, Jr., February 1947. Conklin researchers please note: A listing of all known errors in the text has been placed at the beginning. If you locate any errors additional errors please let us know at ligenealogy@optonline.net so we can add them to the list to prevent their duplication. PLEASE Remember, as with all family research, this should be used as a starting point and should to be backed up by documentation acquired though personal research. We hope you find this text useful in your family research.

2. The Conklin(G) Family From "East Hampton History, Genealogies of Early Families," by Jeannette Edwards Rattray

3. Conklin Name Variants - A consistent spelling for the Conklin(g) surname is often a cause of confusion for researchers, an attempt at explanation

4. The Descendants of Ananias & John Conklin(g) & Conklin of Westchester, NY - An excellent and well documented 1st generation report by Honor Conklin is now available as part of this file through the following links: Ananias Conklin Conklin/Conkling: John Conklin of Huntington/Northport/Southold/Shelter Is/Riverhead/Salem, Mass: Conklin/Cancklie of Westchester County, New York

5. Two Colonial Conklin Families in America: Y-DNA Analysis of the 'Long Island Conklins' and the 'Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins,' Including the Origins of the 'John Concklin of Flushing and Rye' Theory by Honor Conklin, Copyright 2011, 124 pages, pdf. Comments and queries regarding this paper should be posted to the Conklin list at Rootsweb.com.

6. The Adventurous Life of Jacob Conklin - Originally appearing in "The Human Story of Long Island," by Verne Dyson 1969 "Romance, adventure, and beauty have been contributed to central Long Island by the Half Way Hollow Hills, one of the most picturesque and attractive portions of Paumanok. A glance at the map of the old Town of Huntington will disclose the origin of the name. Just about half way between the Sound and the Atlantic Ocean is a pleasant wooded valley to which was given the name of Half Way Hollow. This delightful vale divided two groups of hills - Dix Hills on the north and Half Way Hollow Hills on the south. Many noted people have lived in the alluring southern uplands. The first of these was Jacob Conklin. "

7. The Conkling Families of the First Aquebogue Division: Three charts as provided in the reference publication (S.C.H.S. Register , Vol. XXII No. 1, Summer 1996, "The Conkling Families of the First Aquebogue Division" by Leigh Mark Young) - Relationship to Other Conkling Families In Suffolk Co., New York, Henry and Temperence Conkling's Descendants on the First Aquebogue Division, Approximate Location

of Conklings and Collateral Families on the First Aquebogue Division

8. A compiled list of all Conklin/Concklin/Conkling heads of households that appear in NYC Directories between the years 1814-1822. The list includes: Head of household, Address, Occupation and some workplaces, Some relationships, Some spouses/widows, Some children, Some death years. LINK For Viewing (provided by Chris Miasnik)

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The Conklin / Concklin Family

[This section is a work in progress. There may be genealogical errors. It is not meant to be a complete Conklin Family Tree, rather portions relevant to the History of Rockleigh Borough. Corrections or clarifications are welcome: ewa1@columbia.edu]
Much of the Conklin Family has been provided provided courtesy of **Pat Wardell**, a Sneden descendent.

House Links

Conklin Index

Ananais Concklyne, 1594-1657
David Concklin, 1772-1852
2nd David Conklin, 1793-1840
Deliverance Conklin,
Elizabeth Conklin, 1778-?
Elizabeth 'Bets' Concklin, 1801-1884
Elizabeth "Lizzie" Conklin, c.1845-?
Elizabeth Gesner Conklin, 1798- ?
Femmitje (Phebe) Conklin, 1773-1845/6
Jacob Concklyne, .c1615-1642
Jacob Conklin Esq, 1718-1787
2nd Jacob Conklin, 1743-1827
3rd Jacob Conklin, 1766-1811
4th Jacob Conklin, 1794-1832
John Concklyne, 1598-1684
John Concklin "of Flushing & Rye", c.1636-1698
John David Conklin
John Gisner Conklin
Louis Henry Fortier Conklin
Margaret "Peggy" Conklin
Mary Ann Conklin
Mary Elizabeth Conklin
Matthys Conklin, 1698-1776
Nicholas Conklin, 1661-1751
Nicholas Conklin, 1811-c.1880
Phebe Conklin, 1806-?
Phebe Conklin, 1801-1827
Powles S. Conklin
Elizabeth "Lida" Leonard
William Concklyne,

The Conklin Family of Westchester, Rockland, and Bergen

As a founding family of this hamlet (formerly part of Tappan, NY, then Rockland, NY, subsequently Harrington Twp, NJ, then called Old Closter, NJ, followed by Rockland, NJ, renamed East Northvale, NJ, and now Rockleigh, NJ) the **Conklin family** has a place of prominence in the history of Rockleigh. In 1748, **Jacob Conklin, Esq.**, was among of the first four settlers in the area with Jan Gesner (1749), Abraham A.A. Haring, and John Ryker (1748).

Baptism records indicate that Jacob Conklin was the son of **Joseph Conklin & Rebecca Hyatt** of Eastchester and Philipsburgh Manor, NY. Joseph , in turn, was the last child of John Concklin "of Flushing and Rye" & Helena Magdalena. The lineage of John Conklin "of Flushing & Rye" becomes clouded and controversial. While often mentioned as a son or nephew of John Conklin or his brother Ananais Conklin, DNA samples of descendants of the three families proves that John Conklin of Flushing & Rye was not directly related to either.

3.i. John Concklin/ Kancklyne/ Kanklie/ Cankley/ Cankele "The Orphan"/"of

c.1575

Links

Conklin-Sneden House

Riker-Mabie-Concklin- Sneden House ("Roaring Brook Farm")

Site of John Gesner Conklin House, Cider Mill & Quarry

Gesner-Conklin Burying-ground

Van Wickel-Moore House

Flushing and Rye"[1] John "the Orphan" married bef.1661 **Helena/Magdelena --?--** (c.1635 - c.1678 in Eastchester, NY).** Between 1657 and 1660, there is evidence that John "The Orphan" and Helena Magdalena resided in Flushing, Queens, NY.

1. It has been proposed* that John Conklin of Flushing & Rye was born 1638/1639, St. Peters Parish, Nutall Nottingham, England - c.1698, Eastchester, NY), perhaps the orphaned son of glassmaker Jacob Concklyne & Elizabeth Hickton, plausably resided in the Salem, MA, and Southold, NY, homes of his proposed uncle John Concklyne & Elizabeth Alseabrook. None of this this enjoys solid support.

2. No record has been found of the name of John's wife. Conklin Mann** made the assumption that it most likely was Helena because four of their sons so named daughters: Nicholas his 2nd (the first Sarah after his wife), John his 2nd, Deliverance his 1st, and Joseph likewise so named a daughter. The names Helena and Helena Magdalena propagate broadly through subsequent generations.

* Charlotte L. Giltner: "*John Concklin of Flushing, LI, and Rye, New York. A Tentative Compilation.*" 15 January 1990

** Conklin Mann: "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York." The American Genealogist, 1950.
Clarence Almon Torrey: "New England Marriages Prior to 1700", Genealogical Publishing Co, Baltimore, 1995

John was living in Flushing, NY, when on 16 July 1665 he bought land on the Mamaroneck River side of Budds Neck, Rye, NY, from John Budd.

In 1665 John Budd of Rye in the jurisdiction of Connecticut, in New England, sells to John Morgan & John Concklin of Flushing in the county of Yorkshire, L.I., a tract of land in Rye (Co. Rec. Vol. B, pg 101.)

'John Budd' Sr. of town of Rye in the jurisdiction of Conn....do bargain

and sell...to John Morgan & John Concklin of the town of Flushing in Co. of Yorkshire upon Long Island, and a certain tract of land lying within the town of Rye bounded on the west by the Mamaroneck River, on the east to a great rock in a bottom, south with Creek and north to the markt trees. I, John Budd set my hand and seal 19 July 1665.

See NYG&BR v. 54, p 394 Col Rec. Hartford v. 1, p 333.

In 1676, John and Helena moved from Rye to Eastchester, selling the Rye lands to John and Joseph Horton (b. 1632) formerly of Southold, LI, NY.

'Know all men...etc. that I, John Concklin of Rye in the county of Fairfield, my heirs, executors, etc...do acknowledge and sign over all my rights and title and interest in this bill of sale belonging unto me and the said John Concklin unto John Horton & Joseph Horton of Rye in Co. of Fairfield [CT]. *In witness I set my hand, etc. this day the 27th of Feb. 1676 John Concklin Signed in presence of Benjamin Collier Richard Mater*

See NYG&BR v. 54, p 394 Col Rec. Hartford v. 1, p 333.

[John Conklin of Flushing & Rye surely knew well John Budd who removed from Southold, LI, NY, to Rye, NY, in 1661. He also must have known well the Hortons of Hortons Neck, Southold, LI, NY, which lies just across Hasamomuck Pond from Conkling Point. Joseph Horton (first son of Barnabas) had removed from Southold, NY, to Rye, NY, about 1664 with his son John.* The wife of Joseph, Jane Budd, was the daughter of John Budd of Rye, formerly of Southold, who originally sold the property to John Conklin. The Budds, Hortons, and Conklins, all Southold neighbors, intermarried frequently.**]

* George F. Horton, M.D. Horton Genealogy, published 1876.
** New Jersey Biographical and Genealogical Notes, pp. 67-68

John Concklin & Helena had children:

i. **Nicholas** (1661-1751),

ii. **John** (c.1664, Flushing, NY-1706) m 1st on 7 Dec 1694 **Mehitabel (Tibbetts) Hadley**, daughter of George Tibbetts & Mehitabel Betts, both of Spyten Duyvil, Yonkers, and widow of Joseph Hadley of Yonkers. John m. 2nd by 1706 **Lydia (? Van Wart)**. [Daughter with Lydia: Helena (1716-?) m. Jean Beselie of Phillipsburgh, son of Francis Beselie & Hilletje Sybouts-Cranckheit.]

iii. **Catalyntje** (c.1667 in Rye, NY-?) m. c. 1691 **Gerret Van Wart** of Philipsburgh Manor, NY, son of Jochem Van Woerdt & Christina Jans of Flatbush, NY.

iv. **Edmond** (c.1670 in Rye, NY-?)

v. **Deliverance** (1672- c.1752)

vi. **Maritje/Mary** (c.1674 in Rye, NY- Bef. 29 Dec 1717), m. widower **Barent Dutcher** (?, Esopus, Ulster Co, NY - ?), resided in Philipsburgh, NY

vii. **Samuel** (c.1676 in Eastchester, NY - by 1706) removed in 1700 to Storm King Mt., Cornwall, Orange Co., NY. m.1st on 04 May 1701 in Haverstraw, **Annatje VanWart**, (?, Flatbush, NY -?) widow of Johannes Jochseinne/Jurckse, daughter of Joachem Van Woerdt & Christina Jans of Flatbush, NY. Samuel m. 2nd Immetje Hey.

viii. **Joseph** (c.1680-?)

*From Conklin Mann "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York." The American Genealogist. 1950 and Katharine Adams. " Genealogy Data on Conklins of New York." Typescript, ca 1931, and church records.

4.i. **Nicholas Concklin** (c.1661 by his own testimony, Flushing, NY - 1751, Kakiat, Orange Co [now Rockland Co], NY), the first son of John Conklin & Helena, a carpenter, married in 1691 **Sarah Hunt** (bpt. 19 Nov 1673, NYC -?), daughter of John Hunt & Elsje Baxter, and resided in Eastchester, NY. In 1711

Nicholas was one of the purchasers of the Kakiat Patent. Nicholas and Sarah moved about 1720 to Haverstraw, Orange County (now Rockland Co.).

Children of Nicholas Concklin & Sarah Hunt:

i. **John/Jan Conklin** (c.1692, Eastchester, NY -?) of Kakiat, NY, betrothed 1 Jan 1720 at Tappan RDC Guertje DePue (17 Oct 1702, RDC, b. Haverstraw, bp. Tappan, NY - ?) , widow of Willem Mynert Hendrickse and dau of John DePue and Jannette Wiltse.
ii. **Elias** (c.1693, Eastchester-?);
iii. twins: **Sarah** (c.1695, Eastchester -?) and **Lizbeth** (c.1695, Eastchester -?)
iv. **Edmund** (c.1697, Eastchester -?);
v. **William** (c.1700-?);
vi. **Helena** (May 1702-?);
vii. **Isaac** (c. 1705-?);
viii. **Joshua** (2 Oct 1707-?).

4.v. **Deliverance (Leverence) Conklin/ Canckeley** (Oct. 1675, Rye, NY - c.1752, Philipsburgh, NY), son of John Conklin & Helena, moved to New York City where he married in RDC of New York City, NY, on 2 Sep 1695 **Engeltje Buckhout /Boeckhout** (11 Mar 1678, NYC-?), daughter of Matthys Janszen Boeckhout & Elizabeth Ellsworth of Lower Yonkers and Sleepy Hollow, NY.

[Jan Boeckhout came from Leyden to New Amsterdam 1662 on the "De Purmerlander Kercke" with wife Hannah and five children. His son Matthys settled in Philipsburgh and was a member of the the Philipsburgh Church.*]

**The Elsworth Family of New York City*. NYG&B Record V. 64, N. 2, 1933, p. 160

About 1697 Deliverance and Engeltje moved to Phillipsburg Manor, NY, on the lower part of the Pocantico River where he was a tenant farmer.

Children of Deliverance Conklin & Engeltje Buckhout included:

i. **Helena Magdalena** (bpt. 28 Oct 1696 in Haarlem, NY - 3 May 1729 in Tappan, NY) m. on 2 Mar 1720 at Tarrytown RDC* Jeremiah Mabie, (5 Jun 1699 in Haarlem, NY - 1729 in Tappan, NY).

ii. **Matthys** (b. c.1698 in Haarlem, NY - 1776) m. 1719 Sophia "Feytje" Mabie.

iii. Capt. **Jan/John** (Cancklie) (bpt. 20 Aug 1700 in Tarrytown, NY* - 15 Nov 1785), m. 1724 Annatje Storm of Tarrytown, ten children.

iv. **Edmund (Heydeman)** (bpt. 10 Mar 1704 in Tarrytown, NY* -?), m. 1730 Mary Hyatt.

v. **Deliverance (Leverens), Jr** (twin, bpt. 22 Aug 1705 in Tarrytown, NY* -?), m. 1728 Aeltje Storm of Tarrytown and resided in Phillipsburg Manor.

vi. **Engeltje** (twin, bpt. 22 Aug 1705 in Tarrytown, NY* -?), m. 1725 Stephen Ecker.

vii. **Elizabeth** (bpt. 1 Jun 1708 in Tarrytown, NY* - ?), m 1733 Johannes Brouwer.

viii. **Catherina** (bpt. 16 Aug 1710 in Tarrytown, NY* -?), m 1729 Thomas Travis.

ix. **Abraham** (bpt. 12 Mar 1712 in Tarrytown, NY* -?), m 1733 Maritje Brouwer.

x. **Sara** (bpt. 25 May 1714, Tarrytown, NY - ?) m. 1741 Tarrytown, NY, **Johannes Sloat** (18 Sep 1674 - ?), son of Jan Jansen Sloat/Slot.

*Marriage and Baptism Registers, RDC Church, Philipsburg, Tarrytown, NY.

Correction:

Jacob Conklin (1718 - 1787), listed by G. MacKenzie as the last child of Deliverance Conklin & Engeltje Buckhout, appears to be an

error. The Tarrytown, NY, RDC shows no baptism record of a son, Jacob, by parents Deliverance Conklin (numerous spellings) & Engeltje Buckhout. The Tappan, NY, RDC does record a baptism of Jacob, son of Joseph Conklin (Deliverance's brother) & Rebecca Hyatt with sponsors Jacob Wilze and Ebbegel, his wife.* Also, two of Jacob's siblings have baptism records at the Tappan RDC.**

*Marriage and Baptism Registers, RDC, Philipsburg, Tarrytown, NY.
**Marriage and Baptism Registers, RDC, Tappan, NY.

5.ii.

Matthys/Matteus/Matthias Conklin (c.1698, Philipsburgh, NY - 1776, Orangetown, NY), the first son of Deliverance & Engeltje, married on 27 Sep 1719 **Sophia "Feytje" Mabie/Meebie** (1697, New York City -1776), daughter of Caspar Pieterzen Mabie of Tappan. They settled in Irvington at the Harmse Tavern. By 1750 he had sold the tavern to Odell and moved to Orangetown, Rockland, Co.* Matthys acquired a tract of at least 8 acres in Rockland [present Rockleigh], bordering the 166½ acres of his youngest brother, Jacob Conklin, Esq. It is not clear that he lived on those lands. Later he and Sophia Mabie resided on Mabie property in Tappan Town, where he died in 1776. Then on 5 Feb 1776, before he died, "*Matthys Conklin and wife Sophia of Rockland in Orange County, deeded to [his nephew] Jacob Conklin, Jr., of Bergen County, 8 acres in Rockland bordering lands of Jacob Conklin, Esq.*"

The will of Matthias Concklin, dated 1775, rec. 1776, mentions: wife Sophia; sons Liverance, Abraham, Casparus; daus: Eliz Reyker, Anna Briggs; grandson John Stagg Jr. son of dec'd dau Rachel; dau-in-law Margrett, wife of Abraham; g-dau. Sophia Sitchett, dau of Abraham & her two natural daughters Syela Halsey & Polly Ackerman; sons-in-law John Stagg of NY and Abraham Reyker.

Children of Matthys Conklin & Sophia Mabie include:

i. **Elizabeth** (b. 1720, dy),
ii. **Deliverance** (26 Jun 1722, Tarrytown -?) m. 1750 Catrina Van Wart/Waert,
iii. **Casparus** (c.1723-?) m.1748 Myno Martling,
iv. **Abraham** (1725, Phillipsburgh -1778) m. 18 Aug 1750 in Schralenburgh, NJ, Margaret Bell [Son: David (1772-1852), dau: Sophia],
v. **Elizabeth** (28 Oct 1727, Tarrytown-?), m. in 1747 **Abraham Ryker,** neighbor of her uncle Jacob Conklin, Esq. [see Ryker Family]),
vi. **Engeltje/Anna** (1729, Tarrytown -?), m. Edward Briggs of NY. [Daughter: Sophia (22 Nov 1768)],
vii. **Rachel** (1 Apr 1735, Tarrytown -?), m 1754 John Stagg [Son: John Stagg, Jr),
viii. **Jacob** (b 1737, dy), and
ix. **Helena** (18 Apr 1739-?).

4.viii. **Joseph Conklin** (c.1679, Eastchester, NY -?), last son of John Conklin & Helena, m. c.1705 **Rebecca Hyatt/Heyart** (c.1681 in Stamford,

CT - bef. 29 Jun 1728 in Philipsburgh Manor, NY), of Eastchester, dau. of John Hyatt & Mary Jones). After marrying Rebecca Heyart, the couple settled briefly in Philipsburgh where his first two children were baptized in Tarrytown. In the 1712 census, Joseph is recorded as living near Tappan, NY, with his wife, three sons and a daughter (all under 16).* By 13 Mar 1713, the family had returned to the Philipsburgh area and by 1723 were living lat Dobbs Ferry, next door to John Dobbs. After 1730, the family removed to Van Cortlandt Manor about 10 miles north of Tarrytown.**

* Conklin Mann: "John Conklin of Flushing & Rye, New York", **The American Genealogist**, Vol. 21: pp 142-143, 1944
** G. MacKenzie: "The Unpublished Works of G. MacKenzie", Westchester Co. Archives, Elmsford, NY

Children of Joseph & Rebecca include*:

i. **Maritie Conklin** (c. 1705 -?)
ii. **Jan/John Conklin** (bpt. 25 Mar 1707 in Tarrytown, NY -?)
iii. **Joseph Conklin** (bpt. 29 Jun 1709 in Tappan, NY -?) m. c.1734 Thamar Pinckney
iv. **Abraham Conklin** (b. 15 Jan 1711, bpt. 17 Jan 1711 in Tappan, NY -?)
v. **Isaac Conklin** (bpt. 24 Mar 1713 in Tarrytown, NY - ?)
vi. **Helena Conklin** (bpt. 25 May 1714 in Tarrytown, NY -?)
vii. **Janet Conklin** (bpt. 23 Apr 1717 in Tarrytown -?)
viii. **Jacob Conklin** (bpt. 21 Apr 1719 in Tarrytown, NY - 1787, Rockland, Harrington Twp, NJ)
ix. **Thomas Conklin** (bpt 8 Apr 1721 in Tarrytown, NY - ?) m. Margaret Lent (Apr 1720 -?), dau. of Abraham Lent & Maritie DePew of Phillipsburgh Manor.
x. **Gilbert Conklin** (bpt. 4 Sep 1725, Tarrytown, NY - ?dy)

* Conklin Mann: "John Conklin of Flushing & Rye, New York", **The American Genealogist**, Vol 21:pp 142-143, 1944

Note:

vii. **Jacob Conklin** (1718 - 1787). The Tappan, NY, RDC records the baptism of Jacob, son of Joseph Conklin (Deliverance's brother) & Rebecca Hyatt with sponsors Jacob Wilze and Ebbegel, his wife.* G. MacKenzie erroneously attributes Jacob to Deliverance Conklin & Engeltje Buckhout despite the absence of a baptism record in Tarrytown RDC.

*Marriage and Baptism Registers, RDC, Tappan, NY.

5.xii. **Jacob Conklin, Esq.** (21 Apr 1719, Tarrytown, NY - 9 Jun 1787, Rockland, NJ), son of **Joseph Conklin** & **Rebecca Hyatt** of Phillipsburgh Manor, married c.1740 **Hester (Esther) Barheyt** (11 Apr 1720 in New Rochelle, NY - 12 Oct 1783, Palisades, NY, Cemetery), likely daughter of John Barheyt & Judith Guion of New Rochelle, NY.

Jacob & Hester settled in Tarrytown, where their first son, 2nd Jacob, was born. In 1748, Jacob and family had purchased from Robert & Phebe Hallet* of Orange Co, NY, property along the Road to Snedens Landing in the area, known as Rocklands, which was at that time considered to be in Tappan Town, Orange Co, Province of New York. This 166½ acre tract was adjacent to the 8 acres purchased by his uncle, Matthias. Cornelius Burnham states that Matthias' eldest son, Jacob, inherited the farm.** This is an error. It was Matthias' nephew, Jacob (son of Joseph), who purchased adjacent property on 2 Mar 1748 from Robert and Phebe Hallet.

Apparently Matthias preferred to reside in Tarrytown and later on Mabie property the center of Tappan Town.

* John Davis book "Bergen County New Jersey Deed Records 1689-1801", published by Heritage Books, 1995, page 199

** Cornelius Burnham, "*Genealogical History of Hudson and Bergen Counties, New Jersey*", New Jersey Genealogical Publishing Company, NY, *1900*" p. 157.

Jacob Conklin & Hester Barheyt had eight children [1] :

i. **2nd Jacob Conklin** (1743-1827);.
ii. **Johannis/John)**(b. 18 Aug 1745, bpt. 28 Jun 1743 at RDC Tarrytown, NY- ?).
iii. **Marytje/Maria,** (b. 29 Oct 1747, bpt. 1 May 1748?) m. abt. 1775 Daniel Onderdonk of Piermont, son of Garret Onderdonk;
iv. **Deliverance/Delifrens**, (5 Sep 1750, Tappan[2]- ?)
v. **Barent (Barint)** (19 May 1753 Tappan - ?),
vi. **Elisabeth** (16 May 1760, Tappan -?);
vii. **David** (1764 -1852).
viii. **Hester**, m. Wilhemus Bell.

[1] Tarrytown Baptisms; Tappan Ref Ch Baptisms and Harvey, Cornelius Burnham, "*Genealogical History of Hudson and Bergen Counties, New Jersey, 1900*" p. 158.
[2] Delifrens Conkelin, b. 5 Sep, bap. 7 Oct 1750 RDC Tappan (wit: Matthys Conkelin, Fytye his wife)

On 2 March 1748 Jacob acquired (from Robert & Phebe Hallet of Orange Co, NY) for £600 a tract "...*of upland and fresh meadow...in the limits of Tappan.*" The land consisted of 166½ acres on on

both sides of Sneden Landing Road [1] between the Gesner farm to the north and and the Ryken farm to the south, stretching over a mile from the Ludlow's Ditch (southern branch of Sparkill Brook) on the west to the "mountain" on the east. The area, known as Rocklands, was at that time considered to be in Tappan Town, Province of New York.

By 1750, Jacob and Hester had settled on their land in Rocklands. This tract of land was one of the first to be settled as a homestead in the area. Jacob apparently built a wooden dwelling on the west side of the road to Snedens Landing at the location of the present Concklin-Sneden House. Except for 2nd Jacob, baptized at Tarrytown RDC, his seven subsequent children were baptized at the Tappan RDC.

The 1st Jacob and Esther are buried in the Palisades, NY, Cemetery.

[1] Davis, John David, Bergen County New Jersey Deed Records 1689-1801, Heritage Books, 1995, p. 199
[2] Tarrytown Baptisms; Tappan Ref Ch Baptisms and Harvey, Cornelius Burnham, "*Genealogical History of Hudson and Bergen Counties, New Jersey, 1900*" p. 158.

6i. **2nd Jacob Conklin** b. 23 May 1743, bpt. 28 Jun 1743 in Tarrytown, NY - 21 Feb 1827, Old Closter), first son of Jacob Conklin & Hester Barheyt, married c.1765 **Elizabeth Gesner** (6 Dec 1745, Tappan - 8 Aug 1825, Old Closter/Rockland), daughter of John Henry & Famiche Gesner [see Gesner Family].;

The children of Jacob Jr & Elizabeth Gesner were:

i. the **3rd Jacob Conklin**, (1766-1811);
ii. **Femmitje (Phebe) Conklin** (1773-1845/6) ; and
iii. **Elizabeth Conklin** (1778-?).*

* Genealogy of Nicholas Gesner, courtesy of Stephen Austin

The 2nd Jacob appears to have lived in the Conklin homestead on the west side of Snedens Landing Road (Rockleigh Road), the house being known as the Concklin-Sneaden House. This structure is shown on the 1778-1780 Erskine Map with the notation "J. Concklin". [1]

On 4 May 1773, 1st "...*Jacob & Esther Concklin, of Orange Co., NY [sold] to Jacob Concklin Jr. of same, for £600, 166 acres in Orange Twp., Orange Co., NY. except 61 acres purchased by Daniel Haring.*" [2] Then on 5 Feb 1755, "*Matthys Conklin and wife Sophia of Rockland in Orange County, deeded to [his nephew] Jacob Conklin, Jr., of Bergen County, 8 acres in Rockland bordering*

lands of Jacob Conklin, Esq."[3]

In 1779, Jacob Conklin Jr. was assessed for 105 improved acres, 3 horses, 8 cattle and 6 hogs. [4] In 1790, 2nd Jacob repurchased the acreage his father had sold to Daniel Haring. In that deed, the younger Jacob was described as a "wheelwright" [5]

[1] Map of Harrington Township. 1876. [2] Deed Book J, p. 288, Hackensack, NJ
[3] Conklin Mann "*John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York.*" The American Genealogist. 1950 and Katharine Adams. " Genealogy Data on Conklins of New York." Typescript, ca 1931, and church records.
[4] Harrington Township Tax Assessment List, Bergen County Historical Collection, Johnson Library, Hackensack.
[5] Deed Book J, p. 291, Hackensack, NJ

In 1794, 2nd Jacob purchased from Nicholas Gesner (through Rudolf Stevens) a male slave, Jack - later to be called Jack Earnest.*

*Reginald McMahon: "*Jack was Earnest*" 1984 Bergen County Historical Society, River Edge, NJ.

In 1796, 2nd Jacob acquired from his father-in-law, John Gesner, much of the old Gesner homestead to the north as far as the New York - New Jersey boundary.* These lands would later be distributed to his grandchildren.

Then on 24 February 1797, Jacob Concklin Jr. purchased from Peter and Sarah Mabie for £720 the Ryker-Mabie farm on the east side of Snedens Landing Road just to the south of his lands. From that time Jacob and Elizabeth took up residence in the

Ryker-Mabie-Concklin-Sneden House on the east side of Snedens Landing Road .** Conklin descendents were to live there until 1891. In 1802, Jacob Jr was also assessed for a sawmill and for two slaves.*** Then in 1806, Jacob purchased from Bernardus Verbryck 5 acres of fresh meadow.****

*[Deed Book J, p. 295, 297, Hackensack, NJ]
**[Deed Book J, p. 299, Hackensack, NJ]
***Harrington Township Tax Assessment List, Bergen County Historical Collection, Johnson Library, Hackensack.
****Bernardus Verbryck to Jacob Concklin, 4 June 1806 (recorded 21 October 1806, Bergen Co. Y:392)

By 1806, 2nd Jacob Conklin allowed Jack Earnest [Emmet] to purchase his freedom. Jack bought from Peter Quidor about 5 acres of woodland high on the Palisades ridge. Other freed slaves settled on land close to Jack and the "colored village" of Skunk Hollow began.*

*Reginald McMahon: "*Jack was Earnest*" 1984 Bergen County Historical Society, River Edge, NJ.

The 2nd Jacob Conklin's will* mentions son 3rd Jacob, deceased; daughter Elizabeth who married Samuel Sneden, Jr. to which he left "*...my old homestead farm*" [Conklin-Sneden House]; to daughter Phebe who married David Conklin "*...that on which I now dwell.*" [Ryker-Mabie-

Conklin-Sneden House]. Also, 2nd Jacob leaves lands to the north of his farm that he purchased from his father-in-law, John Gesner, to his grandchildren: John Gisner Conklin, Phebe Conklin who married Richard Van Wickel, Elizabeth Conklin who married Joseph DuBois, and Mary Ann Conklin who married Albert Cooper. He also directed that "...*my burying yard shall be an remain a burying place for my said daughters and my grandchildren and their families for ever.*"* *He appointed grandson Jacob Sneden and friend John D. Haring executors. The will was witnessed by Peter Riker, Jacob Riker, and Jacob D. Haring.*

*Reginald McMahon: "*A History of the Jacob Conklin House, Rockleigh, NJ*" 1977
m/s Bergen County Historical Society, River Edge, NJ.

The 2nd Jacob left a personal estate worth $2824.56 that was divided equally among his heirs.*

*Will dated 2 March 1826 and proved 5 March 1827.
Will Book C-180 (Hackensack, NJ)

*Inventory list Book C-408 (Hackensack, NJ)

Elizabeth and 2nd Jacob are buried in the Gesner-Conklin Burying Ground in Rockleigh.

7.i. **3rd Jacob Conklin**

(15 July 1766, Tappan - 22 Jun 1811, Rockland, NJ, Gesner- Conklin Burying Ground), son of 2nd Jacob Conklin & Elizabeth Gesner, married 2 Feb 1794 **Mary "Polly" Quidor** (19 Mar 1774 - 6 Jan 1838, Gesner-Conklin Burying Ground), daughter of Peter Quidor & Elsie Truman of Palisades.

Jacob Conklin 3nd & Mary Quidor had eight children:

i. 4th **Jacob Conklin** (1794-1832),
ii. **John Gisner Conklin** (1796-1871),
iii. Peter Conklin (1799, died young),
iv. **Elizabeth "Bets" Concklin** (1801-1884),
v. **Mary Ann Conklin** (1803-1880),
vi. **Phebe Conklin** (1806-),
vii. Rachel (1808, died young),
viii. **Nicholas Conklin** (1811-?).**

Peter Conklin and Rachel Conklin are buried in the Gesner-Conklin Burying Ground with 3rd Jacob, who died before his father, and Mary Quidor.

Jacob and Mary resided in the

Ryker-Mabie-Concklin- Sneden House with his parents until he died in 1811. John Henry Gesner died in the same year and Mary Quidor moved into the John Henry Gesner Hometead owned by her in-laws, 2nd Jacob Conklin & Elizabeth Gesner-Conklin.

After 3rd Jacob died at age 45, Mary continued to live for a year in the Ryker- Mabie- Concklin- Sneden House. By 1812 she vacated the Ryker- Mabie- Concklin- Sneden House for her late husband's sister, Phebe Conklin-Conklin, and her husband, David Conklin, the rightful inheritors. Between 1812 and 1832 Mary "Polly" Quidor lived in the Old John Henry Gesner Homestead [shown on Robert Erskine's Revolutionary War Map, Number 10, 1788-80] although 2nd Jacob (Polly's father-in-law) had left the house and property to her youngest son, Nicholas. Her son, John Gesner Conklin, lived with her until 1822 when his son was born. Thereafter Mary lived alone and worked as a midwife. In February 1832, she moved in with her daughter, Phebe Van Wickel, ostensibly to care for her ailing father, Peter Quidor, who had been taken in by her daughter. However, local lore suggests another reason, reported indignantly by Nicholas Gesner:

> *"There is a mis[era]ble malicious and*

*wicked talk in the neighborhood. The Report Runs that M[ary] C[onklin] has said that she left the Old house and v[en]t to P[heb]e [Van Wickel] that I should come no more there that she had told me to keep away... — Nicholas Gesner**

* Nicholas Gesner Diaries: 25 February 1832. m/s Palisades Free Library, Palisades, NY

On 6 January 1838, Nicholas Gesner penned in his diary that Mary "Polly" Conklin "...*died this afternoon about 2 ock. Her death seems to have been unexpected."— Nicholas Gesner* [1]

1. Nicholas Gesner Diaries, Vol. 1 38. m/s, Palisades Free Library, Palisades, NY.

On the following day, he recorded:

"Mary Conklin Buried this afternoon after 4 o'clock, near Sun Set; I not there. A Respectable Burying. A large number. They never gave word to Nicholas

Conklin [her youngest son] of her death which was unexpected, but hurried her into the Grave in the Burying Ground of John Gesner of Rockland." [1]

1. Nicholas Gesner Diaries, Vol. 1

By 1835, the old Gesner Homestead had been torn down. Winthrop S. Gilman notes: "*...all that remained [in 1912] of the house [of Mary Quidor, the former John Gesner homestead] was a depression in the ground.*" [2] The cellar depression exists to this day [2003].

2. Winthrop S. Gilman: Local History, m/s #16, Free Library

8.i. **4th Jacob Conklin** (18 Sep 1794 - 1 Oct 1832), son of 3rd Jacob Conklin & Mary "Polly" Quidor, married (poss. lived with) **Elmira Stephens** (c.1800-?), had only one son (c.1826) who died young. Jacob inherited land from his grandparents, 2nd Jacob Conklin and Elizabeth Gesner-Conklin, but the location is as yet uncertain. Nicholas Gesner, Jacob's great uncle who lived across the road, noted his in his diary on 3 October 1832 the sudden and unexpected death of 4th Jacob and perhaps

associated scandal:

" Jacob Conklin Dead—

This Day we Had correct information that Jacob Conklin Died, being ill abt 3 only Hours, Died yesterday about 9 ock A.M. It is also Related that Elmira his unlawful wife a few Days Ago While Ja Conklin was up at Rockland Went to be Married again. The Carriage overset & she broke her arm which interrupted this Beastly Woman from performing this act. Applied to a Doctor, who knew her Design (it was said) told her she must go somewhere else he would not set it &c. This is now Reported. But the poor mortified Man is Dead supposed with the

Cholera. But circumstances present to the Mind the question. Dont you think perhaps a dosse of Laudanum or poison has been taken or Given to him. This man was the most deplorable victim of Mortifying affection fro a Beastly woman & Strumpet (so said) that ever was &c. She proved a total destruction to him, his [?], and his constitution by drinking and harassing him sold his property last May and she had consumed nearly all. He was married to her & she had a husband living & no divorce.... " —

Nicholas Gesner, Diaries, 1832. m/s
Palisades Free Library, Palisades, NY

8.ii. **John Gisner Conklin** (18 Sep 1796* - 28

Sep 1871**), son of 3rd Jacob Conklin & Mary "Polly" Quidor and grandson of Elizabeth Gesner & 2nd Jacob Concklin, married on 26 Mar 1821 **Madeline Fortier** (1796 - 30 Aug 1873*) dau. of Louis Henry Fortier (c.1770 - c.1821 in NYC), gardner [sic]**, & Mary Pineo (c.1770 - aft.1830 in Old Closter, Harrington Twp, Bergen Co, NJ), of New York City, Ward 10 [East of Bowery]***.

*Lewis F. Concklin, 29 Nov 1899, from Winthrop S. Gilman: *Local History*, m/s #16, Free Library
** Longworth's American Almanac, New-York Register, and City Directory, 1815. page 212
*** US Census 1810 & 1820, New York, New York, Ward 10.

John G. Conklin & Madeline Fortier had two children:

i. **Louis Henry Fortier Conklin** (1822 -1882) and
ii. **Mary Elizabeth Conklin** (1832-?)

John Gisner inherited the old homestead of John Henry Gesner from his grandparents, 2nd Jacob Conklin & Elizabeth. John G. and Madelene lived in the dilapidated old homestead with his mother until 1822.*

*Lewis F. Concklin, 29 Nov 1899, from Winthrop S. Gilman: Local History, m/s #46.

In 1822, after the birth of his first

son, John Gisner Conklin built a frame house on a 12-acre farm tract that he inherited from his grandparents, 2nd Jacob Conklin & Elizabeth Gesner-Conklin. The farm is on the east side Snedens Landing Road, immediately south of the Van Wickel-Moore House. The house site was on the knoll to the south side of the property (now 32 Rockleigh Road). He establish a cider mill and stone quarry on the land. The ruins of the cider vault are to the south and the quarry works is cut into a cliff of palisades basalt. All that remains of the John Gisner Conklin house is a depression in the ground just off the road at 32 Rockleigh Road.

*Lewis F. Concklin, 29 Nov 1899, from Winthrop S. Gilman: Local History, m/s #46.

The **1830 census** lists John G. Conklin (head, 30-40) with one male child (5-10) [Louis Henry Fortier Conklin, 8] woman (30-40) [Madeline, 34] and an elderly woman (60-70) [likely Mary Pineo Fortier, ~70).*

* US Census 1830, New Jersey, Bergen Co, Harrington Twp.

In the 1858 Road Return for the laying out of the extension of Closter Publick Road to the New York line toward Piermont, John G. Concklin is listed as owning property (former John

H. Gesner lands) between that of Joseph DuBois to the north and Herbert Gisner [Gesner] to the south.**

** Reginald McMahon, "*Two Haring Houses at Rockleigh, NJ*", 1974 (mms, Bergen County Historical Society, River Edge , NJ)

The **1860 census** lists John G. Conklin (63, Farmer), Magdalene (63, Mistress), Mary Gowdey (28), James W. Gowdey (29, Carpenter), William A Gowdey (5), Lewis H. Gowdey (3), and Sarah M. Gowdey (1).*

*1860 Federal census, Harrington Township, Bergen Co., NJ. page 121.

9.i. **Louis Henry Fortier Conklin** (11 Mar 1822 - 4 Mar 1882), son of John Gisner Conklin & Madeline Fortier , married 2 Jul 1848 **Jane Powles** (10 Sep 1831-1892). They built a house on the farm atop the adjacent knoll immediately to the north of the John G. Conklin House and immediately south of the Jacob Moore House.

Louis H.F. Conklin and Jane Powles had five children:

i. **Fortier** (21 May 1849 - 20 Nov 1874*),
ii. **William N.** (31 Aug 1850 -?),
iii. **Louisa Madeline** (27 Sep

1857 - 12 Sep 1886*),

iv. John **Powles L.** (1862**-?),

v. **Louis Fortier** (1873-?).

*"Mr. Louis Fortier Conklin, born June 17, 1873, had three brothers, Fortier (dec'd), William H., and Powles Conklin, and a sister Louise Madeline Conklin (dec'd). His father was Louis Henry Fortier Conklin who died March 4, 1882, and his grandfather John Gisner Conklin...." - Lewis F. Concklin, 29 Nov 1899**

Winthrop S. Gilman:
"Local History"
m/s #46, Palisades
Free Library

The **1860 census** lists Lewis Conklin (38, Carpenter), Jane (28 Mistress), John P. (11), William N, (9), and Louisa A (2).*

*1860 Federal census, Harrington Township, Bergen Co., NJ. page 121.

After the death of Lewis H.F. Conklin, Jane Conklin continued to live in the John G. Conklin house with her

sons Powles and Louis F.*

*Lewis F. Concklin, 29 Nov1899, Winthrop S. Gilman: "Local History" m/s #46, Palisades Free Library

10iv. **J. Powles L. Conklin** (Dec 1862**-post 1930), son of Lewis Henry Fortier Conklin & Jane Powles, m. **Moysid -?-** (1873-?), continued residence in the Louis H. F. Conklin House with mother, Jane, and operated the old cider mill.* The 1920 and 1930 census list Powles living with his son, Louis H., at 56 Railroad Avenue, Northvale.

Powles Conklin & Moysid had children:

i. **Louise** (Apr 1889** -?), and
ii. **Louis Henry Gesner** (Mar 1892**-?)

* From the handwritten notes of Newt Sneden, 1974. Courtesy of John A. Sneden, Jr.>
** 1900 Census, Harrington Township. Bergen Co., NJ, sheet 18-9.

11.ii. **Louis Henry G. Conklin** (Mar 1893*-?), son of Powles L. Conklin & Moysid,

painter, m. **Rosie** [poss. **Cattana** of Norwood, NJ] (abt. 1897 NY -?). The **1920** and **1930 census** shows Lewis H. G. Conklin as living at 56 Railroad Ave., Northvale (proper), Bergen Co., NJ, and living with them is his father, Powles.*

Children of Louis Henry G. Conklin & Rose include:

i. **Louis H.G.**, Jr. (1914-?),
ii. **Clifford** (1916- 18 Dec?),
iii. **Elenore B.** (1919-?)
iv. **Stanley** (1922-?)**.

* 1920 Census, Northvale, Bergen, Co, NJ, Dist 85, Sheet 1A.
**1930 Census, Northvale, Bergen Co., NJ, Sheet 3B.

10.v. **Louis Fortier Conklin** (17 Jun 1873*-post 1930), son of Lewis Henry Fortier Conklin & Jane Powles, appears not to have married. Early in the 20th century, with his brother Powles, he sold the John Gesner Conklin Homestead to William

and Catherine Cory, ending the Conklin landed legacy in Rockland/Rockleigh, NJ.

The **1910 census** lists Louis F. Conklin as a boarder on property owned by English-born William H. Cory (63), chemist, and his wife Catherine (44).*** The 1930 census shows Louis F. Conklin residing on Willow Avenue, a "Steam Engineer" at the Piermont box factory, with an estate of $15.00.**** With the death of Louis, the Conklin name in Rockleigh comes to an end.

*Lewis F. Concklin, 23 Dec 1899, from Winthrop S. Gilman: *Local History*, m/s #16.
** 1900 Census, Harrington Township. Bergen Co., NJ, sheet 18-9.
*** 1910 Census, Northvale, Harrington Township, Bergen Co, NY, Dist. 23, Sheet 16A.
1920 Census, Northvale, Harrington Township, Bergen Co, NY, Dist. 85, Sheet 7A.
****1930 Census, Rockleigh, Bergen Co., NJ. Sheet 1B.

9.ii. **Mary Elizabeth Concklin** (14 Aug 1832 - 15 Aug 1935), daughter of John Gisner Concklin & Madeline Fortier and grand daughter of 3rd Jacob Conklin & Mary Quidor, on 11 Sep 1853 married **James W. Gowdey** (c. 1830 - ?).* They had ten children. [see

Gowdey Family]

*Nicholas Gesner: *The Genealogy of Nicholas Gesner* (ms) Palisades Free Library, Palisades, NY

By 1862, they lived in the house James built, fronting the newly built Carterette Road, on former Gesner lands owned by John Gisner Concklin near the New York border (James Gowdy House). Adjacent was the "Old Gesner Burying-ground." Mary Elizabeth lived to be 103 years old. Their daughters Emma Ellen Gowdey and Leah Gowdey inherited the Gowdey farm c.1935. The property remained in Gowdey family until 1965.

8.iv. **Elizabeth "Bets" Conklin** (1801 - 3 Jan 1886*) daughter of 3rd Jacob Concklin & Mary Quidor, wed c.1822 **Joseph DuBois** (1803 - 29 Jul 1882*). In 1827 Elizabeth inherited from her grandfather, Jacob Esq., several parcels of land in Rockland. They had five children. [see DuBois Family]

8.v. **Mary Ann Conklin** (1803-1880), daughter of 3rd Jacob Conklin & Mary "Polly" Quidor, married c.1826 **Albert "Obb" Cooper** (1804-1866). Albert ("Obb") and Mary Ann Conklin-Cooper had seven children. [see Cooper

Family]

8.vi. **Phebe Conklin** (1806- ?), daughter of 3rd Jacob Conklin & Mary Quidor, married on 2 Apr 1823 at the Tappan DRC **Richard Van Wickel** (Van Winkle, Van Winkler) of Yonkers. [see Van Wickel Family]

8.viii. **Nicholas Conklin** (1811->1880), son of 3rd Jacob Conklin & Mary "Polly" Quidor...

> "...moved to Georgetown, SC, when a young man and was a gunsmith there in the winter, and in

> New York in the summer, for a series of years." *

* Lewis F. Concklin, 29 Nov 1899, from Winthrop S. Gilman: *Local History*, m/s #16, Palisades Free Library

In 1827 Nicholas inherited the Gesner Homestead from his grandfather, Jacob. On 12 October 1835r, he sold part of his inheritance to his brother-in-law, Joseph DuBois, for the consideration of twelve hundred dollars, "two lots in the

Township of Harrington at a place commonly called Rockland".**

** Reginald McMahon: *A History of the Joseph DuBois House, Rockleigh, NJ. 1975.* m/s Bergen County Historical Society, River Edge, NJ.

7.ii. **Femiche "Phebe" Conklin** (18 Feb 1773 - 1845), daughter of 2nd Jacob Conklin & Elizabeth Gesner, on 2 Dec 1792 wed distant cousin **David Concklin** (31 Jul 1772-1852), son of Abraham Conklin (1725-1778 through Matthys - Philipsbourgh until 1750 then Tappan < Deliverance < John) & Margret Bell.

On 1 September 1804, David and Phebe purchased the . Between 1812 and 1845, Phebe and David lived in the Ryker-Mabie- Conklin-Sneden Homestead, with David living there until 1850 at which time he moved to the home of daughter Peggy in Snedens Landing.

Phebe Conkilin & David Conklin had six children:

i. **2nd David Conklin** (1793-1840),
ii. **Elizabeth Gesner Conklin** (1798 - ?),
iii. **Phebe Conklin** (1801-1827),
iv. **Margaret "Peggy" Conklin** (1806-1866),
v. **John D. Conklin** (?

-1891) and
vi. William Conklin (?-post 1845).

There are two rough and unmarked stones in the Gesner-Conklin Burying Ground for the graves of Famiche (Phebe) and 1st David Conklin.

The **1840 census**, Township of Harring, lists David Conkling [68] (60-70) as head of household with 1 female age 60-70 [Phebe ~67], 1 male 30-40, 1 female 20-30, and 1 female 5-10.

In 1845, Phebe died and the Ryker-Mabie- Conklin-Sneden House passed collectively to her children: Margaret Conklin- Sneden, William Conklin, Elizabeth Conklin-Horton, John D. Conklin, and grandchildren Andrew Graham, Elizabeth Trenchard, Phebe Trenchard, and Peter Trenchard. In 1851, these heirs of Phebe deeded their shares in the farmhouse and land to John D. Conklin.

The **1850 census** lists David Conklin (78, gentleman) living in Palisades, Rockland Co., NY.* in the home of his son-in-law William (42, painter), Peggy (38, wife), John M. (13, son), Sherman (11, son), Horton (9, son), Mary F. (7, daughter - would marry Henry Post). In 1852, David Conklin would be interred in the Gesner-Conklin Burying Ground.

** 1850 Federal Census, Orangetown, Rockland Co., NY, p 200.

8.i. **2nd David Conklin** (1793 - 23 Jan 1840), son of Phebe Conklin & David Conklin, appears not to have married. David Jr. is buried in the Gesner-Conklin Burying Ground.

8.ii. **Elizabeth Gisner Conklin** (1798-1884), daughter of Phebe Conklin & David Conklin, on 28 Dec 1822 wed (DRC, Tappan) **David V. Horton** (9 Feb 1800, Yonkers, NY - 11 May 1896) son of Steven N. Horton (1 Oct 1771, White Plains, NY - 3 Jul 1819, White Plains, NY) & Hannah Underhill Horton (1774, Scarsdale, NY-1863).

Elizabeth Gisner Conklin & David Horton appear to have resided in White Plains, NY, and had nine children:

i. **Phebe Jane Horton** (1824-1875),
ii. **Johanna Horton** (1825-1913),
iii. **Margaret Ann Horton** (1828-1897);
iv. **Louis Phillippe Horton** (1830-1906),
v. **Eliza Mariam Horton** (1832- 1920),
vi. **Sarah Maria Horton** (1834- post

1922),
vii. **William Horton** (1836-1918),
viii. **Susannah Horton** (1838-1839),
ix. **Mary Louisa Horton** (1842-?).

9.i. **William Horton** (1 Jul 1836 - 2 Mar 1918), son of Elizabeth Gesner Conklin & David V. Horton, married on 26 Sep 1872 **Mary Elizabeth Gedney** (1840, White Plains, NY - 1877).

They had 2 children:

10.i. **Elizabeth Gisner Horton** (28 Dec 1877-?) wed on 26 Oct 1904 to **Sellock Everett Coles** (10 Sep 1869 - 7 Sep 1956).

10.ii. **Irene Gedney Horton** (11 Oct 1880 - 14 Aug 1950).

8.iii. **Phebe Concklin** (1801 - 30 Mar 1827), daughter of Phebe Conklin & David Conklin, married on 26 July 1823 at Tappan RDS, Tappan, NY, **Jesse Trenchard** (1796-1883) of Yonkers, NY.

Phebe Conklin & Jesse Trenchard settled in Palisades, NY and had children:

i. **Elizabeth Ann Trenchard** (c. 1823 - ?),
ii. **Phoebe Maria Threnchard** (c.1825-?),
iii. **Peter H. Trenchard** (c.1827-?).

Phebe, Jesse's wife, died at age 25 and is buried in the Gesner-Conklin Burying Ground.* [see Trenchard Family]

*Alice Munro Haagenson: "*Palisades and Snedens Landing: From the Beginning of History to the Turn of the Twentieth Century.*" Pilgrimage Publishing, Tarrytown, NY, 1986

In 1832, five years after the death of Phebe, Jesse bought property in Palisades, NY, from David Mann just west of the general store on Oak Tree Road at the corner of Closter Road. He moved with his daughters, Elizabeth-Ann (Libby) and Phebe, to Palisades, NY, into what became known as the Trenchard House and blacksmith shop. His daughters lived in the house unmarried until the late 1800's, accompanied by Lida Leonard, daughter of Elizabeth "Lizzy" Conklin and John C. Leonard. [See Trenchard Family]*

*Alice Munro Haagenson: "*Palisades and Snedens Landing: From the Beginning of History to the Turn of the Twentieth Century.*"

Pilgrimage Publishing, Tarrytown, NY, 1986

Other children of David Conklin and Phebe Conklin-Conklin include:

8.iv. **Margaret "Peggy"Conklin** (1 Sep 1806-1866), daughtrer of Phebe Conklin & David Conklin, m. 1st c.1826 **John House** (c.1800 - c.1830) and m. 2nd on 7 Dec 1834 **William Sneden** (6 Jul 1807- 15 Jun 1871*) son of John "Boss" Sneden & Phebe Gesner. [see Sneden Family]

**Maria Ferdon Journal* - Part 1, Bergen County Historical Society.

8.v. **John David Conklin** (c.1803 - 6 Mar 1889), son of Phebe Conklin & David Conklin, farmer, married **Sarah Sarvent** (1808 - 5 Jan 1884). In 1851 he acquired, as birthright (eldest surviving son) from his parents Pheobe and David Conklin, the Ryker-Mabie-Conklin-Sneden House.

They had one daughter, **Elizabeth "Lizzie" Conklin** (1856-?).

The **1860 census** lists John D. Conklin (56, Farmer), Sarah (40,

Mistress) and George Leonard, age 4*, living in the Conklin household, but no mention of dau. Elizabeth.*

The **1880 census** lists John D. Conklin (77, Farmer), Sarah (72, wife, keeping house), John C. Leonard (22, son-in-law, farmer), Eliza (24, wife), and Mary E. (<1, daughter).**

* 1860 Census, Harrington Township, Bergen Co., NJ, p 123.
** 1880 Federal Census, Harrington Township, Bergen Co, NJ. p 30, Dist. 4.

9.i. **Elizabeth "Lizzie" Conklin** (1856*-?), daughter of John David Conklin & Sarah Savent, married on 29 Apr 1854 at the Palisades M.E. Church** **John C. Leonard** (19 Apr 1858 - 29 Sep 1891) of Piermont. In 1883 Lizzie and John Leonard briefly came into the Ryker-Mabie-Conklin- Sneden House.

John and Lizzie Leonard had children:

i. **Mary Elizabeth "Lida"** (1879-?),
ii. Hattie (1884-1886), iii. Charles, iv. Ann.

*1880 Census, Harrington Township, Bergen Co., NJ, p 30.
** *Records of the Palisades M. E. Church*. ms in Collection

of the Palisades Free Library, Palisades, NY

John C. Leonard died in 1891 and the farm was sold. In 1897, Lida, appears to have moved into the Trenchard House in Palisades to take care of her aging cousins, Phebe and Libby Trenchard. After the deaths of Libby and Phebe, Lida and her mother Lizzie moved permanently into the Trenchard House.*

*Alice Munro Haagenson: "*Palisades and Snedens Landing: From the Beginning of History to the Turn of the Twentieth Century.*" Pilgrimage Publishing, Tarrytown, NY, 1986

10.i **Mary Elizabeth "Lida" Leonard** (1879-?), daughter of Lizzie Conklin & John C Leonard, m. c.1899 Mr **-?- Storey**, a railroad engineer, and moved with him to Albany, NY. Mr Storey lost his life in a railroad accident, leaving Lida a widow with a child, **Charles Storey.** Lida moved back to the Trenchard House in Palisades with her son.* [see Trenchard Family]

* Alice Gerard: *In a Simpler Time , p 75.* Palisades Historical Committee, 1998, Palisades, NY

7.iii. **Elizabeth Conklin**

(13 Jan 1778 - ?), daughter of 2nd Jacob Conklin & Elizabeth Gesner, married on 8 Sep 1795 **Samuel Sneden, Jr** (17 Apr 1775 - 10 Oct 1863).

Children of Samuel Sneden & Elizabeth Conklin included:

i. **Jacob Sneden** (1796-1862),
ii. **Elizabeth Sneden** (1798-?),
iii. **Samuel S. Sneden** (1800-1877),
iv. **Phebe Ann Sneden** (1804-1863). [see Sneden Family]

They appear to have

remained in the original Jacob Conklin House about the time her parents, the 2nd Jacob and Elizabeth Gesner, moved across the road to the former Ryker farmstead. Samuel Jr. and Elizabeth started the family branch "Snedens of the field".

Also about 1796, Samuel, a carpenter, added a larger sandstone addition to the earlier wooden frame house of Jacob Conklin, Jr. The house became known as the Samuel Sneden House (Conklin-Sneden House.) For the construction, it is most likely that Samuel had the assistance of Jack Earnest, his father-in-law's slave. The dwelling was built in the Dutch Colonial style of architecture and sheltered his descendents for

several generations. Samuel Sneden was well settled as a farmer by the time his son Jacob was born on November 27, 1796.* In 1827, the old Conklin homestead property to the west side of Snedens Landing Road was devised to daughter Elizabeth, wife of Sam Sneden.*

* Reginald McMahon: "*A History of the Jacob Conklin House, Rockleigh, NJ*". 1977.
m/s Bergen County Historical Society, River Edge, NJ

6.vi. **Elizabeth Conklin** (16 May 1760, Tappan RDC, wit: Jan Gisner, Femmetye his wife -?), daughter of Jacob Conklin & Hester Barheyt.*

* Record of Baptisms, RDC Tappan, NY.

6.vii. **David Concklin** (14 Mar 1764, Tappan RDC -1852), son of Jacob Conklin & Hester Barheyt, brother of Jacob Jr., married **Maria Martin**.

*Maria Ferdon Journal - Part 1, Bergen County Historical Society.

Samuel Sneden to David Concklin: 1 September 1804 (recorded 1 March 1805, Bergen Co. U:55)

Unproven and controversial, but plausible, origins of the Westchester, NY, Conklin Family

By 1638, the Conklin brothers - John and Ananias, of Kingswinford, Staffordshire, England - had emigrated (1637-1640) from Nuthall,

Nottinghamshire, England to Salem in the Massachusetts Bay Colony where they were welcomed as glassmakers. Nuthall, Nottinghamshire, England, was a center known for the manufacture of bottle glass and window glass.*

However, there were three Concklin glassmakers in Nuthall and it appears from church marriage records there that the third glassmaker - **Jacob Conklin** (c. 1615 in Kingswinford, Staffordshire, England - bef.1642, Nottingham, England) - was related in some way to John and Ananias. All three originally came from Kingswinford, Staffordshire, England - another glassmaking area in the midlands near Burmingham. In Nuthall, Jacob married **Elizabeth Hickton** and they had children - John (c.1635, ? Nuthall - c.1678, Eastchester, NY), Cornelius (2 Jul 1637, Nuthall, England - 1667/68, Salem, MA), and Philip (?-?). Jacob died by 1642, about three years after the marriage, and Elizabeth remarried Thomas Cooke (? -1650), 'pistor' [baker] and 'bachellar' of Ilkeston, Co. Derby, England," just across the Nottinghamshire border.*

There appears to have been a strong connection between John Concklin "The Orphan" and later "of Flushing & Rye" with John Concklin "The Puritan" (b.1598,

Kingswinford, Staffordshire, England) and associated with Nuthall, England, Salem, MA, and Southold, LI, NY, where he died on 23 Feb 1684. DNA analyses of Conklin descendants strongly suggest that neither John "The Puritan" nor his brother, Ananais (b. 1594 in Kingswinford and associated with Nuthall, England, Salem, MA, Southold, LI, NY, and East Hampton, NY), is the father or uncle of John "of Flushing & Rye". Whether they are even of the same family is doubtful. It is possible that Jacob Conklin was not a blood relative or that Jacob was not the biological father of Elizabeth Hickton's son, John.*

Whether or not Elizabeth and her 2nd husband, Thomas Cooke, emigrated to Salem is moot for both apparently died before 1650. The three orphaned children - John, Cornelius, Philip - seem to have come to live with their uncles in Salem, MA: John and Phillip with the family of John Conklin and Cornelius with the family of Ananais Conlkin.*

When the Conklin brothers - John "The Puritan" and Ananais - left Salem (between 1637 and 1640) for Long Island, NY, Cornelius Conklin remained in Salem and would marry Mary Aborne in 1666.** It appears that John "The Orphan" left for Long Island, NY, with John Concklin & Elizabeth

Myler Allseabrook, along with their own children - one of whom also was named John II and would marry Sarah Horton.

In 1661, John "The Orphan" had married Helena/Magdalena and recorded as living in Flushing, Queens, NY.**

It is interesting that the given name "Jacob" appears among the children of John and Ananias as well as among the grandchildren of John Concklin of Flushing & Rye, but Ananias (by some accounts the father of John) never reoccurs in either line. **

It may be more than coincidental the Hortons and Budds of Southold and Rye, were closely connected to John Conklin of Flushing & Rye. John Conklin of "F & R" purchased land in Rye, NY (then Connecticut), on 19 Jul 1665 from John Budd of London, England and a founding member of New Haven, Southold, and Rye. In 1676 John Conklin of "F & R" sold his Rye property to John/Jonathan and Joseph Horton of Southold, NY. This suggests that they may all have been neighbors in Southold at some time before 1661.

* Charlotte L. Giltner: "*John Concklin of Flushing, LI, and Rye, New York. A Tentative Compilation.*" 15 January 1990

** Conklin Mann: "*John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York.*"

The American Genealogist, Vol. 21 page 48.

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